staining properties; is in-d conditions, whether the ervous prostration, over-; particularly it resulting aints. Caswell, Hazard & fork. For sale by drug-

-In this city, Sept. 3, by the residence, 211 Ellis-av. his its Holroyd, and Mr. David likee, Wis. THS.

RIAGES.

McCormick, youngest son of ormick. Thursday morning, from 180 iay, Sept. 3, at 5:30 p. m., E. Honsinger. m., from residence, 318 Park-nd. lease copy, at Maniton, Col., Leonard

fter-please copy. Ellea Grady, aged 50, at her ga-st. ary Friday, Sept. 5. Friends

CEMENTS.

WARD REORGANIZED RE old a meeting this evening a llwaukee av. OOTING CLUB WILL HOLD pigeon shooting on their and Ellis-av., next Friday, Sportsmen are invited to at-

ING POWDER.

AL FOURTH

SQUEEZE.

r SQUEEZE. SQUEEZE. SQUEEZE. ND CLEANING.

at trifling expense, and expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLally. SO Dearborn and 262 West Madisonsts., Chiengo, 6 107 North Oth-st., St. Louis. Me. N.B.—Ladles Dresses, Sacques S. &c., repaired and cleaned.

NOTES & CARDS, Elegant Styles, Short-est Notice, Least Mo-ney, Stationery and Fine Engraving. S. D. Childs & Co., 76 WASHINGTON ST.

CELEBRATED THROUGH-ut the Union-expressed to il paris, 1lb. and upward, at 25, 49, ede per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago. TION SALES.

GORE & CO., ept. 4, at 9:30 a. m., DE SALE

and CHANDELIERS,

amps. Shades, Illuminators, &c. Sets. Sets. Rockingham and Yellov ountry merchants.

D. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. SANDERS & CO.,

F FALL SALE OF s Boots and Shoes.

ning, Sept. 4, at 9 o'clock. s. P. McNamara, Auctionee E. RADDIN & Co

TION BALE PHIS DAY.
CHAS. E RADDIN & CA

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

POLITICAL.

Additional, but Incomplete, Returns from the California Election.

The Republican State Ticket Will Have a Plurality of About Fifteen Thousand.

Two Republican Congressmen Certainly, and a Third Probably, Elected.

Kalloch Will Gain the Mayoralty Through a Small Plurality.

The Democratic Dilema, as It at Present Exists in Wisconsin.

Mitchell's Declination Has Broken the Slate of the Wire-Pullers.

Up as a Candidate.

CALIFORNIA.

tity of scratching among the Democrats, and considerable among the Republicans. This was the fairest election held here for years. Stoneman's, anti-railroad Commissioner, election is considered certain.

Now that the election excitement is over, the signs favor a business revival. The farmers have harvested good crops, and the mining outlook is excellent.

Definit results of the election will be unas-

To the Western Associated Press-SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—About 600 votes have been canvassed in the city. If they can be considered as an indication of the way matters stand in the few precincts reported, the Republican prospects for carrying the city are excellent, although Kalloch is running ahead of his ticket, but appears to get his outside vote mostly from the Democrats and "H. B's."

Reports from the interior are too meagre and scattering to afford any basis for a conclusion as to the result. Generally speaking, in comparing the returns with a vote on the new Consti-tution, the outlook is favorable to the success of the Republican ticket. Where White and decided lead, Persins is second, and running more evenly than the others. It seems proba-ble that he will have a plurality. But few returns have, however, been received from the In the Second, Third, and Fourth Congres-

sional Districts, Page, McKenna, and Pacheco seem to be doing better than the balance of

ic connection, give Perkins 4.675; Glenn, 3.688; White, 2,537. These returns are mostly from small country presents, and include but very few votes in the see interior towns.

The latest returns from the city show: Per-

The Workingmen have probably elected Morrison Chief Justice, he being indorsed by the Democrats. They are also likely to elect Mc-Kinstry, McKee, Thornton, and Ross, who were also indorsed by the Democrats and have prob ably received many Republican votes. Stoneman, who is on all the tickets except the Republican for Railroad Commissioner, is elected. The Republicans will probably elect Cope and Phelps from the northern and city district.

the Third District is doubtful. Auditor and the City and County Attorneys. Otherwise it is believed the Republicans have

THIRD DISPATCH. mainly from the minor interior precincts, give Perkins 7,127; Glenn, 6,005; White, 3,752. gains. The counting is progressing slowly in the city, and indicates no relative change from

FOURTH DISPATCH. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The latest returns from the city, as far as counted, give for Per-kins 4,591: Gleen, 1,004; Whise, 4,674; Flint, 4,740; Kalloch, 5,307; Griswold, 232. At this rate Glenn will have about 4,000, and Griswold

LATER. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4-8 p. m.-Up to 6 p. m. the returns from precincts in the interior in which the count is complete stand as follows; Perkins, 18,616; Glenn, 15,728; White, 10,138. These figures include returns from all the counties except half a dozen small outlying outside the city. The large towns of Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, Los Angeles, San Jose, and many others are not included, the count there being still incomplete. Reports have been received, however, from most of them to

that point. Advices regarding the legislative tickets are very meagre, but seem to indicate that the Republicans have a majority. LATEST.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—Latest returns in the city give White, 7,445; Glenn, 1,531; Perkins, 7,463; Kalloch, 8,336; Griswold, 330; Flint, 7,689.

THE NEW YORK TICKET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Now that the Convention has decided the question of the candidacy, the ceneral sentiment of the press and people is that the issues involved in this election are Nathat the issues involved in this election are National, overshadowing men or personal preferences, and that the Republicans, united and with a strong platform, must make every effort for success. If the candidates will not inspire enthusiasm, the great interests at stake must do so. The Democratic press express pleasure at Cornell's nomination, but recognize that the Respidican party in New York. that the Republican party in New York is undivided, and must be met in a hot contest. Mr. Cornell is given all recognition possible as an organizer, and, aside from the resources of the machine, he will have Senator Conkling's aid. The Senator has taken the canvass upon himself, and will make the "greatest effort of his life" for the election of the ticket be yesterday nominated. Judge Robertson, Cornell's most formidable opponent, has been offered the Chairmanship of a State Committee. His answer

has not yet been made.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Both the Pres-ident and Secretary Sherman express themselves very freely in reference to the nomination of Mr. Cornell in New York. Since the discussion concerning the nomination began in that State there has been every effort on the part of the Administration to prevent Federal officeholders from having anything to do with the manipulaor opposed to any particular candidate. Now that the Convention has acted, the Fresident expresses the hope that every Repub-lican in the State of New York will give his full support to the nominee of the that if he were in New York State he should do everything in his power to aid in the election of

werything in his power to aid in the election of Mr. Cornell. As a matter of fact, the Administration has received much more criticism from those Republicans who desired to defeat Mr. Cornell's nomination because it would not allow the use of Federal patronage to secure this end than it has received from the friends of Mr. Cornell because of its efforts to oblige Federal officers to hold themselves about from every attempt to manipulate the election of delegates.

Secretary Sherman said to-day in regard to the moster: "If I had been a citizen of New York, under the circumstances, I would have opposed the nomination of Cornell. The assumption that the Republicans of New York have in their choice of candidate for the Governorship signified their disapproval of what I consider to be one of the most meritorious acts of this Administration, is to some extent justified by appearances; but," he added, "both the act and the nominations are now accomplished facts, and it has become the duty of every Republican to support the ticket with all his might. The proceedings seem to have been conducted with entire fairness, and the selection of the candidates is beyond doubt an expression of the choice of the party. If," he added, "the questions at issue were merely with regard to the choice of men, they would not be worth fighting about. They are much more than that, and I hope every friend of the Administration will give the ticket his hearty support."

WISCONSIN. Special Correspondence of The Tribine.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 3.—The Democratic
State Convention, which meets in this city one week from to-day, will have some serious work on hand, not only in regard to nominating a candidate for Governor, but forming a platform on the financial question that will be in accord with the opinions of he pominees. The dispatch sent THE TRIBUNE the other day, in which appeared that the Hon. Alexander Mitchell had said to his Democratic friends as Horatio Seymour once did to his, "God bless you, my

BUT YOUR CANDIDATE I CANNOT BE," has put a different complexion on affairs, and has broken the slate at to pieces that Jo Rankin and others had fixed up for the satisfaction of the Convention. One week ago it looked as if Rankin and his colleagues had everything cut and dried, and that there would be harmony and unity in the Convention, but Mitchell's positive declination has thrown everything out of gear, and the fugiemen are at sixes and sevens. There is onsequently a fine prospect of a unanimous row here pext Wednesday, and, as there is really now some work for the Convention to do, no

man can guess how they will perform it. It is useless to speculate as to the reasons which induced Mr. Mitchell to decline a nomina Convention unanimously and by acclamation. He has peremptorily taken himself out of the list of candidates, for reasons satisfactory to himself, and that is the end of it as far as he is himself, and that is the end of it as far as he is concerned. It is certainly a high compliment to him that the call upon him was made with such unparalleled unanimity, coming from the most respectable and intelligent members of the party, and backed by a popular demand that ought to flatter any man. But there were three reasons which probably impelled him to adopt the course he did and not enter the race for the Governorship of Wisconsin.

(1) HE WAS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE DE-He knows as well as anybody does that there is a majority of voters on the Republican side in this State, and that there is no good cause this year for them to become converts to the Democyear for them to become converts to the Democracy and march to the polls under that banner. The simple honor of being a candidate, with the certainty of defeat before him, was not at all flattering to his pride. (2) He is the richest man in the State, and is rated on Wall street as one of the wealthiest men in the United States. He is President and principal owner of the largest banking-house in the State. If he should be a candidete, he would be expected to take the head out of a big "bar" or every Assembly. Senatorial, and Congressional take the head out of a big "bar'!" for every Assembly, Senatorial, and Congressional District, and a big hogshead of money provided "for the State at large." Mr. Mitchell ran three times for Congress in the old First District, and knows what it costs to be a candidate. If he had no serious objections to being beaten in a State that is politically opposed to him, he still might naturally be averse to squandering a large amount of money on a campaign that could only result in disaster and defeat. It might be fun for the boys and ward politicians to get up big meetings, with all and deteat. It might be inn for the boys and ward politicians to get up big meetings, with all that the term implies: but, when it all leads to defeat and disgrace at the ballot-box, there is little satisfaction in footing the bills. The canvass on the Democratic side this year will not be carried on with Mr. Mitchell's money. (3) Mr. Mitchell is President of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

chicago, Milwauker & St. Paul Railway comporations in the West, whose property is valued at over \$40,000,000, of which he is the chief custodian and director. He has not only 2,000 miles of railroad to manage, doing the principal part of the estrying trade for three or iour States, but the nature of the property is such—being in one sense public as well as private—that if greatly depends upon the good-will and fraternity of its patrons, who are made up equally of both political parties. It is infinitely better for the interests of his corporation that Mr. Mitchell should stand aloof from all entangling alliances of a political nature, and he well knows it. His Company has just fairly emerged from a conflict with public opinion in regard to the control which the Legislatures of Wisconsin and other Western States can legitimately exercise over corporations chartered by them, and he found that he needed all the help that he could get from both Republicans and Democrats. What was popularly known as the "Patter Isw" was passed by a union of both parties, although the Legislature that passed it was largely Democratic. Senator Potter, its putative author, was a Republican. Gov. Taylor, who signed it, and

who declared it constitutional, were both Demo crats. It was under Gov. Ludangton and a Republican Legislature that Mr. Mitchell songht and obtained relief from its ruinous and agrain restrictions. If he should appear now before the people of the State as the Democratic

MAYOR, JOHN BLACK,

whose good qualities were sufficiently expatiated upon last week by your Milwaukee correspondent. If the Convention should turn to our "great commercial emporium" for a leader, it would no doubt find Black "willin," and, as he is a German and a liquor-dealer, he represents two essentia: elements of the Wisconsin Domocraey's strength. Black is rich and liberal with his money, and, as it doesn't make a cent's difference now who is the candidate, they may as well "give the old man a chance."

But perhaps the Convention will remember the bad luck that the Democracy has always had with Milwaukee candidates for Governor. In 1853 they were beaten with D. A. J. Upham, in 1859 with J. B. Cross, in 1863 with H. L. Palmer, in 1865 with Harrison C. Hobart, and in 1877 with J. B. Mallory. If John Black is nominated next week, he will find the idee of November will place him in the above respectable category. able category.

After Mitchell, Vilas, and Black, Gabe Bouck is most taiked of as a candidate. Some have an idea that

and uncouth manners would be popular with the rank and file of the party, and, as he is a man of acknowledged ability, they think they may as well try the Oshkosh Congressman as anybody. Bouck is immensely popular with himself, and ever since his old Mohawk Dutch father, by some inscrutable trick of the fates, got to be Governor of the State of New York for one term, his son Gabriel has had Governor on the brain. Gabe has been Attorney-General of the State one term, Speaker of the Assembly one term, and is now drawing his pay for parading in his blue military coat and shint brass buttons up and down the alsies of the House of Representatives for a second term. If he should be nominated, it would excite the hostility of all the railroad corporations in the State against him, for the reason that Bouck was Speaker of the Assembly when the Granger laws were based, and railroad-men are not ant to forget an injury. When Bouck was first a candidate for Congress, and was beaten by Kimball, it was currently rumored that a certain railroad corportion that need not be named sent \$5,000 into the Sixth District as a campaign fund to help

COOK GABRIEL'S GOOSE.

The story would probably be more correct if it seld that the railroad corporation the second track the state of the State constitutions.

COOK GABRIEL'S GOOSE.

The story would probably be more correct if it said that the railroads of the State contributed that amount to defeat him. They would do it sgain if there was the least danger of Bouck beat ng Smith, but there is no such menace to their interests. Then, again, the nomination of Bouck would obviate the necessity of framing a new platform,—the old Fond du Lack propunciaments of Congressions Reagang assessing that can be found in the State, and there is no good reason why he should not stand as its exponent and most conspicuous figure in the present campaign. Gov. Smith can easily defeat Mr. Bouck by 20,000 majority.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES. As above remarked, the declination of Mr. Mitchell has disarranged the whole program of As above remarked, the declination of Mr. Mitchell has disarranged the whole program of the managers and thrown everything into confusion, so that something will have to be left to the Convention. If the nomination for Governorship goes to Bouck or some other chap in the interior of the State, then Milwankee will press James S. White, the present City Comptroller, for Secretary of State. Mr. While is a popular Irishman and a Catholic, and a much more competent business-man than Judge Ryan, of Appleton, who was on the proposed ticket headed by Mirchell for the same office. If Ryan should come out ahead and be nominated for Secretary of State, then the Milwankee delegation will probably present the name of the Hon. D. H. Johnson, the present City Attorney, for Attorney-General, Johnson would have a strong claim to recognition; first, because he is a good lawyer; second, because he is located in a big city; and third, because he is of Republican antecedents, having always acted with that party until 1872, when he went off after Mr. Greeley. It is not improbable that the Convention next week may rise to went off after Mr. Greeley. It is not improba-ble that the Convention next week may rise to the dignity of making a non-partian nomina-tion for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and offer it to James McAllister, formerly City Superintendent of the Schools in Milwaukee, and a thoroughly competent man for the posi-tion. He has served one term as President of the State Teachers' Association, and if he should accept the nomination would greatly strengthen the tacket with teachers and prominent educa-tors.

tors.
This is the Democratic situation at the present writing. The Convention meets next week under the embarrassing circumstances of having to do its own work and work out its own solution. do its own work and work out its own solution. It will nominate a ticket of some sort as a mere matter of form, and there will not be much rivalry among candidates with inevitable defeat staring them in the face. The trouble will be in attempting to frame a platform, or that part of it relating to finance, and if the fight is transferred from the committee-room to the general Convention, as Gen. Bragg predicts, "there will then be music by the entire band."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Is., Sept. 3.—No past political ampaign in Iowa has opened with so much encouragement to the Republicans as the present one. From all sections of the State, from near ly every county, and from former Democrati strongholds, come daily reports to the State Central Committee, that men heretofore in accord with the Democracy are ready, when election-day arrives, to protest by their vote against the course which the Democracy have GOV. GRAR'S SPEECH.

The Governor said that Iowa was now engaging in a skirmish preceding the Presidential campaign,—a campaign which, in his opinion, would be as important as any nation ever wit-nessed. Nearly every man in Congress from the States lately in Rebellion is endeavoring, by the belp of the Democratic party in the North, to gain by legislation what they failed to gain on the battle-field. The question is not by any means a new one, but has been a dominant one since the foundation of the Government. To state this issue in brief, it is, whether the United States is a Nation, or a confederacy of States.

It is whether the Federal Government shall have the right to see that the elections of Federal officers shall be conducted in such a manner that every voter in the different States may have the right to vote for such persons as his conscious and indemnational distance. conscience and judgment shall dictate; whether men, because their skins are of a different color than our own, shall be deprived of their political rights because of this difference of color; whether any person, in all this broad land, shall be debarred from writing and speaking his political senti-

people.
The Governor then defended at length the National-banking system,—giving facts and figures, coupled with the assertion that there was no country on the face of the globe which had a better or more acceptable system of banking.

had a better or more acceptable system of banking.

After reviewing at length many other interesting questions at issue in the political contest of the day, and handling them with masterly logic, Gov. Gear turned to lowa State affairs. Much had been said in regard to his position on the eleventh resolution of the Republican State platform. "It is sufficient," said he, "to say that I am fully in accord with the resolution of the State Convention on this question." And, upon the temperance question, "If the people of the State are in favor of a License law, or a more stringent Prohibitory law than they now have, or a modification of the prosent laws, they can accomplish the results by choosing members of the General Assembly who are in harmony with their views. I wish it clearly understood that, if elected, I shall promptly approve any bill on this subject, unless the same be clearly unconstitutional; and I may add that I am heartily in favor of submitting the whole question to the people when assembled at the polls, as is suggested by the resolution itself."

Compare the record of Republican Iowa with that of any Democratic State. In 1854 the Republican party elected James W. Grimes the first Republican Governor of the State. Not a single year (with the exception of 1857) has a Democrate been elected to a State office since 1854. Consequently here, in Republican parties respectively. Republican administration in Iowa, is offered the best opportunity to compare the relative merits of the administration in Iowa, is offered the best opportunity to compare the relative merits of the administration in Iowa, is offered the best opportunity to compare the relative merits of the administration in Iowa, is offered the best opportunity to compare the relative merits of the administration in Iowa, is offered the best opportunity to compare the relative merits of the administration in Iowa, is offered the best opportunity to compare the results of the deficient of figures,—saying: "I do not believe that so fayorable a condi

tration of affairs in the States where it has been in power, could have made so good a showing of its trusteesbip as has the Republican party in Iowa? I have made you no statement in regard to these masters which cannot be verified by the official records of your State. I leave you to answer the charge as to whether long tenure of office in Iowa has made the Republican party corrupt."

The Governor concluded by saying: "If there were anything in the charge made by the Democracy, that the Republican party is responsible for the hard times which have existed, by parity of reasoning the Republican party should be credited with the prosperity now opening up to the Nation."

IOWA DEMOCRACY.

sons, in one of the principal nails. A band of music, and a parade of about a hundred youths bearing torches, failed to bring out the expected crowd to listen to him. When The Tribune's correspondent entered the hall, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor was speaking in a rather excited manner. His voice was boarse; and, without either coat or collar, and standing upon the floor of the hall in front of the stage, he was pourning out Democratic doctrines by the column, and giving Johnny Dwenport, the United States Marshais, and the Supervisor law a regular overhauling, regardless of facts or logic. Before me sat a very enthusiastic listener to the speaker was the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor; and his reply was: "I don't know who that feller is, but he is mad clean through, and down on Republicans." Here was a man applauding the speaker every few minutes—evidently an Iowa speaker every few minutes—evidently an Iowa Democrat—who did not know to whom he was

Democrat—who did not know to whom he was listening.

Capt. Yeoman's military record is a good one; but Capt. Yeoman is charged with saying, at Burlington, the other night: "The Republicans claim that they alone fought the War of the Rebellion, when the facts were the Republicans didn't like the smell of villainous gunpowder, and, as far as possible, sent their Democratic consins to fight the battle out, while they remained at home." The Davenport Gazette of to-day says editorially: "The man who can publicly lie so villainously may deserve to rule in Hell, but not to preside in the hall of the Iowa Senate."

The campaign is now fairly opened in all sec-

The campaign is now fairly opened in all sections of the State, and from now until election a thorough canvass will be made. Secretary McCrary and other noted persons in the Republican ranks will speak at different points; and lows, in her next election, will roll up a larger Republican majority than ever before. , in her next election, many before.

E. M. S.

KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Elegin, Ill., Sept. 4.—The principal bone of contention this fall is the County Treasurer ship, now occupied by T. B. Coulter, of Aurora. before the Republican Convention, however, with not flattering chances of success, for the reason that next year this city wants the Circuit Clerk. Attorney-General, and Congressman, and the leaders would prefer to "pass" or "turn it down" this fall. Kaneville brings forward the name of 'Squire Frank Young, who is supposed to be pashed by his brother of Batavia, who was himself a candidate on more than one occasion. Dundee seems to have the strongest claim to the office by the usual courtesy of geographical rotation, and by the strength of its candidate, Edward C. Hawley, formerly Supervisor for two terms. Hawley has the benefit of an extended experience in handling large amounts of money and in important fluancial transactions, and Republicans of the north part of the county are generally in favor of giving the nomination to him. Garrett Rosenkrans and Henry J. Bosworth, of Eigin, are possible candidates, but as yet have made no public announcement. The Conaty Convention will be called soon.

BLOOMINGTON GREENBACKERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Greenback

TAMMANY. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Tammany Hall General Committee to-night adopted strong esolutions against the renomination of Gov. FOREIGN.

English Mill-Owners and Operatives Still at Variance.

Burial of Sir Rowland Bill in

Westminster Abbey. The Ferry Educational Bill Killed by the Consuls-General.

Cetywayo Declines to Submit to the British Demand for Surrender.

Prof. Nordenskjold's Arctic Expedition Safe at Yokohama.

A French Bishop Called to Answer by the Council of State.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- THE WAGE QUESTION-LONDON, Sept. 4.—The mill-owners, in reply duce wages, or, while maintaining the reduction to work the mills on full time, saving they were indifferent whether the mills are stopped or not

Lieut.-Col. Henry Charles Fletcher, Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin during his Canadian Viceroyalty, is dead.

The lateness of the harvest is demonstrated LATE HARVEST. by the fact that during the first week of the new season 71,000 quarters home-grown wheat were sold in the United Kingeom, against 133,000 quarters for same period in 1878.

AMERICAN HORSES.

Uncas and the Duke of Magenta will shortly be taken back to America. The latter has become a very bad roarer.

Lurgan, Ireland, and several surrounding districts have been declared under the provisions

BURIED.

The remains of Sir Rowland Hill were buried in Westminster Abbey this morning. The funeral procession, which merely consisted of several carriages, was witnessed by thousands

EMIGRATION SCHEME. The Cleveland miners are considering a scheme for promoting emigration.

WILL BE INQUIRED INTO. LONDON, Sept. 4 .- It is stated in Dublin that the Lord Lieutenant has requested the police authorities of Limerick to make special report of the circumstances under which Charles Stewart Parnell, at the recent banquet, suffered the hissing which greeted the toast, "The Queen," to pass unnoticed, though he is a Magistrate and Member of Parliament.

SCRATCHED. LOSDON, Sept. 4.—Betting against Wheel of Fortune for the St. Leger is 100 to 1. It is reported the filly has been scratched.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The s camer Indus reports that she passed the steamer Rheola, from Cardiff Aug. 23, for New York, on the 29th of August, her damage was serious.

TTALY.

ROME, Sept. 4.—The Italian irredenta quesble successor as Austro-Hungarian Premier stating it is fomented by unscrupulous men who are actuated by lust of conquest, and that hatred of Austria is encouraged in Italy because it is thought a province could be more easily filched from Austria than from any other Power. The Liberta, conservative organ, and therefore having more moderate views on foreign politics than newspapers of the Left, replying to the pamphlet, says: "Austria cannot expect that Italy should delare that Italian provinces still under Austrain sway belong to Austria by full right, and shall continue to do so indefi-nitly. On the other hand, Italy cannot claim that Austria should, merely to please her, re-store valuable provinces. As Italy cannot think of making war in her present condition, and Austria cannot attack Italy merely for having certain aspirations, both parties should stop making insincere and stereotyped declarations.

defend them inch by inch." INDIA. DISTURBANCES IN BURMAR-WAR THREATENED

leaving the question of the possession of the ir-redenta provinces for the distant future, it be-

ing understood that when Italy wants province

BY GREAT BRITAIN. By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

London, Sept. 3.—Advices from Calcutta eave no doubt whatever that the Indian authorities are preparing, quietly but certainly, for a

war with Burmab.

Before the English Resident left Mandalay be entered into the most friendly relations with the partisans of the Princes who are bitterly opposed to the present system of cruelty and oppression, but are afraid to risk the chances of a rising without European aid. King Thebau is again indulging in another fit of drunkensystematically strengthened. The greatest excitement prevails at Rangoon. The British garrison there is very strong, has recently been reinforced, and is anxious for orders for the commencement of the third Burmese war.

FRANCE. OBITUARY. PARIS, Sept. 4.—The death is announced at

Cognac of Auguste Hennessey, original Senator from the Department of Charente. of Gen. Bertin de Vaux, son of one of its found-SUMMONED.

PARIS, Sept. 4 .- The Bishop of Grenoble ha been summoned before the Council of State for exceeding his powers.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A Paris dispatch to the Standard says: The Government having been beaten in the Councils-General on the Ferry bill, M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, has ordered the Prefects to forbid the Arrondisement Councils, which are about to meet, from discussing the bill, in order to prevent a further expression of public opinion.

NORDENSKJOLD. THE COMMANDER OF THE SWEDISH ARCTIC BE-PEDITION HEARD FROM.

PEDITION HEARD FROM.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Sept. 4.—A telegram has been received from Prof. Nordenskjold, the Swedish Arctic explorer, dated Yokobama, the 3d, as follows: "All are well. We left winter quarters on the 18th, and doubled East Cape on the 20th of July. Proceeded thence to Lawrence Bay, Port Clarence, and Bebring's Island. Have had no sickness and no scurvy. The Vega is in excellent condition."

THE WYOMING'S CRUISH.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says an Odessa newspaper, the Prenda, accuses the Porte of violating treaty obligations in allowing the armed vessel Wyoming to cruise in the Black Sea with the American Ambassador to Turkey on board. The American Consul at

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Odessa admits that the Porte at first refused permission, but yielded on the landing by the Wyoming of a part of her armament.

SERVIA.

BELEVIA.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

BELGRADE, Sept. 4.—It is reported that the Skuptschins, which was to meet to settle the Jewish emancipation question, will not be summoned. It is probable, therefore, the Powers will bring pressure to bear on the Servian Cabinet with a view to the prompt solution of the

THE ALBANIANS.

BRIGRADE, Sept. 4.—The Albanian question has been settled by the announcement that all Albanians who apply to the commandant on the Albapian frontier will receive permission to re-turn to their homes.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Durban says a cavalry reconnoissance has blown up King Cetywayo's powder magazine, ten miles from his new kraal.

CETTWATO'S DILEMA.

Messengers from Cetywayo met Sir Garnes
Wolseley on the 12th of August, saying that the

SPAIN.

CUBAN REPORMS. MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Government intends that the Cortes shall discuss the projected re-forms in Cuba after the royal marriage. The

THE GRANT PARTY. YOKAHAMA, Seot. 4.—The family of Gen Grant accompany him on the steamer City of Tokio, which sailed hence for San Francisco.

ALEXANDROWO, Sept. 4.—The Czar and Emperor William parted at noon to-day.

BELGIUM. RESIGNED.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4.-The Bisbop of Namus has resigned his See.

BY MAIL.

A ROW OVER THE "MARSEILLAISE"—TERRIBLE
RAILBOAD ACCIDENT—SOCIALIST DEMORSTRATION AT A FUNERAL.

very high on the occasion; and on the "Mar-seillaise" being played, at the request of some rather riotous persons, there was hissing. Here-upon the two parties started to their feet and uproar ensued, which resulted in the arrest of those who were thought to be the leading dis-

long ran.

A deplorable accident occurred on Friday to a local train taking excursionists from Argentan and the intervening stations to Granville. Between Flers and Montseeret, where there is only one line, and where the railroad makes several bends, it came into collision with a goods train, which was an hour and a half behind time, and of the approach of which the passenger train was unware owing to the depth of the cutting. The engines met with a frightful crash, heard at several miles distance from the scene of the accident, and the carriages nearest the engines were smashed to atoms. Eight persons were killed on the spot, and twenty-eight, of whom one has since died, were severely wounded. All the aufferen belong to the district in which the accident occurred. The unfortunate sub-station-master of Flers, who had forgotten that the goods train had not yet arrived when he allowed the passenger train to leave his station, has been arrested. He perceived his error, it appears, immediately after the train was out of sight, and fainted. He is reported to have since become insane. He had worked his way up to his present position, and was of thoroughly irreproachable antecedents.

According to a correspondent of the Swiss Presse the funeral of Herr Herlig, a Socialist master turner, was the scene of a great Socialist master turner, was the scene of a great Socialist master turner, was the scene of a great Socialist demonstration at Dreaden on Monday last. Several thousand sympathizers followed the body to the grave, but the police took advantage of an old Saxon law against the public exhibition of Republican emblems to forbid the wearing of colored scarves and other political insignia. No funeral oration was permitted to be estic; and when a woman steeped forward and spoke a few words an order was given to arrest her, the execution of which was, however, rendered impossible by the closing in of the crowd. Several wresths were thrown on the coffin, but not before the police had insisted on the removal of the red si

ceremony, the crowd, which had been peaceful throughout the proceedings, quietly dispersed. BULGARIAN ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Disputch in London Times.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Prince Alexander, year may remember, applied some time ago to the Theological Faculty of Tabingen for a student of divinity willing to settle down at Sofia as Court Chaplain to his Highness, and from a great number of cundidates a suitable preacher, it would seem, has now been selected. The young ecclesiastic will doubtless find occusion to discourse to the Bulgarians on the necessity for zealously practicing many Christian virtues, but that he will have little cause to sermonizathem on their lack of gratitude may be judged from the following address delivered the other day to the Czar by a deputation from the principality now in St. Petersburg. The deputation was introduced by Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, attired in the uniform of the Bulgarian Drushina, and the chief of the mission, the Metropolitan Anthim of Tirnova, presented to his imperial Majesty the holy image of the patron saints of Bulgaria, Cyril and Methodius, with these words:

"Great Gondar! Our Bulgarian people,

perial Majesty the holy image of the patron saints of Bulgaria, Cyril and Methodius, with these words:

"Great Gosudar! Our Bulgarian people, saved and liberated by thee and thy great people, saved and liberated by thee and thy great people, have sent us to thee to lay before thy Imperial throse their sentiments of profound and everiasting gratitude and devotion for the great benefits which thou hast effected for them. Thou, mighty Emperor, diest not spare the sacred blood of thy great and beloved sons. Thou didst not spare thy own peace of mind, and placed thy own life and that of thy angust children in danger. Thou didst even shed tears in our country, and all for the empelpation of our much-suffering people from under a heavy yoke. But thy great Imperial love did not stop there. It was thy wish to see our unfortunate people not only emascipated, but happy: to see our desolated country reorganized. Therefore, after liberating us, thou didst leave us thy savants, who, animated by thy love for us and in fulfillment of thy Imperial will and the desire of all thy subjects, did not spare labor and pains for our good. And our people breathe freely. They have forgottan their misfortunes, their centuries of suffering, and now look with confidence and hope to the future, because by a sign from the tranquillity and order have been restored to us, our own National Government, our own beneficent laws, our troops. Lastly, our Bulgaria has received from thy Imperial hand and from under thy roof its Prince and rule elected by God, to whom ahe is deeply devoted and whom she regards as the most sacred and dearest assurance of thy constinual love for us for all this our people are deeply gevoted and whom she regards as the most sacred and devoted to thee, Emperor. For all this the

SOUTH AFRICA.

King was willing to submit and pay taxes, but that the country must be cleared of the British soldiers. The messengers were informed that Cetwayo was no longer King, and must sur-

Ministerial bill on the subject will be intro-duced in the case none is brought forward by the Committee on the Cuban Question.

JAPAN.

THE EMPERORS.

Panis, Aug. 17.—The Lyons papers give conflicting accounts of a scene at a concert there on Thursday last. Party feeling seems to have run

those who were thought to be the leading disturbers of the peace, several of whom, it seems, were highly respectable people, who were at once set at liberty on reaching the police office. The disturbance seems to have arisen from the incessant calling for the "Marseillaise," so the exclusion of the other pieces; and the police seem only to have arrested the persons who hissed. Among them are several officers, advocates, and attdents, who are all to answer to justice for expressing their disapproval of an interruption of the prescribed music by the repeated playing of a tune which, like other tunes, has got tiresome in the long run.

VOLUME XXXIX.

FURNITURE.

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ark at Bridge every day at 9:30 s. m., Hyde Park Fishing and Pienic Grounds, tere until 4:30 p. m. Bound trin, 25 cts., works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and ler at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip, 14 Moonlight Evenyday.

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EXQUISITE

ity, Elegance, and Comfort,

Gabe Bouck Will Now Probably Turn

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—Even the Democrats concede the election of Perkins, the majority of the State Republican ticket, and two Republican Congressmen, thus foreshadowing a Republican victory in next year's Presi-dential election. The Legislature is much mixed. The appearances thus far favor Kalloch's election, hundreds of Republican business-men hav-ing labored for Kalloch to spite De Young and kill the Chronic's. The Workingmen voted their ticket straight. There was an enormous quan-

the lowest; we are never uncertainable before Saturday. Everything is exceedingly quiet. dersold; our competitors ad-We invite all to pay us a visit; the time will be profitably spent examining our Rarities. SPIEGEL & CO.,

OT OMITTERM Glenn run well together, Perkins is generally aboad, and where either Glenn or White has a

the ticket. The indications point to a full vote in the interior. Probably but little will be nown of the result before to-morrow evening. Scattering returns from the interior foot up, in round numbers: Perkins, 1,900; Glenn, SECOND DISPATCH. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Scattering returns from all counties except a few not in telegraph-

kins, 1,572; Glenn, 287; White, 1,439. It is

generally conceded that Perkins will be elected by a handsome plurality.

With the above exceptions, the Republicans have undoubtedly elected the whole State ticket, and probably four Congressmen, though In the city the vote for Mayor, so far as counted, stands: Kalloch, 1,611; Flint, 1,570; Griswold, 65. Kalloch's election is generally conceded, though not assured. It is expected, too, that the Workingmen have elected the Sheriff and District Attorney, and probably the

nade a sweep of the city ticket. San Francisco, Sept. 4 .- Additional returns, These are completed returns. Incomplete re turns received indicate still further Republican

the last report.

been received, however, from most of them to the following effect: San Jose, 250 purality for the following effect: San Jose, 250 purality for the following effect: San Jose, 250 purality: Sacraturities to ment. 1,500; Los Angeles. What leading. Perkins and Glenn about even, not far behind. All returns sorve to emphasize the previous remains and on board.

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**Shancs for many ream to complete the second of the control of the care of the control of the care of the control of the care of the care elected to Congress, and probably McKenna. The contest is doubtful between Davis flud Barbour.

**Kalloch, for Mavor, retains a slight lead of Flint, and the probabilities as to the remainder of the care of the

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

candidate for the highest office in their gift, it might tend to incite the old feeling of hostility that the producing classes feel towards his powerful corporation. Discrett men of both perties who are familian with the inside feeling in political circles all agree that Mr. Mitchell is wise in not allowing the great interests which he represents to be put in jeopardy by becoming the tool of designing and selfish politicians. As it stands at present, Mr. Mitchell has little interest in the Democratic party of Wisconsin. He not only utterly repudiated the Fiat platform of two years ago, but it is said he refused to vote for Judge Mallory because of his absurd notions upon finance.

But as Mr. Mitchell is now out of the canvass, and out to stay, there is necessarily a good deal of speculation among politicians as to candidates. Col. Vilas, of this city, could easily secure the nomination, if he would accept it; but he has given his party friends no encouragement that he will stand if nominated. He would be as distasteful to the soft-money wing of the party as Mr. Mitchell, and for that reason is likely to meet with vigorous opposition if his name is brought before the Convention. Col. Vilas is here on the ground, where his wishes can readily be known by the Convention when it meets, and, if he adheres to his present purpose to decline, of course they will cast about for some other candidate. Milwankee offers one in the person of its present

nunciaments of Congressman Bragg answering every purpose, and perhaps avoiding a big row over a new one in the Convention. Gabe made terms with the flatists of his district last fall. terms with the flatists of his district last fall, when running for Congress, and it is openly charged that he used his own greenbacks in sufficient quantities "to supply the demands of trade" in his neighborhood. Bouck is about 50 years of sge, rich, a moderate drinker, a hard swearer, a bachelor, and the bomeliest man in Wisconsio. Take him all in all, he is about the best representative of the unwashed Democracy that can be found in the State, and there is no good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason why he should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the should not stand as "to good reason who have the sh

At Des Moines, on Monday night, Gov. Gear made a most telling speech to an immense crowd, who for nearly two hours listened with earnest attention to the expounding of facts and figures which the Governor gave, and which no Democrat could say aught to controvert The speech was one which will carry with it

ments in all places and at all times, as it may seem best for him to do; whether, in any State or place in the United States, any man or men shall be deprived of his or their political rights and be ostracised because they may be inclined to unitral and march under the symbol of the Nation's sovereignty.

Gov. Gear then reviewed the facts of the magnanimity with which the General Government treated the conquered Rebels at the close of their vain contest at arms: the manner is which this has been returned by the efforts of the Southern politicians and the Demogratic leaders, in Congress and out, in the efforts these have made to frustrate the decisions of the War; the financial difficulties which have beset the successive Republican Administrations as a result of the War of the Rebellion; and the success at last achieved in the full resumption of specie payments. In fifteen years, said the Governor, our Nation has paid one-fourth of her war-debt, enhanced her credit, and made good her promises to pay at par in coin. The year 1879 will in the future be considered to mark a financial epoch in our Nation's history, because of the fact that in this year the Nation has, through the wise and sagacious management by the Republican party of the National finances, redeemed its pledges made in the bour of adversity, and now starts forward in a new career of prosperity for her people.

The Governor then defended at length the

After reviewing at length many other inter-

The Democracy here are telling the same old story of "Republican oppression" and ringing the changes on the worn-out issues of past days, —using arguments which are full of invective, and void of facts or reason. The Democratic nominees for Governor and Lieutenaut-Governor—the Hon. H. H. Trimble, of Davis County, for the first place, and Capt. J. A. O. Yeoman, of Webster County, for the second place—are both on the stump, speaking to those of the Bourbons who may still feel inclined to adhere to the waning cause. In this city, last night, Capt. Yeoman made a speech to about 150 persons, in one of the principal halis. A band of music, and a parade of about a hundred youths bearing torches, failed to bring out the expected.

The present incumbent is a Democrat, and de lines a re-election. His party has made no novements as vet to name his successor. The Republicaus are showing signs of activity, and already four or five candidates are in the field. Aurora will present the name of John H. Pease before the Republican Convention, however,

ers held their County Convention here to-day and nominated J. B. Orendorff, of Blooming-ton, for Treasurer, and George Gossman, of Hudson, for Surveyor.

gerous weapons, and to threaten to use them on slight provocation. On last Friday he displayed his pistol to a companion, while the Maishal, Mr. Lee Cummins, was near by, and then made the remark that he thought Cummins intended to arrest him, and, if he attempted it, he would be d—d if he didn't snoot him. This is not the talk of a boy of only generous impulses, even if he had aiready committed the awful crime which was just beginning to discover itself. As to the cause that produced the dreadful crook in his mind, it is a matter that is hard to determine, though one potent influence is the one which has been so often before public notice of late. It is that which emanates from the blood-and-thunder fiction in yellow covers, of which Willie Anderson was a greedy devourer.

Mr. David Allen, the Prosecuting Attorney of

vourer.

Mr. David Allen, the Prosecuting Attorney of the county, having arrived during the afternoon, drafted an affidavit charging the murder upon Daniel R. Anderson and William E. Anderson, and warrants for their arrest were issued by 'Squire Edwards. A telegram from Superintendent of Police Wappenstein announced the arrest of the father early in the afternoon, and the Magistrate prepared to send for him. About 5 o'clock a telegram was received from the operator at Plainville, telling of the finding of a suicide's body at that place, and suggesting that possibly it was that of Will Anderson. This report, which proved to be true, did not cause much astonishment, partly because of the fact that a story had been iterated and reiterated throughout the day to the effect that Will Anderson had taken the 4:10 train for home at Cincinnati on Tuesday, and having neither money nor ticket was compelled to leave the cars at Woodburn, and partly because the people having settled down to a conviction of his guilt under such almost incredible circumstances, thought suicide the natural outcome of such an unheard-of and unnatural crime. The verification of this report came through the Constables dispatched to bring Dan Anderson to Wayneaville. The pistol with which Anderson killed himself was a single-barreled, twenty-two cailbre "Pointer." No money, papers, or other articles, saving one unexploded cartridge, were found upon his person. The pistol with which he killed himself was found in his right-hand outside coat-pocket, he evidently having placed it there after firing the tatal shot.

Late in the evening Daniel Anderson was seen

tail shot.

Late in the evening Daniel Anderson was seen again, after the news of his son's death had been received. He was deeply moved by the intelligence, though he had said that he didn't see bow the boy could live, if he had done such a deed. "Well," said he, "I don't want to live now. I had all my life in that boy. I have always stood by hia."

Being asked if, now that there could be no harm to his boy by telling the whole truth, he had anything further to tell about the murder, he said. "No, I honestly declare to you that my boy never spoke a word of it to me."

He said he was ready to go to Waynesville,

He said he was ready to go to Waynesville, and he didn't care what happened to him.

NOT KATE BENDER. LITTLE ROCK Sept. 4.—The Press agent at Fort Smith telegraphs as follows: "Sheriff

A RELIGIOUS CEREMONIAL IN ROME. BOME, Aug. 17.—This afternoon the Cardinal-lear Monaco ia Valetta laid the first stone of a new church, to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart, est extremity of the Esquiline. The ceremonial was performed with the full observance of all ritual prescriptions, and may be considered specially noteworthy, inasmuch as this has been the first religious ceremonial sizes 1870 celebrated with all the publicity of days zone by. Saving a slight wooden boarding some eight feet high, such as would be erected around the preparations for any new bullding, and the two large double doors of which were wide open, there was nothing to render the proceedings private. The Cardinal, attended by all the usual clergy and choristers, wors his full yestments; and when, after having laid the stone, he made the circuit of the line of the foundations, sprinkling it everywhere with holy water, the procession was led by two Italian carabineers in gala uniform. A large but not extraordinary number of persons was present, but there was no especial with perfect order. There were no manifestations, either clerical or liberal. The crowd pressed indiscriminately around the Cardinal, as much from curosity as anything else, and the procession made its way through them as quietly as it would have done in St. Peter's. nonial was performed with the full observance

WHY GREECE MUST HAVE JANINA.

The New York Herald eays: Janina is the centre, commercially, politically, and agricul-surally, of the whole province, and any cession of territory which did not include Janina would only prove a source of increased embarras ment, without any advantage, to Greece. The possession of this point; makes a defensive fron-tier to Greece; and the Turks, with their usual ina and Arta are equally as useful for offenelve movements against Greece as for a defe sive movements against Greece as for a defensive line to Greece, decline to relinquish any advantage they hold. Hence the fight centres around Janina, and there, secording to a cable dispatch published in Thursday's Heraid, an army of 90,000 Turkish troops, exclusive of cavairy and artillery, are massing. Indeed, yesterday morning's news makes it clear that slight skirmishes have already taken place.

Janing or Josping as it was formerly usued.

Janina or Joanina, as it was formerly named is situated in a lofty valley of Epirus or outhern Albania, on the western shore of a sentiful lake of the same name. The town and lake are about 1,000 feet above the level of depth is inconsiderable, nowhere exceeding forty feet, and it is fed by numerous springs which issue from the rocks. It has two basins,—the northern and the southern,—neither of which has any visible outlet. It is affirmed, however, by Col. Leake, that each of these basins is drained by a subterranean channel. bowever, by Col. Leake, that each of these basins is drained by a subterranean channel. That to the north gives birth to the River Kulamos, the Thyames of the ancients. To the south the River Acheron bursts from the rocks, and, having received the hauseous waters of the equally famous Cocytos, empties itself into the Bay of Sweet Waters. A line drawn from the coast of Albania, opposit to Coriu, across the Peninsula, would, after traversing several valleys running parallel with the coast, touch Janina on the south, at the distance of some fifty miles, Immediately to the east rises Mount Mitzikelf, famous for its steepness and rugged grandour; and farther to the southeast are to be seen the snow-clad sunmits of the Pladus range. To the west of Janina the mountains of Sull statan an attitude of 3,500 feet, Mount Olytkika being the prominent feature of the range. Thence the land slopes gradually down to the Adriatic.

THE NOVI-BAZAR QUESTION. The Novi Bizar question is briefly this: Russia wants the reversion of all the Slavic populations of the Balkan Peninsula, with the territory they occupy. Austria, which is already considerably Slavic, became more so by the occuped among her own statesmen; who had already berun to show jealousy. Austria has now abandoned all hope of recovery in the west of any of the territory or prestige she lost to Germany and Italy, and her whole population seem to have been won over to looking eastward for requital. The occupation of Novi-Bazar, towards which her troops are now moving, carries her territory as a sort of wedge between Servia and Montenegro, and within easy striking distance of the new principality of Bulgaria and the new autonomy of Roumelia; while it almost incloses Servia on one side, between Bosnia and Transylvania, and Montenegro on the other, between Bosnia and her strip of Adriatic coast. Her eastern extension is thus formed into a sort of three-tined fork, which now incloses the two principalities before mentioned, and is in good position to be hrust forward into the Grecian Peninsuia, or in the direction of Constantinople, when any territory in that direction is "done" to her taste. It is this situation which shocks Russia, and it is the encouragement of this course on the part of Austria by Germany which has led to the recent manifestation of bad blood between the Russian and German papers.

COMPARED WITH 1878.

Dispaich to London Times.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Later and more accurate details now enable me to supplement my dispatch of the other day relative to harvest prospects in Germany; and, though the fresh particulars now accorded me refer only to Prussia, where the territory is almost every next to the territory in almost et, as it has territory in almost every part of the Empire, they may safely be accepted as gen-erally applicable. Ever since 1876 it has been the annual custom in Prussia to procure and the annual custom in Prussia to procure and tabulate careful statistics as to harvest-prospects,—the result of comprehensive inquiry in the month of July from the agricultural societies of each district. Hitherto, however, crop-expectations could only be expressed by a number denoting the proportion of the impending harvest to an average one; and it was found impossible, therefore, to substitute known and definit figures until the absolute results of the year's harvest could be assertained. That was for the first time achieved inst year, thus enabling the crop-prospects for 1879 to be tabulated with something like perfect certainty. In preparing statistics for this year, therefore, questions were put as to the likely yield per hectare of the various grain-products, it being a role that returns should be had from every district. The estimates were then all worked up in the Royal Statistical Bureau here, and compared with the ascertained results of inst year's harvest, in order to discover the probable yield of 1879 in relation to that of 1878. This elaborate and extensive work will appear in a few days, when all the returns have come in; but, as very few only are wanting, the statistical results already attained are not likely to suffer any material silteration. Nor must it be forgotten that the returns were made in July, since which time the weather has decidedly changed for the better; so that the figures, if at all monfied, will not be so in a negative sense at least. The result of last year's harvest being taken at 100 kilograms per hectare, this year's yield in the various provinces of Prussia will, as near as possible, be as follows for the five most important products.—namely, wheat, rye, barley, outs, and potatoes: tabulate careful statistics as to harvest-pros

Prussia (State et) ... 100 103 94 102 95
This year's wheat-crop, therefore, in the
Frassian State 's estimated as equal to that of
last year; a larger return being expected from
rye and cate, and a lesser from burley and potaloss as compared with 1878.

BERLIN, Aug. 2L.—A considerable number of
the newly-formed Russian reserve battations,
which are intended to follow the combatant
army in time of war and reinforce depleted
estiments, will take part in the impending

ingrased range, the use and efficiency of which are now, under the eyes of the Emperor, to be put to a very searching test. Of further importance is the fact that troops will take part in the maneuvres who have but lately returned from an arduous and hard-lought campaign. At Zarsko Selo alone a force of fifty-eight battalions of foot, forty squadrons of horse, and 158 guoss will be employed in performing the new evolutions suggested and rendered necessary by the experiences of the late war with Turkey. At the same time, in almost every district of the Empire similar maneuvres will be gone through by large bodies of troops, namely: in the district of St. Petersburg by eighty-six battalions, ten and a half squadrons, and twenty-four guns; Wilna, sixty-seven battalions, thirty-six aquadrons, and 108 guns; Finland, seven battalions, thirty-four squadrons, and 108 guns; Kleff, sixty-seven battalions, thirty-six squadrons, and 104 guns; Charkoff, eighteen battalions, eighteen squadrons, and sixty guns; Moscow, fifty-fire battalions, twelve squadrons, and seventy-two guns; Kasan, twenty-three battalions and forty-sight guns; in all, 439 battalions and forty-sight guns; forty-sight guns; forty-sight guns; forty-sight guns; f seventy-two guns; Kasan, twenty-three battal-ions and forty-eight guns; in all, 459 battal-ions, 2164 squadrons, and 886 guns. The transport of troops per rail and steamer to the various maneuvre centres will this year involve an outlay considerably less than that required in 1875, before the war. VON MOLTKE.

Berlin, Aug. 22 .- The 8th of March Field-Marshal Count von Moitke celebrated the six-tieth anniversary of his military service, on which occasion he was heaped with the favors and congratulations of his friends and admirers, prominent among which was a bronze bust of prominent among which was a bronze bust of the Emperor, presented by all the officers of the General Staff. Last week this handsome work of art, resting on a poished red column of Swedish granite, was permanently placed in front of the Marsani's Castle of Kreisau, near Schweidnitz, in Silesia, on the estate purchased by the great strategist with the £30,000 voted him by the Prussian Landtag for his splendid services in the war which resulted in the excluhim by the Prussian Landtag for his splendid services in the war which resulted in the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation, and all its concomitant advantages, territorial and other, for the Hohenzollern dynasty. But the hero of the Seven Weeks' War was in March last made the recipient of a still more distinguished jubilee honor from the venerable head of that House, in the shape of the Cross, with star, of the Order, "Pour le Merite," founded by the hero of the Seven Years' war; and the following is the text of the autograph letter with which his Majesty bestowed the much-coveted honor, and which the Kreuz Zeitsung, organ of the Prussian military party, is now in a position to publish: Field Marshal: In conferring upon you, on this the sixtieth anniversary of your service, the accompanying Cross, with star, of the Order of Pour le Merite, I wish hereby to testify that there can be no reward of great deeds and military can be no reward of great deeds and military merit to which you have not already justiful aid claim. You will wear the star and the likeness of my great ancestor with the elevating consciousness of truly and for all time belonging to those who have fatthfully guarded the legacy of the great King,—the glory of the Prussian army, on which his eye has assuredly looked down from Heaven with satisfaction. And may the equestrian statuet of myself, likewise accompanying this, bring before your mind the image of the King with whom you lought the battles of Koeniggraetz, Gravelotte, and Sedan, who has already often thanked you from the very bottom of his heart, and does so again to-day with the hearty wish that you may still right long be spared to him, to the army, and to the Fatherland.

THE ZINZARS.

THE ZINZARS. BELGRADE, Aug. 21.—A more important question than that of the emancipation of the inoffensive Jews of Servia, viz.: that respecting inoffensive Jews of Servia, viz.: that respecting the pretensions of the Zinzars, is now being ventilated. These people are Macedonian Wallachins, and formerly, on entering vassal Servia, were deemed subject to the Principality, being consequently permitted to hold landed property, engage in trade, and enjoy the privileges of Servian citizens. Now, however, they come forward with Ottoman passports, declaring themselves Turkish subjects, and protesting, like other foreigners, against the payment of taxes. The Zinzars number over 10,000, have served in the Servian army, and borne their share of the state burarmy, and borne their share of the state bur-dens. Their new claims raise a difficulty for the Servian Government in its relations to Turdens. Their new claims raise a difficulty for the Servian Government in its relations to Tur-key under the Berlin Treaty. The Zinzars are a people no country need much desire to have. The are accused of being unscrupulous in the amassing of wealth, having an aptitude for trade and commerce. A separate caste, they combine to fleece all others among whom they are established—the simple-minded peasantry of the Turkish provinces being their peculiar

MRS. DE LAND.

She Publishes a Card Denying Recent Scan dalous Reports,

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- Mrs. De Land sends to

the press the following card:

It is deemed proper by my friends and the friends of other parties implicated with me in the charge of dishonorable and guilty conduct, to which currency has been recently given by a portion of the newspaper press, that I should make the public, as I now do, my most emphatic and indignant denial of such conduct. The disinterested and most generous kindness of the Rev. Dr. Thompson and his family to me in my troubles, and in my efforts for an education, has been basely misconstrued, and the letters of a familiar but wholly innocent friendship have been altered and perverted so as to signify evil where no evil was thought of. This cruel injustice towards myself and towards an invalid and absent man, who is as chivalric and kind as he is eminent for learning and integrity, will certainly receive the condemnation it deserves from all who desire to do and to judge rightly.

SARAH DE LAND.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFI ER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5-1 a. m.-Indications: For Tennessee and the Obio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, beor partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, becoming variable, nearly stationary temperature,
and in the eastern portions higher barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly
cloudy weather, winds mostly from the northwest to southwest, stationary or lower temperature, and higher barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippl Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather,
westerly winds, generally backing to southcasterly, stationary or higher temperature, falling barometer.

followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, warm southeasterly winds, and falling barometer, generally followed by rising parometer and colder northwest winds.

The Onio below Louisville will rise.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.

Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. Vel. R'n. | Weather 6:53 a.m. 50.940 60 71 N.W. 5 Fair. 11:18 a.m. 39.978 67 59 N. 8 Cloudy. 2:00 a.m. 38.078 66 54 N. E. 7 Fair. 2:53 p.m. 28.990 67 60 N. 4 Cloudy. 9:00 p.m. 30.001 67 60 N. E. 4 Cloudy. 10:18 p. m. 30.001 67 60 N. 4 Clear. Maximum, 70: minimum, 80.

GREENAL OBSERVATIONS.

GREENAL OBSERVATIONS.

GREENAL OBSERVATIONS.

GREENAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain. Weather.

N. W., gent. N. W., fresh

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Arrived, steamships
State of Newada, from Glasgow, Holland, from
London, and Trident, from Antwerp.
ANTWERP, Sept. 4.—Arrived, the Helvetia,
from New York.
ROTTERDAN, Sept. 4.—Arrived, steamer Rotterdam, from New York.

The Mystery of the Waynesville, O., Murder Still Unraveled.

CRIMINAL NEWS

The Boy Anderson Believed to Have Had Two Accomplices.

An Ex-Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society \$60,000 Short.

He Appropriates the Funds Left in the Shape of Legacies.

A Triple Lynching in Mendocino County, Cal.

THE WAYNESVILLE BUTCHERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4-Nq satisfactory solu tion of the Waynesville tragedy has yet been reached. The four members of the family are in their coffins, and can tell no tales. That the boy Willie was implicated in the murders there can be no doubt. There is abundant evidence to prove this besides his suicide. A turther exmination of the rooms and bodies, however, makes it certain that he did not kill the two women and the girl alone. Dan R. Ander the divorced husband of the woman. Mrs. Hatte, was known to be jealous of his former wife, and about the time the murders were committed he was absent from his work in Cincinnati. On this and other less important circumstances is based the theory that he either helped his sor on. He has been arrested, and to-night was taken up to the scene of the tragedy. A strong indercurrent of feeling prevails against him i were heard among the crowd that met him a the train, but, as a large proportion of the population of the town and vicinity are Quakers, no demonstration of that kind is pos-sible. Anderson believes his son was guilty. The boy, he says, was an inveterate reader of chesp yellow-back novels. Anderson claims to know of trouble hat might have led to the tragedy, and says he that might have led to the tragedy, and says he cannot understand it. When he was up there, a short time since, they were all getting along nicely. Why he should be arrested, he has no idea. He could have no knowledge of the matter, and can prove it very easily. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow, when it is expected that further facts will be developed. Mrs. Gallimore, who lives on the hill above the Anderson house, says that on the night of the murder she heard screams issuing from the cottage, and went to her window to see what was the trouble. In the back-yard were two men whom she distinctly saw carrying something which looked like a sheet or bed. That the lad had helped in chopping open the heads of his mother and aunt chopping open the heads of his mother and aunt and the girl is demonstrated. Who rendered that help, and what the motives were for the butchery, are the elements of mystery that sur-

rounds the case.

Cucinnati Gasette, Sept. 4.

Tuesday night of last week two women and a child retired to rest in their home, a little cottage surrounded by corn plots, and separated from its neighbors, in a quiet country town, expecting to reassume their labors in the morning. All the lights were extinguished in this house and in the town, when about midnight. ing. All the lights were extinguished in this house and in the town, when, about midnight, screams arose upon the air, so brief that they were forgotten until a week after their cause was discovered. Into this house had crept a boy and his companion, intent upon the murder of the helpless occupants.

At a signal each selects a victim and strikes, and two souls which had wronged neither of them were hurried out of existence. A third of these hapless persons awakes, and has barely time to scream for help when the bloody hatchet descends, not once, but often, and the crime is committed. Then one of the bodies is carried around in an irresolute manner, and finally laid upon the floor, the clothing is headed upon the bodies, the lime previously provided is carefully strewn around, and the murderers leave the house, locking the door, and part, one to steal away from the scene, the other to retire to rest in the printing-office in which he worked. Day after day passes, and the boy comes, as was his wont

Whitehall, of New Mexico, claims, in the St. Louis papers, to have discovered the notorious Kate Bender in the person of an alleged mur-deress known as Mrs. Dora Hesser Denenger. In support of his belief he adduces many plausible particulars. That he is on the wrong scent the following statement will amply prove: Joseph Sprall, the former husband of the said Mrs. Denenger, resides in this city. He says that he married Dora Hesser in Dayton, O., in 1868, and in 1870 moved with her to this place. They lived here during the period of the Bender tragedies. In 1875 he obtained a divorce from her on the ground of abandonment. She afterward went to work as cook for Denenger, and in May, 1878, went with him to New Mexico. She is charged with instigating Denenger's son to murder his father. Willy Denenger has written here for evidence of his father's cruelty, and admitted killing his father by shooting him through the head. He is also in jail in New Mexico. day passes, and the boy comes, as was his wont in his time of innocence, to look after the chickens and domestic pets. His story of the departure of his mother and relations to Cincinnati is believed, and so his secret is securely locked from sight. But the time comes when the truth must come out,—when it will be beyond human power to conceal it,—and, though the truth must come out.—when it will be beyond human power to conceal it.—and, though to his companions on the street he seems the same careless, mischievous boy, his true friends, those who inquire after his welfare with kindly intent at the house, detect an unwonted melancholy and strange agitation. Finally, he dreads to approach the house, and to his confidants he darkly speaks of murder and suicide. The load becomes heavier and heavier, and at last he must fiee, and, imbelled by some strange fatality that designs the fast conclusive evidence of his crime, or a hardibood born of insanity, he visits the house for the last time and looks upon a sight which might make a devil weep. Its details are too terrible, too loatbsome even for description. That night he cannot remain alone; he walks the streets till after 10, and sleeps with a companion at the hotel because ANOTHER GREAT FALL.
BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Charles Demond, late
Treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Mis-

sionary Society, was arrested this afternoon, charged with embezzlement. Various irreguarities in Demond's official conduct were discovered last spring, and an examination of the books now shows the amount of the defalcation to be between \$20,000 and \$60,000. The warrant of arrest charges Demond with embezzle ments as follows: March 17, 1877, legacy of Dr. Isaac G. Braman, \$2,000; Dec. 29, 1877, contribution from the Shawmut Church, \$1,200; Jan. 2, 1878, legacy of Mrs. Eunice Keep, \$500; Jan. 23, 1878, legacy of Charlotte A. Stimpson, \$4,379. It was discovered in the investigation that Demond kent practically two siceps with a companion at the hotel because "it's so lonesome down there." Next morning the outward tremor is gone, and, laughing and joking, he goes with his comrades to the station and finds a father in Cincinnsti. Their conversations are known, only to one who will not divulge; but, whatever the purporr, two days later he starts back towards the home'he had rendered a bloody horror. He has no money, no ticket. He is stripped of everything but one awful thought. That he cannot lose nor throw away. He has heard nothing from home; the crime is not known; he is far from conviction, we before the dread news reaches the city, and before suspicion has entered the mind of even his worst enemy, he coofesses all by taking his wretched life, amid the darkness and the rain.

Last Thursday Willte Anderson asked Sam Davis, the son of his mother's landindy, to go up to his house and close up his chicken-cook. Young Davis did so, thinking nothing of the request, and noticing nothing. The next night (Friday), about 10:30 o'clock, the boy made a similar request, and again was the request compiled with. But this time Sam Davis noticed a beculiar scent about the place. The same evil smell had been noticed by the neighbors that day, and it grew so strong the next day (Saturday) that loud combiaint was made. One of the town officels ordered the Marshal on Monday to make an investigation. Marshal Cummings was soon satisfed that the horrible odor come from the Daviscottage, and he went to the rear door-to satisfy dimself. By pushing against the door with his knee, and soplying his nose to the slight crack thus made, he perceived that this nouse was, indeed, the source of the foul smell. Proceeding further, he found a side window, which was raised a little, and, looking in, he saw a tangled mass of bed-clothing on the foor, and the body of Mrs. Hatte protruding from beneath the tangled bedding. The officer then went to the front, and, bursting in awindow, found the bodies of Mrs. Weeks and her daughter in the brown the relation of investigation that Demond kept practically two sets of books. He had a cash book in which he kept a running account of the moneys re-ceived, and at the end of the month this account was journaled and the items classified, and in the latter process he dropped from the record such sums as he appropriated to his own use. Demond has not obtained bail up to a DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4 .- On Tuesday Paul-

ing B. Sylvis, Ticket Agent for the Pan Handle Road, Richmond, fled, leaving a shortage of \$1,000 in his accounts. He made his way to Windsor, opposite the city. To that harbor of reinge for skippers he was followed by C. E. Stanley, one of Pinkerton's detectives, who succeeded in forming his acquaintance, and so well did he insignate himself into the good graces of Sylvis that he induced the latter to come across the river with him this evening, and when a favorable opportunity arrived had him arrested and locked up. Sylvis made no pretense that he was not short, and said he lost his that he was not short, and said he lost his money dabbling in wheat in Chicago. He said he left home intending to go fishing at Putin-Bay, but, finding no fishing there, concluded he rould not return. TRIPLE HANGING. San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—A dispatch

ENTRAPPED.

from Uklah, Mendocino County, says Elijah Frost, "Bige" Gibson, and "Tom" Mc-Cracken were taken from a Constable at Willits last night, and hanged by a mob. These men were under arrest for the larceny of a saddle and some harness. Rumor has it that many things have been missing lately, and these parties have been suspected. Elijah Frost was the son of Elijah Frost who was killed some years ago in a shooting scrape with the Coats boys. He has been out of the State Prison about cight months having reas sent there from Red eight months, having been sent there from Red Binff for horse-stealing.

INDICTED LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 4.—Malone, who re-cently killed Sheriff Lening in Scott County, has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Sept. 4.—George Fairchild was to-day elected President of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. Fairchild is Professor of Higher English in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and said to be an able man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The wife of Isaac Driesbough, No. 26 Cincinnati street, is stowly starving to death. A cancer in the stomach having become sealed against the entrance of food, her death is only a question of a few days.

ARTER AND HIS TWO SALARIES.

Apeciar Dienech to The Tribuna.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—Orders were today received from Judge Drummond in severa
cases taken under advisement by him at the
March term of the United States Circuit Court.
In the two suits against Daniel Arter et al., he
stfirms the judgment of the District Court.

Arter was Collector of Customs and Surveyor of

the Port at Cstro, and was sued on his bonds in April, 1874. The case is a very complicated one, but the main point was that he believed he was entitled to the salary of both positions, and drew it. Being a scrupulously honest man, he was very anxious to settle when suit was commenced, but was persuaded to not do so by his attorneys. Judgment was finally rendered against him and his bondsmen for 65,083.52 in 1876. The cases were appealed, and Judge Drummond heard the arguments last March. He sustains Judge Free's decision, and directs the collection of the judge. recognizable, and no complete recognition was possible. Their dress did not aid in telling them apart, for they work only their chemise and drawers, as when they retired for the night. The body of Mrs. Hatte was distinguished by small jet, earners and by the drawers, as when they retired for the pight. The body of Mrs. Hatte was distinguished by small jet earrings in her ears, and by the double set of false teeth which were found in her mouth. Beyond such slight tokens as these, nothing could have served to identify them in their horrible state of decomposition. Night before last no one in Waynesville thought Wille Anderson a murderer, even though his absence was known and considered strange. His employer, a newspaper man, who sent the specials to the city papers describing the awful affair, a man thoroughly acquainted with the lad's character, never suspected him, but even yesterday apoke highly of his generous impulses and kind affection toward his mother. It is the fact that no satisfactory motive can be discovered, which leaves a mystery about the crime even after the detection of the perpetrators. The unnatural lad's name was William E. Anderson, and he was about 18 years old. He was looked upon in the village as a bright lad, full to overflowing with animal spirits, and prone to mischief of a comparatively harmless character, but good-hearted withal, and generous to a fault. That there was a bad spot in his nature is proved, however, by the fact that he was given to carrying dangerous weapons, and to threaten to use them on slight provocation. On last Friday he displayed his pisted to a companion, while the

YELLOW-FEVER.

MEMPHIS. tol Dispatch to The Tribun

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Twenty-seven new cases make up the physicians' reports at the Health Office to-day. Fifteen were colored persons. The undertakers report eight inter ments, two of which were outside the city limits, and were of white people. Among them was Gen. John Skiffington, whose case has been one of the remarkable ones of the present epidemic. He was stricken eighteen days ago the first symptoms showing a malignan of the fever. After the sixth day he was declared in a hopeless condition, and con-tinued so the remainder of his ill-ness, occasionally rallying perceptibly, so much so day before yesterday as to encourage his friends to hope that he would finally pull through. The contrary was the result, however, and in his death the Bar loses a worthy member Mrs. Casper Zimmerman is reported ve sick. A son of the late Dr. Richardson is ported down with fever on Adams street. Mr William L. Berlie, of the Knights of Honor, is getting on favorably, and he is thought to be out of danger.

The Odd-Fellows' Relief Committee reported

Winles on the mend, and George Deigele and wife doing well.

The Howards supplied twenty-eight nurses to applicants to-day, a number being ill of disease ther than yellow-fever. Their physicians report thirteen new cases of sickness among whites The character of the diseases is not sufficient developed, but intimations of yellow-fever ar rominent. The names of those who develo decided yellow-fever symptoms will appear new cases in the health books to-morrow. No tidings of interest from the camps to-day

beyond the announcement that the health is good, and all appear as happy as persons accus-tomed to daily life can be in their present condition of idleness. A general anxiety is expressed for the announcement that they can return to their houses and various avocations with safety. To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Twelve new case -four white and eight colored-were reported to the Board of Health this morulng.

deaths have occurred since last night: Thomas Reilly, Mike Scully, Lizzie Schwartz, Ottilla Ringert, J. S. Houck, and two colored. J. S. Houck died at Buntyn Station, and the two colored near Springdale, six miles northeast of the other. the city.

Gen. J. S. Skiffington is dying. W. I. Berli Gen. J. S. Skiffington is dying. W. I. Berlin is progressing favorably.

The weather is clear and warm.

MEMPHIS. Sent. 4—Evening.—Twenty-seven cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day, twelve of whom were white. Among the number are two Miss Falkenbergs, James T. Lee, Joseph W. Lee, Aunie Kempt, Miss Van Willis, and Constantine Hammer. Three additional deaths occurred.—Mattic Reno, Miss Van Willis, and Gen. John S. Skeffington.

Three children of the late J. S. Houck were stricken to-day at Buntyn Station.

Weather clear and warm. The thermometer has ranged between 66 and 85.

The Howards have appealed for assistance as follows:

follows:
"The Howard Association of Memphis, after having oattled for the past two months with the dread destroyer in their midst, find every dollar in their treasury exausted, several hundred sick and convalescents to be provided for, and a large number of nurses to be paid. We were hopeful in the beginning that, with the fund then on hand at the outbreak of the epidemic, we would be able to provide for the sick that would be thrown on our hands; but the fever has continued to spread, and with two long months yet before us, leave us no alternative but to appeal to the charity of the nation for substantial aid. The generous people throughout the Union will not fail to respond to this call for help. We feel that we are performing a secred duty to the impoverished and dising a sacred duty to the Impoverished and dis-tressed people among whom our lot is cast. The us in 1878, and to those same willing givers we appeal. If help is not speedily furnished, we will be compelled to abandon the work we have been engaged in, and leave hundreds to suffer and die for want of a Howard's helping hand.

"Acting President Howard Association.
"J. Roane Waring.
"Secretary Howard Association."
John B. Easton, son of Dr. Thomas S. Easton, died to-night at 8 o'clock.
The "Can't-Get-Away Club." of Mobile, Ala., has authorized the Howards to draw on it for \$500.

The "Can't-Get-Away Club." of Mobile, Ala., has authorized the Howards to draw on it for \$500.

The wife of 'Squire W. B. Glisson, who left Memphis last Sunday by private conveyance, thus evading be inspecting officers on the railroad trunt, is down with yellow-fever at Northwithe Depot, a station twenty-five miles distant from this city, on the Louisville & Nashwille Road. ville Road.

The son of the late Dr. Robert E. Richardson applied yesterday for a pass to go to Nashville, but was retueed. This morning he was stricken, and has a severe attack.

The quarantine of the environs of the city goes into effect to-day. Fifty mounted men will be employed as a patrol-guard.

THE HOOD RELIEF FUND. RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—Contributions are free made here to the fund for Gen. Hood's

children. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4 .- The Louisians Division Association of the Army of Northern Virginia and Army of the Tennessee have ap-pointed a committee, W. R. Lyman, Chairman, to seek contributions for the benefit of the children of the late Lieut-Gen. Hood. There are ten children under 9 years to be provide

LITTLE ROCK.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4.—The City Council last night accepted the resignation of the old Board of Health, and elected Drs. Watkins. Scott, Pietle, and Cantrell, who, with Dr. Skipmith, of the old, now compose the new Board. The Council also elected Dr. J. H. Southail City

LANGSTAFF. CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Mr. A. D. Langstaff, President of the Memphis Howard Association. now in this city, has conferred to-day with business men and others in regard to raising funds to assist in the relief of the sufferers at Memphis. He reports a disposition on all sides to assist as cheerfully as was done last year. He leaves for St. Louis to morrow morning. t. Louis to-morrow morning.

FALL RIVER.

Financial Wrecking. FALL RIVER, Sept. 4.—An attachment has been served on Borden's property by the Fall River Bank. The bank is well secured agains loss on his personal notes. The collaterals held by the Metacomet Bank are sufficient, or nearly so, to cover his personal liabilities to that institution. The principal corporations for which Borden is the indorser are the American Print Works and American Linen Mill. The Print Works failed months ago, and the Linen Mills shows an excess of assets of about a million dollars, while the stock is still valued at 25 per cent above par. The only corporation here which can suffer in the slightest degree is the American. Until within a few weeks, Borden believed he was amply able to take care of all notes of my corporation for the payment of which he was likely to be called on. The heaviest losers will be banks where he indorsed for his son-in-law, but in many cases the banks are well secured. His creditors are willing to settle with him; the only question is, in view of the large number of remote and contingent claims, whether the estate can be settled outside of a court of insolvency.

Providence R. I., Sept. 4.—The estate of the so, to cover his personal liabilities to that insti-

the estate can be settled outside of a court of insolvency.

PROVIDENCE R. I., Sept. 4.—The estate of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company in this county, attached by the National Bank of Commerce of New York, which denies the validity of the trust deed under which the property is held, was offered at auction to-day by the United States Marshai, under execution. Several parcels were struck off to representatives of the attaching bank for nominal sums. The property in Kent County will be sold in the same manner this afternoon, and in Washington County to-morrow. Possession of the property will not pass until the trust mortgage and assignment, under which Chaffee holds, are judicially neciared invalid.

NORDENSKJOLD.

Arrival of the Swedish Arctic Expedition at Yokohama.

The Existence of a Northeast Passage Has Been Fully Demonstrated.

Frozen in the Ice for the Long Period of 264 Days.

Not a Death on Board the Vessel During the Voyage.

By Cable to the New York He YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sept. 4.—The Swedish exploring steamer Vega, belonging to the Nordenskield expedition, arrived at this port Tuesday evening, having success-fully accomplished the nortnesst passage The health of the entire ship's company is excellent. I have just seen Prof. Nordenskjold, who says during the latter part of February be sent a letter to Dr. O. Dickson, of Gothenburg, from winter quarters of Vega. but has no intimation his patron received it. The Professor says: "We sailed from Gothenburg July 4, 1878, and four days' sail brought us to Tromsoe, where a Norwegian port on the Island of Lanew, where our outfit of furs and necessaries for high latitudes was completed. Here we were joined by the com-panion steamer Lena. July 25 both vessels sailed from Tromsol, and passed through Yugor Strait Aug. 5. There was NOT A PARTICLE OF ICE

to be seen between Waigatsch and the Conti-nent. The Karaza, hitherto dreaded by all sailors in Arctic regions, was equally free from ice, and anchor was cast at Port Dickson, near the mouth of the Yienessel, Aug. 6. After three days' delay there the two steamers of our expedition steered nertheast toward the dreaded Taimur land and North Cape. ice arrested our passage, and we were compelled to remain at Tajoyr four days. Aug. 19, Tsejekin, the extreme northern point of Asia, was reached, where a short rest was taken. The Vega coasted the peninsula, very little ice being encountered, and anchored at the mouth of the Lena River Aug. 26. To the northeast-ward we could see the Islands of New Siberia, but were unable to explore because of the great field of ice that girt their shores. The month of Kolowya River, a broad estuary, was found open, and we hastened to make all possible progress eastand increased daily. We were delayed much by ice between Cape Cook and Van Karema. parative ease, but were imprisoned on the 28th pear Tchuktchi settlement. We wintered in pack ice at this point, one mile from land. The entire ship's company ned the best of health and spifits. No a single case of scurvey occurred on board. During the shortest day the snn was above the

LESS THAN THREE HOURS and then only the upper limb was visible. At this point much time was devoted to interesting scientific and ethnographic studies. There were 4,000 inhabitants in the several villages near by, who subsisted by fishing and sealing. They are called Tchuktchi, and are a very agreeable class of people for an exploring party to meet. They supplied the expedition with bear and reindeer meats. The cold was intense, averaging 32.2 degrees below Fahrenheit. The game was abundant in the spring, wild fowl being taken in large numbers. We were detained in the ice at this point 264 days, but were released on July 18, and passed the East Cape into Behring Straits on the 20th. Such the story of our voyage. the story of our voj

for which the expedition was sent out by Dr. Dickson, namely; a practical proof of Port Clarence, Alaska. There we crossed to Kanyan, dredging carefully in order to deter-mine the formation of the bottom of the being obtained. The location, breadth, velority, and approximate volume of the currents of the Arctic and Pacific polar currents were chartered

and calculated. " Having touched at St. Lawrence Island, we next proceeded to Behring Island, where we re-ceived the first news from Europe through the resident agent of the Alaska Trading Company. The fossil remains on Behring Island are of im mense variety.

A NEW MARINE ANIMAL was bere discovered, which was named Rhytina Stellart. The Vega left the island on Aug. 19, and had a pleasant voyage until Aug. 31, when a severe gale was encountered, accompanied with lightning. During the storm the lightning struck and shivered the main topmast, slightly injuring several men.

WE ARRIVED OFF YOKOHAMA at half-past 8, Sept. 2. All are well, and no deaths have occurred during the voyage. The Vega is the first vessel to make the passage, and I think the voyage from Europe to Asia by Bebring Strait is certain and safe, with very little more experience of navigation in the Northern seas, from Japan to the mouth of the Lena River. There are no difficulties in the proper season for experienced saliors.

The Lena River taps Central Sibe arge prospective trade can readily be developed. "The Vega will remain at Yokohama about

PATTI'S MARRIAGE.

How It Was Solemnized and Who Were There—salvini and Ristori to Come to the

By cable to the New York Herald.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The marriage of Carlotta
Patti and Ernst De Murck was solemnized on
Weonesday at the Lairie Du Neuvieme Arronlissement, and at Trinity Church. The witnesser for Mme. Patti were the Marquis De Caux for Mme. Patti were the Marquis De Caux,
Adelina Patti's late husband, and Signor
Gardoni; for M. De Munck, M. Chizzola
and M. Bourdillon. Only relatives and
so few personal friends were present.
After the ceremony a splendid
luncheon was served at the bride's house. The
newly-married couple, Mr. Henry Kelten, and
Signores Clampi and Cellal, accompanied by
Manager Chizzola, will sail from Hayre on Manager Chizzola, will sail from Havre on Saturday in the steamship Periere. Saivini and Ristori have been engaged by Chizzola to play together in a tour through the

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PRORIA, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Firemen's Tournament closed to-day. The attendance was large, and the greatest barmony and good feeling pre-vailed throughout. The Peoris firemen lead everything on hitching, both double and single hitches. The half-mile dash for hose-carts was won by the Holly Hose, of Peoria, in 1:17. The half-mile race was won by C. Winebrenner, of Decatur, in 2:14%. Abingdon won the nook and ladder race. The Water Witch, of Quincy, took the first money on hand-engines; the Tor-nado, of Galesburg, second. The Wide-Awakes, of Pe kin, first money on second-class hand-en-gines. The new Peorla No. 4 won the sweep-stakes in the engine race.

A Subterranean Voyage.

Early next year Baltimore will celebrate the completion of its water-supply tunnel. The tunnel is seven miles in length and about twelve feet in diameter. Upon the day of inspection the water will be turned on gradually at the upper end of the tunnel and flow through until about four feet deep at the lower end. Several long boats will then be launched into the mouth of the tunnel at the Lake Montebello end, in which the party will make the trip through the tunnel of water. They will be propelled by paddles or abort oars. By the

time the party has made half the distance, the lower end of the tunnel will be completely filled by the water, which will be slowly turned on at the upper end during the trip. Headlights will be placed on the boats, and at the arches, which will have been erected where the fifteen shath now are, brilliant lights will be displayed, and large numbers will designate each shatt. Every arrangement will be made to prevent accidenta as the drowning of the party, which, of course will include the city fathers, would be an inauspicious opening of the great water-works. The trip up the subterranean river will occupy several hours.

FAIRS. ILLINOIS.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 4.—There was a large Galespuno, Ill., Sept. 4.—There was a large attendance at the Western Illinois Fair today, many coming, no doubt, to hear and see the Hon. Dan Voorbees. His speech possessed one good quality, inasmuch as it was short; but, as an address for an agricultural fair, it was decidedly weat. In the 2:38 race, Mail of Monte won in three straight heats; time, 2:30, 2:31%, and 2:28. Uncle Dan won the running race; time, 1:46, 1:45, and 1:46%.

Special Plapatch to The Tribuna.

and 2:29. Uncle Dan won the running race; time, 1:46, 1:45, and 1:46%.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 4.—The following has been received from Gen. Butler by the Secretary of the Winnebago Agricultural Society:

Bosron, Ang. 29.—H. P. Kimball, Rockford, Ill.: Your letter received. I agreed to so, win the Visiting Board, to your fair, at the request of Gen. J. H. Martindale, but did not remember the place. I expect to be there.

Berly, F. Butler.

The Visiting Board referred to is that of the National Soldiers' Home. The Board wish Milwaukee at that time. Secretary of War McCrayand Chief-Justice Waite will also accompany the Board. Our fair will probably be the largest this year, and the greatest success that it has ever been.

Special Dispatch to The Trobusa.

Gubson Chry, Ill., Sept. 4.—The fair at this place opened under rather unfavorable circumstances Tuesday, but the sun came out this morning, and by 3 o'clock p. m. 5,000 people were on the grounds. There were 1.800 entres. Gen. Dick Orlesby delivered an address to the people this afternoon on the condition of the public domain. The trotting and pacing races come off to-morrow, and an immense crowd is expected. In a running race to-day 1:53 was the best time made.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Committee on Arrangements of the State Board of Agriculture meets here to-morrow to pass upon the buildings, etc., provided for the State Fair. Although the accommodations now are double in capacity to those furnished at Freezort, it is thought that additional buildings will be required to secommodate the exhibitors this year.

NEBRASKA. LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 4 .- D. H. Wheel etary of the State Fair, which opens here on Monday, the 8th, reports that there have been over 1,600 entries already. All the sheep and over 1,000 entries aircady. All the sheep and swine pens have been taken, and 200 more are being constructed. Ten thousand dollars are offered in premiums, and indications are that it will be the largest State Fair ever held here. Large herds of Jerseys, Herefords, Hoisteins, Galloways, Ayrshires, Alderneys, and Short-Horns have been entered, and faincy stockmen are gathering here in large numbers.

DES MOINES, Ia. Sept. 4.—The lows State Fair is holding one of the most successful ex-hibitions at Des Moines in the history of the Society. The attendance has increased steadily from 5,000 on Monday to 15,000 on Tuesday, 30,000 on Wednesday, and to-day there are fully 35,000 people on the grounds. The Society will be able to pay off all premiums in full, and its tacebts besides.

The weather is all that could be desired.

PITTSBURG.

Prittsburg, Pa., Seot. 4.—The Exposition opened to-day with a large attendance. Many of the exhibits are as yet unfinished, but great efforts are being made to have all in readiness by to-morrow. The evening exercises consisted of prayer by the Rev. J. McMillae, with speeches by the Hon. James H. Hopkins and the Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, M. C. A successful season is anticipated by the management.

CASUALTIES.

THE SOUTHERN TORNADO. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Monday's storm exted from noon till 10 at night. It did great damage to property in the town. The loss in buildings, fencing, and crops in the country is incalculable. From every section of the parish comes a sad tale of the great destruction of the cotton and corn crops. Cane is levelled to the ground and will hardly be able to recover. The losses in town, independent of ceal and ferry boats, is estimated at \$30,000. The roof of Henry Von Phul's sugar-house fell in, and killed twenty of twenty-eight mules placed there for safety. Fifty yards of wall around the Peniten-tiary were demolished, and part of the building unroofed and the machinery damaged.

Burlington, Ia., Sept. 4.—Frank Warren was drowned about 8 o'clock this morning in Prairie Slough, about three miles from this city, on the Illinois side of the river. Deceased was about 19 years of age. He and a man named Houser went fishing to the slough just below the rall-road bridge on the Carthage Branch of the Chi-cago, Burlington & Quincy Rullroad. A man cago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. A man who happened to pass saw him fall from a log into the water, and gave the alarm to Mr. Houser, who was fishing around a bend in the stream, but they arrived at the spot too late to render any assistance. The body was brought to this city, where the parents of the decreased reside.

SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT. SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.

Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 4.—By the falling of a scaffolding on the new Opera-House building this afternoon four men were precinitated to the basement floor, sixty feet below. Charles Brown and William Yoakum, the latter the contractor for the building, are probably fatally injured and will die. Archie Turner had a leg broken and shoulder dislocated. Hugh Maryaney, a boy of 16, only stigntly injured.

CAUGHT IN A BELT.

Apecal Diseases to The Tribuse

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—While arranging a
beit this afternoon, Engineer John Bahney, of
the Building Association, on East Louisians street, was caught, and severely, and propably fatally, injured. His legs and arms were broken, and his head badly mutilated. He has a wife and four children, and is about 9 years of age.

WAGON ACCIDENT. JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 4.—Yesterday evening a young son of George Geniter, who lives near Frankfort Station, twelve miles east of this city, was riding on the side of a wagon when a widther that the created and the sudden jolt threw him to the ground, wheels passed over his oody, killing h

Gattysburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—A cyclose, which struck Hunterstown, near here, demolished the Methodist Church, badly injured the school huildings, and nuroofed a number of dwellings and other buildings. The path of the storm was only about every feet. was only about sixty feet wide.

TRAIN DITCHED. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—No through trains on the Jackson Railroad have arrived since Mon-day. The delay was caused by the ditching of a ssenger train and a wash-out.

MACOUPIN'S OLD TROUBLE.

Special Disputch to The Tylbune.

CARLINVILLE Ill., Sept., 4.—The Board of Supervisors of Macoupin County to-day were served with a summons to appear before Judgo Treat, at Springfield, to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued in favor of the Eba Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, who have obtained a judgment against Macoupin County for \$40,000 on bonds.

ADVANCE IN NAILS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Atlantic States Nail
Association to-day advanced the price of temperny nails to \$2.75 per keg, net.

Losses Sustained by Southern Repudia.

The New York Tribuns has an article she that the losses sustained by the creditors of Southern States under various forms of retion aggregate \$272,000,000, or, adding municipal debts, \$300,000,000. Or this am foreign capitalists lost \$86,000,000 and Nor creditors \$150,000,000.

MILK

The Detected Sophis Very Quie

Dr. De Wolf Will N His Good W

Previous Convictions Sec

City Ordina The Good and Bad Points Law on the St

State's-Attorney Mills Wil to Help on the

The bombshell fired into th

phisticating milk-dealers by Dr. Sawyer's report seems to lyzing affect. It was expect individuals whose diluting clearly shown up by the result and the second of the sec tion would rise wrath, and move on the Commissioner, Old Man Ba commissioner, old and their per offices as one man, their for a knock-down blow" or i of the usual device in the sha sophisticators. Kept wo rently, and the newspaper raded. But the opportun ing themselves aspersed, wi or later, in the shape of chi every once in a while to get purity of country milk and to utter damnation that lies product known as disti report will, of course, de ength upon the wriggling in the other sort of the lact.
Instead of following any
devices, however, it will be in the milk-dealers concern

PREPARE FOR THE that waits them. It will and, as the case looks, the and, as the case looks, they contract on their hands as undertake. They can be wava,—under the city ord the new State law. The cast-iron character, and the difficulty admirably. It that any person found delivhis possession milk that has, tampered with in any wav, akimmed milk,—shall be lis less than \$25 nor more the wenty milk-dealers who as baye dispensed this sort of a shadow of a doubt, and they will follow in the sophisticating brethren who shadow of a doubt, and the they will folsow in the sophisticating brethren who foretaste of the fruits of the twenty-odd case year, all paid the fines lew cases, were sequitted, which didn't stick it appears frankly acknowledged that milk, but swore up and dow tomer to which he sold it—prominent hotel in this cityly what he was getting, and for the skimmed article. him out, and the vender wifew of the first cases discharged through a absence of Dr. Sawyer and his consequent fithat the samples off were the samples to say that it the trials regularly after cases siuck, with the exception of the first cases of the samples and the skimmed will be be flaws in the property of the proton will be on he samples and swear as to it method of examination, and no help for the culpable de

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would have a happy effect evil. But the milk-deale day and generation than the No sconer is the license resends around a confederate unknown, who pays \$5, a spot, and the mixing on with uninterrupted old stand under the The latter is generally non dealer's drivers aithous The latter is generally non dealer's drivers, althou preased into service for the cense cannot be, or at least as the applicant stands resthe City Treasury. As a revocation of a dealer's life good. The only remedy, and our average dealer little for that so long as who will report him sound asperser of his milk is a chot know his business, mitting, persistent prosthis only, it would seet these people to their milk linaltered, unskimmed milling the public is already farent and the control of the co

THE DEALE when he is detected in it in mingled tones of in ness at the situation in he lars the charge of w soor of the man in th him the dilution, and or bim the dilution, and or irol. It has been su that his story is very milk, in fact. If the p Health Commissioner is Health Commissione is every reason to be desperate exense is away. In order to ascendible for the water tion to take a line milk-cans as railroad decots, to e freatest care, and to milk, as it comes from milk, as it comes from this subject, it is more virtue will be sustained. delivered around town if not watered, is sure after both watered a possible conclusion the

The cream delivered to a nothing more nor less by the skimming process should be rich will be really skimmed consumer pays from quart; and for the cream the milk, but which is accurately, the same grays his milk-dealer twail the usually strocion the unwary pale before to the accurate of this unmitted.

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BENJ. F. BUTLER. referred to is that of the me. The Board visit Mil-Secretary of War McCrary

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st. 4.—D. H. Wheeler, Secets that there have been edy. All the sheep and aken, and 200 more are Fair ever held here. ys, Herefords, Holsteins, s, Alderneys, and Short-tered, and fancy stockmen large numbers.

OWA. pt. 4.-The Iowa State the most successful exce has increased steadily to 15,000 on Tuesday. that could be desired.

TSBURG. Scot. 4.—The Exposition large attendance. Many syst unfinished, but great le to have all in readiness Vaning exercises consisted James H. Hopkins and Bayne, M. C. A success ed by the mans

TALTIES.

HERN TORNADO. Sept. 4.—Monday's storm 1 10 at night. It did great in the town. The lose in and crops in the country is ps. Cane is levelled to the dly be able to recover. The ndent of coal and ferry at \$30,000. The roof of upar-house fell in, and killed ight so less placed there for sof wall sround the Penitenned, and part of the building nachmery damaged.

patch to The Tribune. Sept. 4.—Frank Warrenwas clock this morning in Prairie miles from this city, on the river. Deceased was about le had a man named Houser slough just below the rall-Carthage Branch of the Chit Quincy Railroad. A man ass saw him fall from a log are the alarm to Mr. spine around a bend in the shing around a bend in the rived at the spot too late to ce. The body was brought the parents of the deceased

DING ACCIDENT.

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ON ACCIDENT. ept. 4.—Yesterday evening a corge Geniter, who lives near the twelve miles east of this the side of a wagon when a w him to the ground, and the ver his body, killing him in-

CYCLONE.

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Tribune has an article showing astaloed by the creditors of the under various forms of repudis\$22,000,000, or, adding the \$800,000,000. Of this amount a lost \$80,000,000 and Northern

The Detected Sophisticators Keep Very Quiet.

MILK.

pr. De Wolf Will Not Let Up in His Good Work,

Previous Convictions Secured Under the City Ordinance.

The Good and Bad Points of the New State Law on the Subject.

State's-Attorney Mills Will Do All He Can to Help on the Work.

The bombshell fired into the camp of the so-

lyzing effect. It was expected that the twenty individuals whose dfluting practices were so clearly shown up by the result of Dr. Sawyer's examination would rise yesterday in their wrath, and move on the Doctor, the Health Commissioner, Old Man Barr, and the newspa-per offices as one man, their "fists ever ready for a knock-down blow" or for the preparation of the usual device in the shape of "a card to the public." But the spotted score of sophisticators kept wonderfully quiet, nursing their wrath to keep it warm," apparently, and the newspaper offices were not in-raded. But the opportunity for remonstrance from this source has not gone by, and it is more than probable that the milk-venders, considering themselves aspersed, will strike back, sooner or later, in the shape of charges that the examinstion was unfair, and that the samples were not properly selected, and in a so-called report from the venerable microscopist who manages every once in a while to get in a plea for the purity of country milk and to expose the alleged utter damnation that lies concealed in the product known as distillery milk. The report will, of course, describe with great minuteness the lovely symmetry of the butter riobales in country milk, and enlarge at great

leagth upon the wriggling horrors to be found in the other sort of the lacteal fluid. Instead of following any of these common levices, however, it will be the part of wisdom in the milk-dealers concerned in Dr. Sawyer's

PREPARE FOR THE PROSECUTION that waits them. It will come soon enough, and, as the case looks, they will have as big a contract on their hands as they will have as big a contract on their hands as they will care to undertake. They can be prosecuted in two ways,—ander the city ordinance and under the new State law. The former is of the cast-iron character, and has heretofore met the difficulty admirably. It provides, in brief, that any person found delivering or having in his possession milk that has been watered, or tampered with in any way,—and this means has possession ming that has been water, or tampered with in any way,—and this means at mined milk,—shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50. That the twenty milk-dealers who are now in trouble less than \$25 nor more than \$50. That the twenty milk-dealers who are now in trouble have dispensed this sort of milk there isn't the shadow of a doubt, and the prospect is that they will follow in the footsteps of their sophisticating brethren who have already had a foretaste of the fruits of sophistication. Of the twenty-odd cases brought last year, all paid the fines, or, in some lew cases, were acquitted. In one of the cases which didn't stick it appears that the milk-dealer frunkly acknowledged that he sold skimmed milk, but swore up and down that the only customer to which he sold it—the proprietor of a prominent hotel in this city—understood exactly what he was getting, and, in fact, contracted for the skimmed article. The hotel man bore him out, and the vender was discharged. In a few of the first cases the venders were discharged through a technicality,—the absence of Dr. Sawyer from the trial and his consequent failure to testify that the samples offered in evidence were the samples he had actually examined. It is needless to say that the Doctor attended the trials regularly after that, and that the cases stuck, with the exception of the one where the agreement between dealer and customer was on the skimmed-milk basis. There will be on hand to identify his samples and swear as to the correctness of his merbod of examination, and there seems to be no help for the culpable dealers, who will have looked to the first cases the vender where the agreement between dealer and customer was on the skimmed-milk basis. There will be on hand to identify his samples and swear as to the correctness of his merbod of examination, and there seems to be no help for the culpable dealers, who will have looked the trial of individual cases. The new law punishes dealers who knowingly sell this sort of stuff. If a man were indicted for violating this statute he would either plead guity or offer a reasonable explanation, and it would

A few convictions will wear down the profits of sophistication until they come to the conclusion that watering their milk doesn't par, and then the public will come into a reasonable certainty of getting milk that is milk, even if the immunity from sophistication only lasts for a time. In case the "excitement" does die out, and watered milk again goes the tounds, it will be the consumers' fault for not tomplaining against the dealers. But the "excitement" is not likely to die out soon. Dr. Sawer is continuing his examinations, and Dr. De Wolf doesn't propose to have him stop with amples taken from dealers on the South Side. The milk supply of the whole citvis to be drawn from indiscriminately, and the West and North lide men are not to longer enjoy immunity from Dr. Sawyer's processes for discovering the source of the skimmed stuff which is dispensed to the rest public. In short, the Health Department has got its mad up, so to speak, and there is to disposition to let this thing drop not of sight. Examination will follow examination, one prosecution will be succeeded by mother and another, until the milk-dealers will ary ont one their milk-wagons to fall on them. or, pursuing the less poetical but more practical course, will farmish unadulterated, unwatered, unskimmed milk, and become honest and rirtuous members of society.

It might at first blush seem that the WALK UP AND PAY THE FINE.

REVOCATION OF A FEW LICENSES

would have a happy effect and tend to check the
crit. But the milk-dealers are wiser in their
day and generation than the children of light.
No sooner is the license revoked than the dealer
sends around a confederate, to the Department
unknown, who pays \$5, gets a license on the
spot, and the mixing business is carried
on with uninterrupted regularity at the
old stand under the confederate's name.
The latter is generally none else than one of the
dealer's drivers, although anybody can be
pressed into service for the occasion. The license cannot be, or at least is not, refused solong
as the applicant stands ready to pay \$5 over into
the City Treasury. As a check, therefore, the
revocation of a dealer's license is of no earthly
good. The only remedy, outside of publication,
—and your average dealer apparently cares but
little for that so long as he has an "expert"
who will report him sound, and show that the
superser of his milk is a chucklehead who does
not know his business,— is a series of unintermitting, persistent prosecutions. This, and
this only, it would seem, is all that can bring
these people to their milk,—their good, honest,
and leave the series of the program of the series of the seri REVOCATION OF A PEW LICENSES

these people to their milk.—their good, honest, thaltered, unskimmed milk. The public is already familiar with The public is already familiar with

THE DEALER'S EXCUSE

when he is detected in furnishing off-color milk. In mingled tones of indignation and hopelesness at the situation in which he finds himself, he have the situation in which he finds himself, he have the charge of watering the milk at the foor of the man in the country who furnishes im the dilution, and over whom he has no conirol. It has been suspected more than once that his story is very thin,—watery, like his nilk, in fact. If the present program of the least Commissioner is carried out,—and there is every reason to believe it will be,—even this esperate excuse is likely soon to be taken away. In order to ascertain just who is responsible for the watering, it is the intension to take a lot of samples from the milk-cans as they arrive at the nilkoad depots, to examine them with the Breatest care, and to determine whether the milk, as it comes from the country, is diluted or not. In the opinion of competent judges on this subject, it is more than probable that rural write will be sustained, and as the milk delivered around town is certainly watered, or, in oir watered, is sure to be skimmed, and after both watered and skimmed, the only possible conclusion that can be arrived at is that the doctoring is done by the city dealer. It is a noteworthy fact, in this connection, that no CREAM, PURE AND SIMPLE, IS SHIPPED TO

CREAM, PURE AND SIMPLE, IS SHIPPED TO THE CITY.

The cream delivered to customers, therefore, is nothing more nor less than what is obtained by the akimming process. For the milk which should be rich with cream, but which is really skimmed and watered, the consumer pays from 5 to 7 cents a quart; and for the cream which should go with the milk, but which is skimmed off and sold tenartely, the same good, innocent consumer mays his milk-dealer twenty-five cents a quart. All the usually strocious devices for beating the unwary pale before the dead open-and-shut the consumer of this unmitigated scheme to cheat and defraud. THE CITY.

and to provide penalties for the adulteration thereof, which was approved May 29, 1879, and went into force on the let of July.

went into force on the lat of July.

THER ARE WIDE DIFFERENCES OF OFINION
among those who have studied up this subject
of milk-adulteration as to its value, so far as
the possibility of convictions under all its
sections is cancerned. The first section provides, in brief, that if any one adulterates milk
with water, or knowingly sells milk from which
cream has been taken without the purchaser being told, or milk from which the strippings
have been withheld, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, for which he shall be fined not less
than \$25 nor more than \$100, or be confined in
the County Jail not exceeding six months, or
both, in the discretion of the Court. The
practical difficulty to be met, at the outset, lies
in the ability to prove that all these forbidden
things were done "knowingly," and the artful
insertion of that one word—concerning which interpolation the milk-men are supposed to know
more than it were discreet to tell—will, in the
opinion of several well-posted people, kill the
sections to far as any practical good that may
ever come from it is concerned. The next two
sections, which relate respectively to keeping
diseased cows and the necessity for marking
cans, vehicles, etc., are well enough, and contain po such loop-hole as the first.

THE FOURTH SECTION

phisticating milk-dealers by the publication of Dr. Sawyer's report seems to have had a paratain no such loop-bole as the first.

THE FOURTH SECTION

is likewise of the cast-iron character, and is apt
to prove an additional terror to evil-doers. It
provides, in brief, that any person who offers
for sale any milk from which the cream, or any
part of it, has been taken, must offer it for sale
and sell it as "akimmed milk," and not otherwise, and must have each can in which the milk
is carried or exposed for sale plainly and conspicuously marked with the words "akimmed
milk." Any person violating this section is
subject to a fine not exceeding \$50 for each and
every violation.

milk." Any person violating this section is subject to a fine not exceeding \$50 for each and every violation.

But the supposed hand of the milk-dealer—the dealer in country milk as distinguished from distillery milk—is seen in the sixth section, where, in one place, it thus rides over the opinions of many of the best chemists and microscopists in the land: "Any milk that is obtained from cows led on distillery waste, usually called 'swill,' or upon any substance in a state of putrefaction, is hereby declared to be impure and unwholesome." The legal geniuses of the last Legislature apparently thought themselves "bigger than all science" when they allowed that to go on the statute-books. But there it is, in direct conflict with the opinions and discoveries of men who have tried for years to find anything in so-called distillery milk that isn't contained in country-fed milk. In short, the new law would seem to be a most curious compound of good and bad, wise and unwise, sound and foolish provisions, and the prosecutions which are to flow from the present crop of discoveries would seem to stand the best show in the way of convictions if made under the city ordinance, which has been tried time and again, and, where there was a good case, has stuck every time.

But, as before stated, optitions vary as to the worth or the worthlessness of the new law.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS,

STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS, for instance, thinks it worth a good deal. Mr. for instance, thinks it worth a good deal. Mr. Mills, it is almost unnecessary to state, is in hearty sympathy with the reform which has for its object the supplying of pure milk to the public. He is in sympathy with it because of his interest in whatever concerns the public welfare, and that interest is naturally hightened by the fact that Mr. Mills is a consumer himself, and has two very dear little children who are consumers of the fluid which passes for milk, but which too frequently has gone through the profitable process of sophistication. He, therefore, appurectates the evil from which this community is suffering, and will do his best, in his official capacity, to put it down.

What do you think of the new State law?" asked a reporter of him yesterday.

sort of stuff. If a man were indicted for vio-lating this statute he would either plend guity or offer a reasonable explanation, and it would be determined by the evidence in the case—the many circumstances and conditions connected with it—whether he was knowingly a party to the deception or not. It is only by the evidence in individual cases that we can determine whether the dealer has gone into the sophisti-cating business with his eves wide open, and where a man does that, and it can be proved, his case certainly comes under the provisions of the statute."

CURRENT OPINION.

Macon (Miss.) Sun (Dem.).

The Okolona States says the people are not prepared to consider President Davis out of the race for Senator yet; and the States is right.

A Fair Representative.

Evansville (Ind.) Journal (Rev.).

Daniel G. Marks, Esq., who has just returned from a Southern tour, says he saw and heard enough on his trip to convince him that the Okolona States is a fair representative of the average Southern sentiment.

A Democratic Call upon Dr. Blackburn, Covington (Ky.) Commonwealth (Dem.). Surely Dr. Blackburn can put a different face upon this ugly business. He ought to speak out, if not for his own sake, at least for the sake of the Democratic party, against which we fear the charge is being effectively used.

Result of the Democratic Policy.

Boston Berald (Ind. Dem.).

The result of the Democratic policy has been the consolidation of the Republican party,-many independent voters returning to it either Harvard Must Go. Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.) California will be likely fairly to boil with indignation when it hears that Harvard Univer-

sity has actually engaged a Chinaman as a Pro-fessor, and that it will teach the Chinese lan-guage to students who wish to acquire at Evil Effects of Inflation. Gen. Cary's profanity is evidence of the mis-chief of inflation ideas. When he was a rational, good man, a temperance orator, and Bible champion, he did not find it necessary, in order to adequately express himself, to inflate his vocabulary with "cuss words."

May Have to Hang Himself.

Binghemion (N. Y.) Republican (Rep.).

It is said the Yazoo murderer was admitted to bail without examination. Too busy with his canvass. In case he should be elected, and justice should be done, he may have to bang himself as his first official act. But lightning avoids Yazoo County.

The South Incalculably Injured.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

No amount of facts now given can destroy the effect of the bad impression made at the time of the Dixon tragedy. The entire South has been incalculably injured, and the lesson of Yazoo is, that personal wrongs should be borne with all possible patience by Southern men.

Field and Tilden,

But more American (Ren.),

Mr. Tilden has purchased a quiet country residence, where he can retire to cultivate literature on a little oatmeal. Mr. Field, however, still pursues him, and does not let a day pass over nim without remarking to a newspaper reporter that, for wave that are dark and tricks that are vain, Mr. Lilden has no living equal.

Rival Bar'ls.

New Fork World (Dem.).

An astute correspondent intimates his belief that Mr. Cyrus W. Field is bent upon rolling away that famous Presidential barrel of Mr. Tilden so as to make room for another Presidential barrel, to be tapped in due time for the benefit of his brother, Judge Field, of Californis, as a Democratic Presidential candidate in

1880. There is plausibility in the sugres But why should a barrel be needed to se the nomination in 1880 of so sound a Judge so good a Democrat as Mr. Justice Freid?

The Tilden Talk Waste Breath Abbeville (S. C.) Press and Banner (tiem.).
The Charleston News and Courier speaks our sentiments when it says that we do not want Mr. Tilden as a Democratic nomines for the Presidency in 1880. We've had enough of Mr. Tilden. All the talk about putting him in nomination is just that much waste breath.

The Illinois Legislature. Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).
As a means of making the Illinois State Fair more than ordinarily attractive, it is proposed that the Legislature shall hold a "mock session for fun" on the grounds. It is probable, how-ever, that, if the Legislature undertook to be funny, it would make a dismal failure of it; but it was wonderfuily funny a great many times last winter, when it supposed it was in earnest.

Echo Answers, "Why?" St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).
Why is it that all the Democratic leaders, ipcluding such men as Horatio Seymour, Kernan, Bayard, Thurman, Hendricks, Hancock, Black-burn, Beck. Lamar, Gordon, Pendleton, Wade Hampton, Vest; Morrison,—in fact, nearly every solitary Democratic member of Congress,—all oppose, and most bitterly oppose, the very thought of Mr. Tilden's nomination?

Okolona and Lemars.

Clessiand Beraid (Rep.).

It would make life in America much more agreeable if the talented Mr. Kernan, of the Okolona Southern States, and the able editor of the Colona Southern States, and the able editor of the colona Southern States, and the able editor of the colonal southern States. he Lemars Sentinel would travel around the country holding public discussions on the sub-jects of Secession and Centralization. Doubt-less some arrangement in the way of breast-works could be made that the audience might look on with comparative safety.

"Le's see," said a bewildered Republican, the other day, laying down a copy of the Okolona States which be had been reading. "Didn't Lee drive Grant out of Virginia, obliging him to travel in China, Japan, and all of them foreign parts! And didn't Jeff Davis pardon Lincoln if Horace Greeley would go on his bond! It does fuddle a man's ideas to read this paper, sure enough."

Jefferson, and Buchanan.

The political skip-jacks who style themselves 'Liberal Republicaus,' and who slunk over to our camp in 1872, after having been kicked out that our personners and lark hash and interferent our camp in 1612, after naving been kneed out of their own, are peculiarly harsh and irrational in their criticisms of the States. In our judgment, they ought to be compelled to thoroughly unigate their garments of the Radical smell before they begin to read the old detenders of the Jeffersonian Faith out of the Democratic party. They are a scurvy set, at best; and we hope hereafter that the Republicans will not seek to purify their own party by sending the seek to purify their own party by sending the penny-a-soul part of it over to ours.

STRUBERVILLE, O., Aug. 20.—Secretary Sherman addressed an audience of more than a thousand people, from a stage decorated with flowers and flars, on which was inscribed: "Ohio Welcomes the Next President." He commented in very severe terms upon the action of the Southern States in nullifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.—Telegram. States in nullifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.—Telegram.

Yea, verily, Jack Sherman, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have been nullified, in a measure. And they will continue to be nullified, more and more, nutil the vote of the whole negro population of the South isn't equal to the bailot of one of our royal young "Rebels." And what do you tropose to do about it, Jack Sherman—eh! You may squirm and writhe, you may set your fangs and hiss your malediction, because we will not let the ville vomit of our canebrakes and cotton-fields direct the destinies of this section; but it will make no difference to us. Not a dot. You fear the future, Jack Sherman. You know that, if your party is defeated in 1880, the Democracy will call you'to account for the abominable part you plaved in the Presidential steal of 1876; and you know that, while the joy-bells will be ringing the downfall of Centralism and negro-suffrage, you will be cracking stone in a prison-yard.

Snakes.

Telfair South Georgian.

Mr. Bridges, of Montgomery County, recently lost a fine sow and pix in a contest between them and a rattlesnake. The snake first bit the pig; then the old sow attacked the anake, and in ner turn was bitten. She succeeded in killing the snake, but when Mr. Bridges reached the spot he found the reptile and the two animals lying side by side dead. We always have been under the impression that a log was impervious to the bite of a rattlesnake.

Burnet (Tex.) Bulletin.

Mr. S. S. Bowmer says that the following is a certain cure for snake-bite, viz.: Take the leaves from the cottonwood tree, make a strong tea of the same, use freely internally, and bathe the wounded part well. His dog was bitten by a very large cooperhead, and, after running fifty yards, fell, and to all appearances was in a dying condition. He took the dog up in his arms and carried it home, made a tea of the cottonwood leaves, bathed the part bitten, and poured about a quart of the liquid down the dog's throat. In about fifteen minutes the dog was up, running about, and in a half hour he was out in the woods bunting up another snake.

Lexington (Ey.) Transcript.

The largest snake ever found in Campbell

The largest snake ever found in Campbell County, Kentucky, was killed one day last week on the farm of Mr. Herman Carr, near Cold County, Kentucky, was killed one day last week on the farm of Mr. Herman Carr, near Coid Springs. Several years ago a traveler along the road bordering upon Mr. Carr's farm reported having seen a snake, at the lowest calculation, measuring ten feet, run across the road a short distance in front of him, and disappear in the brush that grew by the fence. The man was advised to join a temperance society, and the whole affair was soon forgotten. Early last spring one of Mr. Carr's rows was found dead in the stall. Although not chained, the animal had the appearance of having been choked to death, its tongue protruding, and there being a heavy mark around the neck. The strangest thing was that its eyes were eaten out. All efforts to solve the mystery of its death were unsuccessful. About three days afterward another valuable cow was found dead and similarly mutilated. To-day a week ago, about 5 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Carr, on going to his stable, was horror-stricken by seeing a mosster snake colled about the neck of one of the cows, while the poor animal stood patiently, being hugged to death. At the appearance of Mr. Carr the snake raised its head and darted out its fangs, and then slowly uncolled itself and glided away beneath a large pile of hay. Mr. Carr at once raised the alarm, and within an hour several dozen persons gathered. The hay was removed with large forks, and when near the centre of the stack the snake was found. It was inclined to show flight and not turn tail, but all trouble was erded by a well-directed blow on the head, which laid it still forever. In the den were the remnants of a young pig. When measured the snake was found to be eleven and

a half feet is length, and as thick as a man's wrist. The skin will be stuffed and presented to the State Academy of Natural Science.

METEORS.

An Address by Prof. Benjamin Peirce Before
the American Scientific Association.
Saratoga Correspondence New Fort Times.
The Nestor of Mathematical Science in America, Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Cambridge, spoke
rapidly and without notes, on "The Meteoric
Constitution of the Sidereal Universe, and the
Cooling of the Sua." The subject is closely
connected with the nebular hypothesis. But it
is best, Prof. Peirce thinks, first to see what is
the present state of things before we go tack to
the beginning. Let us see what is going on
now. A paper on the physical constitution of now. A paper on the physical constitution of the sun by Sir William Thomson was referred to by Prof. Peirce with high approval. The further any mathematical investigation is made in this class of researches, the more frequently difficu-ties arise; but the more we make science infinit rather than finite, the more we make it well worthy to be studied by an infinit being. In worthy to be studied by an infinit being. In a fine clear evening we see the stars, and, therefore, we believe in them. But when it is clouded you yet believe in them as much as before. Similarly, to the geometer, the planets which at times disappear, but yet can be predicted to return, are known to be in their appointed places. There are heavenly bodies—meteors—which we seldom see three minutes at a time, and usually for only a few seconds. Yet we know that these have existence elsewhere before we see them. If these invisible meteors were abstracted from the universe, the fires of the sun and stars would ultimately go out, and everything be left in darkness. All matter is but the concatenation of meteors, whether it takes the form of suns planets, rebuils, comete, or meteor streams. Small meteoric bodies are naturally cold, and hence invisible; this is probably the natural condition of matter, or at all events of meteors. The ingredients of meteors may be of the most various kind; the earth may be burned out.

Prof. elerce does not believe in the accented.

in the sec. "said a bewildered Republican, the other day, javing down a copy of the Colona State which he had been reading. "Didn't Lee drive Grant out of Virginia, obliging him to travel in China, Japan, and all of them foreign parts! And didn't-del Javin bond! It does not be seen to the state of Massach and the series of the corp. As nomitted Planks.

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had a comet's velocity, the impact of such a mass would serve for 100 years' beat. Prof. Newcomb has found that none of the observations of old eclipses are sufficiently well verified to enable us to ascertain whether the earth's orbit is shortening. There is no evidence on the part of astronomy to prove that the sun is not really increasing in size by the addition of meteors from outside the earth's orbit. This element of an increasing sun has not yet been calculated.

Prof. Peirce says we do have a pelting of the earth with meteors, such as we should have if they feed the sun. The comets that must enter the solar system to serve this purpose should be uniform in numbers in a series of equal zones of space around the sun. This proves to be the case when a mathematical investigation is made on the point. The figures of proof were given on the blackboard. Prof. Peirce finds that the pelting of meteors which Jupiter would get, on account of its size and attraction, would be four times as great as the heat that planet can get from the sun, and sufficient almost to make it a sun; almost, but not quite. Hence, Jupiter is probably luminous to his moons. The great explosions in the chromo sphere can thus be accounted for; they are the splashes of hydrogen when the meteors fall in, and they certainly resemble such a result. An argument is to be derived from the condition of many of the nebulæ which present an inner and outer mass, with vacant space between. A similar condition is probable in and around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the solar system; there is a mass of meteors around the so to be 100 times as large as the sun, we can ac-count for its supply of heat. But if there is such a mass of meteors outside, the perturba-tions of the outer planets will be irregular, and there is room for suspicion that such is actually the fact. But that makes it hopeless to make astronomical predictions of 2,000 years.

A Young Coon on His Travels.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

A small raccoon came in on the postal-car from Pittsburg yesterday, which had a small collar about its neck, attached to which was a leather tab with the following written thereon:

"My name is Zip. I am three months old. Take good care of me, and give me pienty of water, for I was raised a pet. Am on an election-tour for Trainor, of Fifth Division Railway Mail Service."

The coon was started on his travels at Richmond. He was taken to Baltimore, back to Washington, thence to New York, thence to Boston, thence to Portland. Me., thence to Albany, N. Y., thence to Buffalo, thence to New York, thence to Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburg, and here. Postal-car stamps on the tab tastened to his collar show the lines he has been over. Mr. Trainor is a candidate for Secretary of the Mutual Aid Association of the Railway Mail-Service employes. The coon's route from here is to St. Louis, thence to Cleveland, where it is expected he will arrive Sept. 16, the date on which the Convention of the Association will be held.

A curious discovery was made at Ogden, Utah, on the 21st of Angust. In a bonded car from the East, on which the seals were intact, two tramps were found. The men were arrested and have been held for the action of the Grand Jury under Sec. 2,998 R. S. It is not thought that the object of the men was robbery, they evidently only destring to steal a ride. They stated that they entered the car at Cheyenne during the night by prying the end of the door off the rail on which it slides, getting in at the too, and by the aid of a confederate outside springing the door back to its proper condition.

Inhuman Conduct at a Memphis Refugee Camp.

Memphis Appeal.

No wonder people object to going to camps, when an unauthorized camp-commander punishes people with the lash and ties people to trees in an inhuman manner, as was recently done at Camp Marks. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are as standard goods with our droggists as flour is with the grocer.

PERSONAL DERSONAL-WILL N. PLATT LEAVE HIS ADdress at the Matteson House, and oblige O. D.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL TEA. COFFEE A and baking powder to families; goods guaranteed outsi free. PROPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5001. St. Louis

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Office in the different. If it can be down, where diversionments will be focus or the arms rice as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. antil 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. en Saturdays;
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 122 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-sr.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue island-sv., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HEERICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Faney Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between Lakelle and Weils.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE

TORSALE—72x171 FFET ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST.,
between Wabash Band Michigan-avs., fronting
south on the corner of the siley, with a large two-story
frame house. Price, 87, 200, 200, 200
200 feet on Michigan-av., east front, and 200 feet on
Wabash-av., west front, between Fifty-ninth and
Sixtifeth-sts. \$20 per foot.
50 feet on Dearborn av., near Chestnut-st., east front,
150 feet deen. \$165 per foot.
1 have some of the best central improved business
property on retail and wholesale streets for sale as
prices to low it will not purchase? 8 rec cent interest.
I also have for sale fine residence son Michigan, Indiana, Frairie, and Calumet-avs. Inquire of
JACOB WEIL ST Dearborn-st.

LOR SALE—CORNER LOT ON FORTY-THERD-ST. TOR SALE—CORNER LOT ON FORTY-THIRD-S midway between the boulevards, south and fronts, 134x125. Very chan, inquire of LYMAN PAINE, Room 21, No. 156 Washington-st. FAINE. Room 21, No. 156 Washington-st. I

FOR SALE-82,5rs. EASY TERMS. THE 2-STORY
and basement brick residence No. 242 Lafin-st.
ADOLPH HEILE, 150 Dearborn-st, Room 19.

FOR SALE-WANT OFFER-SANGAMON-ST.,
near Adama, a well-built 2-story and basement
brick house of 11 rocess; all improvements, barn, etc.
J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-FRAME HOUSE. AND LOT 90X124, 340
Fast-var. near Leavitt-st. Want offer. HAY &
PRENTICK. 37 SOUTH CAMBILLE, 150 POR SALE-BEST HOUSE OF ITS SIZE IN CHI case, in the choicest location on the South Side, near Twenty-accordest, and the lakes disting room on the parlor floor. Price, \$20,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-as. Washington-si.

POR SALE-26 FEET ON PRAINTE-AV. NEAR
Eighteenth-st., east front. MATSON HILL. 97
Washington-st.

POR SALE-WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT LOW
Prices lots on Winchester, Lincola. and Ogden-ava..
between Harrison, Van Buren. and Jackson-sta.. and
on the latter named streets in the same neighborhood.
OGDEN. SHELDON & CO., Hoom 3 Ogden Building.
34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free: abstract free; railroad fare, locents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st.. Room 4. LOB SALE—BRAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT. SOX 200 cast front, near station at Hyde Park, at a bargain; first-class neighborhood. PIESCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE-LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS AND
Adjoining city limits, four miles from Court-House,
near horse-cars, on Fullerton, Laurel, and Hoffmanava., from \$500 to \$500. Purchasers of these lots avoid
city taxes. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st. POR SALE-230 FERT AT KENWOOD, NEAR DE-pot; bargain; choice lots at Hyde Park, at \$20.00, near station; several desirable residences. B. A. UL-RICH, 60 Washington-st., basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-\$500—RIGHTY-ACRE FARM 40 ACRES under cultivation, good log house of four rooms, barn for 12 horses. 20 acres timber, lasting water, etc., half-mile from depot, in Juneau Co., Wisconsin. Possession at once. This will sell, I know. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES. To RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, OCTAGON front, modern improvements, 14 rooms, on avenue near highteenth-st. Address C L, 123 Twenty-second. TO RENT-BRICK DWELLING 10s TWENTY.

Inst-st., between Michigan and Wabash-ava: good light; ventilation, sewerage, etc. Apply at 047 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE LANGLEY-AV.

and Forty-second-st. G. A. BOOK. West Side.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY frame dwelling-house, 7 North Page-st. Inquire at 5 North Page-st. CORNER BRICK HOUSE 150 CAMPbell-av.; cellar: modern improvements; \$20 per month. J. T. Dalle, Room 16 Tribune Building. North Side.

TO RENT—A VERY KLEGANT THREE-STORY-and-basement, octagon-front, brick residence, No. 285 East Indiana-St.; fourteen rooms, all modern im-provements. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 Laxalle-st. Miscellar ous. Miscella ous.

TO RENT-BY J. C. MAGILL, se WASHINGTONst., several desirable houses, low to good tenants;
also-furnished—one near Union Park. an elegant octagoo marbie-front; one in walking distance of the
city; rental, the board of three persons.

TO RENT-BOOMS. TO RENT-FINE SUITE OF ROOMS WELL adapted to housekeeping; 30 Sherman-st., near Van Burch-st.

TO RENT—RLEGANT SUITE, FURNISHED, ONE of two gentiemen (one prefered); centrally located) only two other suites rented. K is, Tribune office.

West Sides
TO RENT-FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS, GRAINED
and in good order, corner Hubbard and Hoyne-sts.
luquire at 79 Randolph-st. JUHN COVERT. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c-

TO RENT-AT LOVELAND COLORADO, A NEW store building; new town on Colorado Central R. R.; old farming country; trade not overdone, country shead of the town. tent \$25 per mouth. W. S. PHIPANY, Loveland, Col. Offices.
TO RENT-DESK-ROOM 94 WASHINGTON-ST..
Basement 4. Good references required.

Basement 4. Good references required.

ORENT-BY GOODRIDGE 4 STOKES, 250 WKST
Madison-st., the rooms now occupied by Bowen &
O., on second floor, 150 State-st., ploase-ssion Sept. 15;
isle two offices on main floor, 250 West Madison-st, filiscellane out.

TO RENT-IN REAR OF 119 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., room for 22 horses; rent, \$20. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 LaSalle-st. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED FLAT OF 3 to 5 rooms, either division, by small private family. Address K 4, Tribune office.

Ily. Address K 4. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE ON the West side for wholesale merchant; three in family. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED SLEEPING-room for single gent; must not be more than five squares from Ill. Cent. R. denot. Address, stating location and terms, k. 9, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-4 OK 5 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, undrunished, north of Madison, nouth of Milwaukee-av., east of Roby, west Peoris; no children: sure pay and prompt; would take small cottage if reasonable. Address k is, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A RHICK OR STONE front house, to or 12 rooms, on West Washington, Monroe, or Adams-sta, or Warren-av., for good tenant. GOODBIDGE & STOKES, 250 West Madison. tenant. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison.

WANTED-TO RENT-7 OR 8 ROOMS SUITABLE
for two families, between Sixteenth and Yan
Buren-sta: rent low; paid in advance if required.
Address K 27, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-PART OF A FURNISHED
house by a small, responsible family of adults,
or to keep for a family during the winter; South or
West Sides preferred. Address H 97, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-ON SOUTH CB WEST SIDE, A LADY'S pocketbook containing \$20.28. Return to 272 Thirtieth-st. and get reward. L OST-ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN RANDOLPH and Madison, a lady's wallet, containing a small sum of money: The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Miss J. KELLEY, 198 South Clark-st. JOST-WEDNISDAY, 3D INST. ON OR NEAR J Elizabeth-st. between Washington and Maddaon, a large coral hroastpin. Finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving same at 310 West Washington-st. OST-TUKSDAY MORNING, MY SKYE TERRIER dog. Finder will receive \$20 reward for returning same to No. 222 East Lake-st. A Hoeral reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery. STRAY HORSE CAN BE HAD BY PROVING property and paying charges. Call at 167 and 169 East Lake-st. MARTIN FIXE.

DARGAIN - HANDSOME BLACK WALNUT PAR-lor suit, with French panels, covered in raw silk, finely made and stylish: only \$50, MARTIN'S, 265 and 207 State-st. THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on easy payments; low prices; casy terms.

Wonderful Bardains in Furniture AT Martin's. Woven-wire mattresses reduced, only 85, Martin's furniture of every kind cheap. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st. 500.000 HOUSEKEEPERS USE IRON BED-tre of bugs and epidemics. Chicago Iron Bedstead Co.,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. POR SALE—A NICE BUGGY MARE—A GOOD FREE driver, and unusually kind and reliable; sound and free from faults. A thorough trial will be allowed. Will be sold vory cheap. A nearly new Studebaker buggy and set of harness can be had with her if dealred. In-quire for THOMAS, at barn, 33! krie-st. POR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, WAGON, AND harness; must be sold at once. Address K 24, Tribune office.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND DE-livery-wagons cheap; tires set, 50c each; axles, si; all work warranted. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st. MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 6-HORSE PORTABLE ENgine, in first-class order. Can be seen running at 14 West Randolph-sa.

WANTED—PROPOSALS FOR MACHINERY—WE desire bids per pound for the construction of one hundred special machines, principally cast iron, average weight, 1,600 bounds each; payment, cash. Address H 25, Tribune office.

A STRULOGER AND PALMISI-MRS. DR. TRACY, A of New York, has taken pariors at 409 Wabash-av.; tells full names, of losses and gains, business affairs, and marriage; can bring the separated together, and cause speedy marriage; satisfaction given or money refunded. 10 a. m. to pp. m. Fee, 50c to \$3; no gentlemen. SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY beacher desires an engagement in sebool or family to South Side; teaches English, French, German, and music. Highest references. Address G., 1962 Indi-

WANTED_MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
TED-A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE SALESWAY
the wooles goods line. Apply at 120 Washing-WANTED - A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN DIST WANTED TWO ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO act as salesmen in Chicago among the general business public; salary, 880 per month to commence. Call at Room 6, basement, 103 Dearborn-st., after 9 a. m. only. WANTED-A GERMAN DRUG CLERK. P. L. WANTED-A TOUNG MAN. 18 TO 20 YEARS old, experienced in the grocery business; must speak German. 48 Bine Island.

WANTED-MSGINTANT IN AN OFFICE; MUST be a young man, good writer, and quick at fagures: ablary moderate, address, in own handwriting. K. 3, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

W ANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER FOR 50 c 5 months: one who has had practical experience. Address, in own handwriting, giving references and salary expected, & 7 ribune office.

W ANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE: which is equic, accurate, and write a neat hand Address, in handwriting of applicant, K 8, Tribune. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOME-MADE CAN-dy-maker. Address H 58, Tribune office. WANTED-20 GOOD SADDLE MAKERS. APPLY to JACOB STRAUS & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED — HEADLIGHT - REFLECTOR BURmisher. Address POST & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—ONE EMBOSSING STAMPER, ONE
case-maker. & cloth forwarders, 25 book folders
and sewers; must be experienced. RAND, McNALLY
& CO., 77 and 79 Madison-st. WANTED—CANDY-MAKER TO WORK HOME-mede candles. BERRY'S, 241 West Mediaon-st.
WANTED—TWO HARNESSMAKERS; WORK FOR all the winter. A. COLTON & SON, Sycamore, WANTED - FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS AND pipe-fitters. Apply at 47 Wabash-av.

WANTED-BOOK BINDERS. FOUR FORWARD-ers, and two to three young men as belpers, who have worked at the business. A. J. COX & CO., Clark and Adam-sts. AND AGAMS-sts.

WANTED THIS DAY TWO EXPERIENCED
Gordon press feeders. H. C. TIFFANY & CO.,
151 and 153 Fifth av.

WANTED A FEW ACTIVE MEN HANDY WITH
tools for setting up school furniture. A. H.
ANDREWS & CO., Mather-st., between Haisted and
Desplaines sts.

Employment Agencie WANTED-50 GOOD LABORERS FOR CITY work: wages. \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day: also, men for aw mills, rolling-mills, lumber-yards, and various other occupations all through the country. Those in need of work apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st. WANTED-TWENTY SAW-MILL HANDS, GO TO night, free fare; 100 railroad laborers; 15 for lum-ber-yards, \$1.50 per day. 10 S. Canal-si. WANTED-50 SAWMILL HANDS, WAGES SISTO \$20 per month and board, free fare: 25 wood-choppers, good prices; 25 section hands. 100 for rail-roads, quarries, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-St.

Water-st.

W ANTED—100 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. OO.:
100 for Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Co.: 100 for
Ohio on new grade, for station work: 100 tie-makers:
50 laborers for stone-quary: 50 for sa wmill. Pree fare:
25 farm hands. At J. H. SPEKBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. Alecellaneous.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR IN EVERY TOWN-ship in the United States for "An Empire of Information," a beautitul book of 700 pages, on Communism. Darwinism. Astronomy, and Quotations (2,000). Six fine portraits on steel, including Darwin and Karl Marx. Coatly pager, heavy covers, clear type. No such book ever before printed in the West. Call on or address. M. VAN AHSDALE & CU., 14 Major Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, TO work in a grocery store and take care of a borse. Call at 470 Loomis-st. corner of Hastings.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven;" best suthership, handsomely bound and illustrated. It pleases everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIFTY RAILBOAD LABORERS FOR company work on Chicago & Strawn Railboad, 7 miles west of Blue Island (at the Sag). Apply on the line. L. B. MORGAN, Foreman.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD TO RUN errands; must live near Twenty-second and State-sts. DUNN & HeGGIEL printers, 202 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STOVE-BLACKER. APPLY at 15 and 17 Lake-st., after 9 s. m. W ANTED—AN A CTIVE EXPERIENCED MAN TO act as foreman over men and boys. Must have general business knowledge. State last business an where last employed. Address & 22, Tribune office. where last employed. Address K 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN
for the wholesale jewelry and spectacic trade;
one that has a good trade and that understands the
lusiness thoroughly only. Address K 7. Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—MEN WITH \$25 TO \$50
can clear \$50 to \$20 per week with our good.
Our present scheme success any ever before tried,
hundreds who have investigated during the past mosth
substantiate. We guarantee three times the profit on
one-fourth the capital and with one-third the labor
than any other establishment in America can afford to
offer. Ful explanation, with \$1 package, worth \$2
sent for 50 cents to show the goods, or papers upon
receipt of stamp. Merrill Manufacturing Company,
toom 1, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF-READER capable and accustomed to book-work. Addres K 25, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FINE TONE 734 OCTAVE PIANOFORTE (ROSE-wood case), with rich moldings on top and bottom, agraffe and carved legs; catalogue price, 8575, equal to new for only \$120 in cash. MARTIN'S, 285 and 287 State st. K IMBALL, SMITH, SHONINGER ORGANS, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sta.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW SQUARE PIANOS, NEW OBGANS, To rent or for sale on fastallments, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams sts. Corner State and Adams-sta.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTment of the well-known
EMERSON UPRIGHT FIANOS,
Beautiful in design.

Beautiful in design of case,
Warranted five years.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

250 IN CASH BUYS A SPLENDID BRANT monopolists' price \$200 all improvements. MARTIN'S, 285 and 267 State-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

416 MICHIGAN-AV - LARGE, PLEASANT, nicely-furnished front or back room to rent with board. References exchanged.

434 MICHIGAN-AV. - SELECT BOARDING-rooms. MRS. E. A. REED. 7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge.—Front rooms with board, \$3.50 to \$5 per week: without board, \$1 to \$3.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board
and room per day. 81.50 to \$2.00, per week, from \$60
\$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Translems \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS. BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. O. KLEY. 107 Clark-st., Room 8. QUIET HOME FOO LADIES DURING CONFISSEment: best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner of Harrison.

THE TURKISH. SULPHUR, MERCURIAL, ELECTRIC and Russian Baths at the Palmer House, entrance 36 Monroe-st., have no equals.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS KINDERGARTENER, us a native German preferred. Address H 44, Tribune office. we office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, MASONS, PLASTER ers, and nainters to figure on a job of three buildings. Plans and specifications at Fitzgeraid's sa loon, corner of Randolph and Canal-sis. WANTED-AN OVERCOAT, DARK OR BLACK light weight, medium size, in good condition, an cheap. Address H 45, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—

PARTNER WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF stable goods paying handsome profits desires a partner with \$8,000 to \$10,000 capital to take half interest with advertiser, who is a partner man in the business. Will guarantee, 25 per cent profit on all money invested, and allow full control of finances, Give real name, and address, for 5 days, k. 23, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—IN PACKING BUSINESS In at a good country point; we have a good packinghouse and everything in order for work; party applying must have \$10,000 ready money. Call on or address E. A. BEACH, 128 Lessile-st., Room 3.

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SURART VAN BURNETS. SERIADISHED 1875: permanent
and reliable: for furniture and merchandise; advances.

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merchandise; rates low: advances made. J. W.
STOREY & CO., 272 East Madison-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE,
buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at
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DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST.. CHICAGO—CONSUL-tation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranged. Flares illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price. \$1, postpaid. Prescriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid.

RUPTURE CURED—MRS., HUNZIKER, FROM
of rupture (breaches) for a few lays at No. 48% Congress-st., from 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. BUSINESS CARDS.

A LAWYER ATTENDS TO BUSINESS IN ALL courts at lowest rates; private matters confidential and legally attended to; advice free. Boom 8, 23 North Clark of D. office and court-room 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

WANTED-PERALE HELP. WANTED-IN SMALL FAMILY, TWO TIDY, Competent girls, one as cook, washer, and trousr, and the other for un-status work. Good references required, Apply at 333 East Indiana-st, WASTED-TO GO TO ST. JOSEPH, M good, steady, experienced Swedish or No riri to do general housework. For particulars with reference, T C H, Tribune office. WANTED-TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, COOK and laundress, and second girl in a private family. Aprily at 300 Michigan-sv.

WANTED-AT EVANSTON-A GIRL FOR GENERAL PORT OF STANDARD CONTROL OF SPALDING, 138 Clark-st., second floor. WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECONS girl: German, Sweda, or Norwegian preferred.

304 West Washington-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 140 Warren-sv. WANTED - A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 804 North Laballe-st. WANTED-A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GEN eral housework at 1180 Indiana-av. Call to-mor WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 465 West Fifteenth-st. WANTED-A GOOD STEADY SCRUB GIRL, AT the Windson European Hotel, Tribune Block.

WANTED - MILLINER AND SALESLADY TO take charge of the millinery and fancy goods department in an establishment in a thriving Western city: to one qualified, a liberar salary will be paid. Apply Friday (to-day) from 1 to 2 p. m., or Saturday from 3 to 4 p. m., to 0. R. Keith & Co., wholesale milinery, Wabash-ay, and Monroe-st.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED MACHINE GIRLS ON COSts, pants, vests, overalls, and shirts. Highest wages padd; sheedy work; steam machines. Apply as elobhing fastory of CLEMENT & SATER, 416 to 426 Milwanke-av. WANTED-SHIRTMAKERS BY BURSSELL WHEAT, 304 West Madison at WANTED-A SEAMSTRESS BY THE DAY OR week. Apply at 510 Michigan-av.

W ANTED-GOOD NUMSE-GIRL, IN YEARS OLD or over. Good references. 1433 Prairie-av. WANTED-TOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby. Apply at 815 West Washington-st. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL FOR NURSE. 97 Centre-av. Good references required. WANTED—A NURSE FOR SICK LADY; DO NOT require professional. Pay moderate. Call at 187 Wabash-av., 3 p. m.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS TO WORK BY the week and room at home. Call at 187 Wabash the week and room at home. Call at 187 Wabash the week and room at home.

Miscellansons.

Wanted-First-Class Variety Specialty artists, twelve ballet ciris, two premise dansonses for Thompson's Theatre, Dallas, Texas. For particulars see J. W. THOMPSON at Atlantic Hotel, city. WANTED-AN IBISH CATROLIC LADY IN OUR order department; good pay. Call after to o'clock at Room 12, 70 East Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Cherks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-EMPLOTMENT OF ANY
kind in wholesale house, fire-insurance or newpaper office, or collector, by an empericased, reliable
man, well acquainted in the city, and can furnish At
references. Fermanency more of an object than salary.
Address H io, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN
speaking and writing German. English, and brouch
as clerk or bookkeeper; salary moderate. Good refercaces. Address H 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN
with seven years' experience in the wholesale
hostery and notion business. Good reference. H 37,
Tribune office. hosiery and notion business. Good reference. H 27.
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT AND REliable bookkeeper desires a situation in a first-class
house. Best references. Address H 41, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CANADIAN
dry goods salesmen, eight and twelve years' experience in city and towns; unmary 21, strictly temperate; ace, 28 and 27. splendid hands in dress goods
department. Ilghest testimonials. State salary. Address A. B., Collingwood, Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—IN JOBBING HOUSE (NOreferences. Address B. ROBERTS, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—IN J. GIUZE ANY PER-

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF Scotler Can furnish the best of references. Address B. ROBERTS, Tribuns office.

CITUATION WANTED-I WILL GIVE ANY PERSONS 100 that will furnish me a permanent situation store or office work preferred; will work for a moderate salary. Good reference. H 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF Keeper. Can furnish the best of references. K 20, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY SINGLE MAN AS A Custom-cutter and tailor; is willing to see when there is nothing to cut; city or country. Address H 52, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A LICENSED ENGI-neer, to run stationary engine or heat a building; is a good steam-fitter; can give good reference. Address H 74, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A WATCHMAKED OF THE PROPERTY AND A WATCHMAKED OF THE PROPERTY AND ASSESSED OF THE PROPERTY ASSESSED OF THE PROPERTY AND ASSESSED OF THE PROPERTY ASSESSED.

Riscellanceus,
CITUATION WANTED—BY A CLASSICAL GRAD
uste of Milton College, as Principal of a graded o high school. References: The Hon. W.C. State Superintendent, Madison, Wis. the ward Staring, ex-State Superintendent, M Address by letter or telegraph J. N. HU Japesville, Wis. Janesville, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH a years' experience and a good acquaintance and connection throughout New England and Canada in the flour and grain trade, wishes to arrange with a first-class house. Will work on ealary or take commission on orders. Best of references. Address H 51, Tribuna office, stating where to call.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

CITEATION WANTED—N A GERMAN PAMILY
of or a good German cook. Apply at MRS. WHITTAKER'S office, 246 North Clark'st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A REspectable family to do second work and as teamstress. Good reference. Address 74 Artesian-sv.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS
office in all respects; kitchen and second work. Two
years' references. 145 Twentieth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERMAN
office as cook and laundress in first-class private
family. Call at 307 Wassel-av. No office fee. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GEB-man girl to do general housework in a small fami-ly. Good reference. 733 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGPD Woman as nurse to children; a good seamstress, country preferred. Best city references. Address M. A. B., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY competent laundress in a private family; cas give first-class references. K., Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG TINNER, POSSESSING some means, desires to go into some tin manufacturing business. Address until Monday B 150 Tribund office. DARBER-SHUP FOR SALE, IN A FIRST-CLAR
BABER-SHUP FOR SALE, IN A FIRST-CLAR
location; established five years; cheap for cas
K 2. Tribune office.

POR SALE—UNE OF THE BEST AND MO
Complete country elevators in the State at Gra
Ridge, Salie Country, III. Corn the big crop. Capa
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Steam sheller in first-class running order. Inquire
J. H. DOLK & CO., 27 Metropolitan Block, Culency
III., OT THOMAS M. McLLVAINE, 816 Fayette-si
Peoria, III. Peoria, III.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING RESTAURANT OF
account of leaving city. Inquire at 91 Washington.

FOR SALE—WOOD AND COAL YARD: FINE LOCation: reason: wishing to leave the city. H 4s,
Tribune office. POR SALE—A GENERAL STOCK OF WINES AN Pilgnors, all pure and straight; just the thing fe some dealer to open a good store with; will sell cheap Address H 47, Tribune office. THE MOST INVITING AND MONET-MAKING chance ever oftered: A European hotel with restaurant, 22 handsomely furnished rooms, at a great barrain; parties intend to go to Colorado. Des. Tribune office. WANTED-A GENTLEMAN WITH \$5,000. TO \$10,000 to assist advertiser personally in carring out remunerative contracts; incoming capital most antially secured, if desired. Address C, 220 Parison, Chicago.

\$550 WILL BUY MY BREAD AND CARE
\$550 rouse, averaging \$35 per day; home and
waron along, worth \$400; clear profit of \$3.75 per day.
H 40, Tribune office. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCH SI A ctc. at one-half brokers rash. D. LAUSD 54. Roomes and a, 120 Mandolob-s. Restablished 1854. A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FUE OF DESCRIPTORS. CASE PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER CASE PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER CHOOSE PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER CORECTORS OF SILVER CASE PAID SILVER C \$3.000 TO LOAN ON PIRST-CLASS IM\$15.000 TO LOAN ON PIRST-CLASS IMproved business property at current
rates. MANIERRE & PRENDERGAST, attorneys,
etc., 84 Washington-8.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANGE TO CO. mence business—Choice stock of standard shaet-re, ready for business. What ou offer (rith a little money) in exchange? A gargain will be offered. Address fully, K II. 17,000 Dergain will be offered. Address T DEXCAMGE—A LOT OF paintings, bearing valuable will in gill frames, for real estate or suit erry; want a good outgith place, bearinge, and houses. V. U. X., Tri

PATENTS. PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS—MUNN,
Color Strate Bow, New York, proprietors of the
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rice, and free.

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be true, then are these sections of themselves

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AMUSEMENTS.

Exposition Building. lph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fati

McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn and State. En of Denman Thompson. "Joshua White Haverly's The

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—State-ommunication this (Friday) evening at 7% o'clock for business and work. Visitors and members contially aviied to attend. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1879.

Prof. Nordanskionn's arctic expedition, o he sefety of which fears have recently been xpressed, has arrived at Yokohama in good andition, and all its members in the best of health. The dispatch announcing the rrival does not hint at anything extraor linary being encountered by the vessel.

Servia, after showing indications of a de to ameliorate the condition of the Jews fithin her borders, has apparently abanoned the undertaking, the meeting of the Legislative Chambers which was to be held ing been indefinitly postponed. It is now intimated that the Grest Powers will apply the persuasive principle, and endeavor to con vince the Servian authorities that it will b to the interest of the Principality to aid in carrying out the provisions of the Berlin

The Memphis Howard Association, after battling with the yellow-fever two months, have at last exhausted their financial resources, and now make a general appeal to country for aid. It was their belief at the outset that they could get along without resorting, to this end, but the exigencies of the situation have proven so serious as to render it necessary. The people of the United States, who responded so generously st year, will no doubt once more give liber ally in aid of the work of suppressing the mic and administering to the wants of the sick and the requirements of the dead.

Austria and Italy are engaged, principally through their respective newspapers and public speakers, in the periodical discussion as to the ownership of the irredents (un-redeemed) provinces. These provinces inslude a small strip of territory, scarcely bigger than Cook County, situated on the Adriatic Sea, and are peopled by Italians but governed by Austria. Scarcely a year passes without the question of ownership being thoroughly ventilated, and as a consequence the relations between the two counries are to a greater or less extent disturbed This year the Italian side has the lead, and is at present talking very vigorously.

The soldier boys who are enjoying the leasures and enduring the discomforts of imp-life down on the lake shore, south of Chicago, appear to have cast their lines in minviting places, and to have reaped a few more of the discomforts than they bargained for. As a result, there was some vigorous "kicking" yesterday against the quality of the meat which had been served out, and a few emphatic objections to the sleeping ac-commodations. These little matters had no coner been straightened out by the conng of the meat and the supply of more demning of the meat and the supply of more beds, than what promised for a time to be the most serious difficulty of all developed itself. This was a disagreement between two of the chief officers, which assumed a very violent aspect, but which appears to have been smothered later on, for prudential reasons, no doubt. The troops are in good

There must be money, and lots of it too, in mortar. Else how could those bidders who have been figuring to get the job of plastering the Customs Building in this city afford to be so widely apart in their estimates? One party wants the comfortable sum of \$59,000 for the contract; and so they go along on a downward scale, touching \$37,600, \$28,800, \$25,130, and so on, until finally one man is found who is willing to undertake the job for \$16,426. If this be a bona fide bid, and the sum is to cover the entire expense of plastering, it certainly shows that the other bidders have few, if any, scruples if one can do it and make money at \$16,426, it is pretty certain that the difference be-tween that amount and the highest bid—

priation of money without the comfat appropriation of money without the pensation of labor or materials. It might be charitable to suppose that the high bidders charitable to suppose that the high bidders erred in judgment, or didn't know the cost of plastering; but it is pretty safe to presume that they saw a "good thing" and "went for it" without the slightest com-

In their diplomatic moves on the chees board, England and Russia exchange their pawns very neatly. Now that England is preparing to move against Burmah, of earmis, Russia is seeking to establish intimate relations with Siam, and her envoys have already reached the Siamese Capital and been received with great state. They treaty and secure the appointment of Russian Consul at Bangkok. As might be expected, the whole proceeding is very distaste ful to the English Government, the more so as it has discovered recently that Gorrs CHAKOFF and the Burmese Government have been engaged in secret correspondence.

The latest advices concerning the California nis election point unmistakably to the fact that the Republican candidate for Governor the Hon. GEORGE C. PERKINS, is elected while the majority of the State ticket, als won the day. The Republicans certainly secure two members of Congress.
As for the legislative ticket, which covers forty Senators and eighty Representatives, the situation is much mixed, and no positive coloring can be given to the delegations. Yet it is fair to presume that, with the State ticket, the legislative branch has also secured a Rapublicau majority. It cannot be positively stated how the dications are that KALLOCH has secured the Mayoralty by a liberal plurality. It is also pretty certain that STONEMAN, anti-Railroad issioner, is elected.

tion of Mr. Cornell by the Republicans of New York: the result was brought about without discord or serious contention, and there was nothing in the proceedings of the Convention to warrant any defection in the party. Mr. Cornell, as Republican candidate for Governor, stands upon a platform which embodies the principles of Republicans throughout the Union, and his success or failure involves largely the success or failure of issues of vital importance in the National election of next year. These considerations should serve to neutralize all personal feel ing against the candidate and the faction with which he has been identified, and to unite the Republicans of New York solidly and enthusiastically in the support of the ticket which he leads and the issues which that ticket represents.

THE NATIONAL ISSUES CLEARLY DE-

The State elections in Ohio and New York aturally turn on National issues this year, because it is agreed that the result of those elections will exert an important influence over the Presidential nominations and contest next year. It is fortunate, therefore that the New York Republican platform de fines the National issues of the day with such admirable clearness and accuracy. The preamble sets forth in a single sentence the radical points of difference between the Re publican and Democratic parties. The Republicans of New York pledge themselves to 'National supremacy, equal rights, free elec tions, and honest money." That brief statement comprehends the entire political controversy of to-day. It is not a generalization for party buncombe, but a declaration the Democratic party. The success of the Republican party next year will signalize the vindication of these principles, while the success of the Democratic party would insugurate a persistent effort to establish State supremacy, unequal rights, fraudulent elections, and dishonest money. The formal declarations of the Democratic party and the atterances of its chosen leaders warrant the statement that the Democrats are seeking the very opposite of the declared purpose of the Republicans. There is no reas therefore, why the issues of the time should be confused or misunderstood.

The contest between State sovereignty and National sovereignty has been deliberated revived by the Democratic leaders of the day. There has been no new encroachment upon the local rights of the States which calls for any resistance to centralization. On the contrary, the policy of the present Administration has been toward the most complete separation of the National and State authority in political affairs, even to the extent of forbidding these persons who hold office under the General Government from taking an active part in the control of caucuses and conventions for the selection of State and local officials. But the Democrats are not satisfied with a proper distinction between National authority and State-rights, but have rather been encour aged by the full concession of home-rule in all the Southern States to urge an encroach ment upon National authority. They would repeal the law which enables the Nationa Courts to exercise supervision over elections to the National Congress, because they con-tend that United States Senators are ambassadors from sovereign States, and Repre sentatives merely accredited State agents, and consequently it in nowise concerns the National Government whether such agents be chosen fairly or fraudulently. They claim the right of the States to nullify any United States law which happens to be obnoxious to any ruling local faction, as in the case of the "Moonshiners," who evade the colle tion of the tax on whisky; and they use their State Courts to defeat th execution of the National law. They still insist upon regarding the Union as a mere League, from which any one of the States may withdraw at pleasure, and

await only an accession to power to apply in the most obnoxious and dangerous fash ted to the doctrine of unequal rights as the Republican party is to that of equal rights The political history of the South for the past four years furnishes sufficient evidence of this fact. Equal political rights were guaranteed by the Constitutional Amendments, and those amendments have been openly nullified in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, and coverily pullified in cases. vertly nullified in every other Southern by intimidation, violence, and connived at or tolerated by local Governments. An outspoker Southern Democrat does not claim that the black citizens enjoy equal rights th, but, on

thus endeavor to nullify the logical results of

the successful War against Secession. The

Southern Democrats, who control the caucus

of their party, are to a man in favor of the

most ultra doctrine of State sovereignty, and

the latter; and he frankly approves of all the methods that have been adopted to soulf out the majorities of the "inferior race" in certain sections in order that the minorities of the "superior race" may rule. This is not mere theory with Southern Democrats; it s their practice, and it is through this practice that they count upon maintaining a "Solid South " for the election of a Democratic President in 1880. The Democratic State Committee in Mississippi actually issued a standing order that the discipline of 1875, '76, and '77 must be strictly adhered to. and the methods of that period of intimida-tion and violence rigidly observed, as the

besis of this year's campaign.

Free elections likewise constitute a cardinal principle with the Republican party, the eassertion of which has become necessary y reason of Democratic opposition. Free lections mean honest elections, and honest elections can only be assured by watchful supervision. This condition is supplied by the National laws in the case of Congr d elections, and it is the declared intention of the Democratic party to destroy it. The Democratic majority in Congress compelled the calling of an extra session to achieve this purpose, and threatened the actual destruction of the Government by starvation o carry out their design until public opinion forced an abandonment of this revolu tionary position. The repeal of the National Election laws is one of the chief one of the Democratic party, and it only edit the election of a Democratic President to accomplish the substitution of free frauds for free elections

There can be no controversy over the relative positions of the Republican and Democratic parties as to honest and dishonest money. There is a faction in the Democratic party, it is true, which contends for honest money, but it is subordinate and imbecile. The ruling sentiment of that party is in favor of a return to the excesses of an inflated and irredeemable currency. The Democratic House of the last Congress actually repealed the Resumption law after all the necessary preparations had been made for carrying it out, and upon the very eve of success it was only saved by the Republican majority in the Senate. The Democrats of Ohio nominated Gen. Ewing for Governor because he is the most advanced and radical advocate of the fiat system. The retirement of the National-bank notes as a means for doubling up the volume of greenback and thus breaking down resumption is an evowed purpose of the party. The South is so completely infected with so-called Greenbackism that the Democratic party as a whol can scarcely keep up with the sentiments of its individual members in that section of the country, and is threatened with a fatal defection in the "Solid South" unless it shall comply with the mest extreme views of the fiatists.

Every one of these four issues so clearly stated in the New York platform has been forced upon the country by the Democratic party; they are the vital issues of the next Presidential election, and the campaign in New York and Ohio this year must be based thereon, as an intelligent preparation for the National election of next year, with regard to local or factional dissensions.

JUDGE BARNUM'S DECISION. The Militia law of Illinois passed at last session provided, among other things: "It shall not be lawful for any body of whatever, other than the regular organized volun-teer militia of this State and the troops of the United States, to associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or to drill or parade with arms in any city or town of this

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent benevolent or social orfends against the provisions of the preceding sec tion or belongs to or parades with any such unan-thorized body of men with arms shall be punished by a fine not exceeding the sum of ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail for a term not exceeding six months, or both."

A man was arrested for violating this law,

was convicted, fined, and in default of payment imprisoned. On hearing upon return to a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Barnum, of the Circuit Court, decided that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional because at variance with the Militia law of the United States of 1792, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and therefore he discharged the prisoner. The only question pending before Judge BARNUM was whether the sections of the law above quoted, and under which the person was imprisoned, were unconstitutional, or whether they were inconsistent with anything in the Constitution or Militia law of the United States. It. is unnecessary to follow Judge BARNUM through his long discussion of the several other sections of the law of the State, because it may be admitted that they were all unconstitutional and it would still remain a question whether these two sections were also void per se, or void because dependent for their execution upon the other parts of the law declared to be void because unconstitutional

Judge BARNUM sweeps the whole Militia act of 1879 from the statute-book, leaving not a vestige of it, from title to approval. He declares it void in all particulars. Nevertheless, it may be questioned whether this decision is altogether warranted. Even if the body of an act of the Legislature be void, it does not follow that the whole of the law s also void. Judge Cooner, in his Consti-

tutional Limitations, says:
"A statute, it has been said, is judicially held to be unconstitutional. because it is not within the scope of legislative authority; it may either propose to accomplish some lawful, and even laudable, object, by means repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or of the State. A statute may contain some such provisions, and yet the same act, having received the sanction of all branches of the Legislature, and being in the form of law, may contain other useful and salutary provisions not obtoxious to any just constitutional exception. It would be inconsistent with all just principles of constitutional law to adjudge these enactments void because they are associated in the same act, but not connected with or dependent on others which are unconstitutional.

The constitutional and unconstitutional provisions may even be contained in the same section, and be perfectly distinct and separable, so that the first may stand though the last fall. The point is, not that they are contained in the same section. may contain other useful and salutary provision

nof that they are contained in the same section, for the distribution into sections is purely artificial; but whether they are essentially and inseparably connected in substance."

Assuming, therefore, that these sections naking it an offense to parade as a military organization with arms within city or town limits, do not necessarily fall because the other parts of the law may be void, the question directly occurs, Are these sections necessarily dependent for their execution and enforcement upon the other parts of the law? No one can read these two sections and find in them any necessary dependence on or connection with the other parts of the law. They might have been placed in the criminal code of the State without the

change of a letter or a word, and be of themselves complete and distinct from any

other law of the State. On this point there

unconstitutional? Judge BARNUM repeats in his decision copious extracts from various writers, insisting that a citizen cannot be deprived of the right to bear arms. Admit this to be true, even to the unlimited extent that our Circuit Judge claims: the answer to this objection is that the sections in question do not in the remotest manner deny to any person the right to bear arms or to convert nimself into an armory. He can own, bear, and possess any and every kind of arm known to mankind, from a Krupp gun to an African assegai, anti he will in nowise violate this section of the Militia law. It in no possible way, by word or intention, seeks to teprive any man of the right to bear arms. All the brilliant rhetoric of the gentleman who so gracefully adorns the Circuit Bench to prove that the "right to bear arms" is above and beyond all law, and even Constitutions, is wholly inapplicable to this section of the law, because it in nowise prohibits or limits the privilege or right to bear arms The section of the law simply provide that it shall not be lawful for eny body of men except the regular organized militia of the State and the troops of the United States to organize as a military body, or to ' parade with arms in any city or town of his State," without the license of the Governor, etc. The limitation is not to the right to bear arms, but to the privilege of organizing as a military company and "parading with arms in any city or town." The constitutional right to bear arms, concerning which Judge BARNUM is so eloquent, would be a barren one, and a complete mockery, if the bearer had no right to load them and fire them. The right to bear an empty musket would be a poor one unless the right to load and fire it was also included. We do not suppose there is a State in the Union which has not, by statute authorized the authorities of all cities and towns to prohibit the firing of muskets or guns of any kind within the corporate limits of such cities or towns without a special license granted therefor. Such is the law in the cities in the District of Columbia, which is under the legislative authority of Congres exclusively. If municipal authority car thus deprive the citizen of the right to fire off his gun in the streets of every city and town in the United States, of what value is his right to "bear arms"? Is not the right to bear arms limited by a prohibition against firing them within a city or town? and is this not such an infringement of Magna Charta as to call upon Judge Barnum for a new essay on that subject? The right to bear arms is, like all other personal rights, subject to regulation by law. Nearly every State has a law prohibiting the carrying of "concealed weap ons" by any person, and providing penal-ties therefor. Is this a violation or a limitation of the right to bear arms? Is it not proper requirement for the preservation of the public peace and for the prevention of orime? One of the penalties generally attached to that offense is a confiscation of the arms, when carried concealed upon the per son. Every personal right is to be enjoyed n such manner as not to injure, disturb, o destroy the rights of others.

Under certain circumstances the power of a State may be exercised to prevent proces sions through the streets of cities and towns or Municipal Governments may be vested with that power, to be exercised in case where the peace of the city might be dis turbed. If this power can be exercised with regard to civic processions, why not for even stronger reasons the same power exist when such processions are of armed men, acting armed and parade the streets of the city, and no member of it, according to Judge BAR-NUM, can be arrested, because the right "bear arms" is inviolable. The Legislature in the section quoted simply prohibits, under the penalty stated, the "parade" in cities or towns of bodies of armed men, calling themselves military organizations, when such organizations are unknown to the law, are of necessity irresponsible, and not subordinate to any military authority, State or National. And it is this wise provision of law, so proper in itself, if not essential to the peace of the State, which Judge Barnum declares to be an unconstitutional prohibition of the right to "bear arms."

ENGLAND AND MOROCCO. It is evidently the intention of the BEACONS FIELD Government not to retire from power until it has picked up most of the small sections of the globe which are incapable of resistance, if they happen to be free, or cannot be protected by their owners if they happen to be dependencies. Several of the South Sea Islands have recently been surrendered to English measles and missionaries. Cyprus has disappeared forever from the suzerainty of Turkey. A liberal piece of Afghanistan has been sliced off to make a scientific frontier for India on the northwest. Some small bits in Asia Minor have gone down the English maw, while Burmah is being rapidly besmeared preparatory to the swallow ing process. All this goes to show that Beaconsfield thoroughly understands the English people, and knows how to tickle their vanity by putting in fresh stations in their drum-circuit round the world. Besides, it is a very convenient method of distracting attention from ugly complications at home.

The latest grab of England is in Morocco Though at present she is only placing guns in position upon some fortifications in Tangiers and constructing fortified barracks ostensibly for the use of English troops returning from the East Indies, it is none the less tantamount to a grab, and all Spain is at white heat, for good reasons. If these works are put up for the benefit of the Moors, of course England will keep them there until the Moors pay for them; and, as the Moors can never pay for them, England will remain in permanent possession. The Spanish people naturally ask, What does England want of Tangiers while she has Gibraltar? Is not that isolated rock impregnable? Does it not already command the Strait? Is there not room enough in its harbor for the whole ironclad fleet in case of an emergency? There are some journals in Spain, says a correspondent of the London Times, which take a favorable view of these designs of Great Britain, and see in them a latent wish to repair what they call an ancient injustice, and to ma e a restitution of Gibraltar to Spain. They argue that the Bay of Gibraltar is neither as safe nor as commodiguments of this sort, however, betray a lamentable ignorance of English policy.

England never gives up anything mail! it.

ome motives which have induced her to take a part of Afghanistan as a defense against Russia, on the one hand, and which are now operating to bring about the absorption of Burmah, as a defense against China, on the other, have led her to seize footbold in Morocco. The road to India, especially in the present condition of her re-lations with Turkey and Russia, must be kept open, and that road is the Mediterranean If the Mediterranean is to be kept open, it nust be an English sea. Holding Cyprus on the east, Malta in the centre, and Gibraltan and Tangiers on the west, her control would be complete. It is the most unlikely of conjectures that England cares snything for the Moors, or is putting up these fortifications for their convenience. She is not in the habit of accommodating her neighbors in such fashion. The moment that she places guns n position on the Mozocco coast and English troops go into barracks, that momen she gets a foothold she will never give up. however much Spain may fret and fume. It has long been no secret among military and naval authorities that while the rock of Gibraltar may be impregnable against any ordinary assault, it doe not completely command the Strait. The occupation of Tangiers, however, and the possession of its splendid harbor, will make surance doubly sure, and command the enrance to the Mediterranean so completely that no Power in the world can gain admis sion without her consent. With the key in her possession, and with the control of Malta, Cyprus, Constantinople, and Egypt in her hands, the road to India will always be secure from any interference.

POLITICAL MURDERS TO BE JUSTIFIED

Col. HARPER, editor of the Okolona States

has come to Chicago to lecture. He "wears

his dagger on the outside," and proposes to

let the North "know the feelings and senti-

ments of the people of the South." He is to

lecture on the subject of the late Yazoo

ssasination. He declines to give any outline of his proposed treatment of the subject, fearing his audience might thereby be dereased. It may be presumed, with reasonable certainty, however, that Col. HARPER will defend the assasination of Dixon as a 'political necessity," since such defense would be quite consistent with the course of his paper. The spectacle presented by a sane man delivering an elaborate lecture before a Northern audience of intelligent people in defense of a partisan murder will e a novelty, and we trust Col. HARPER will have a full house. Murder "as a fine art' has been considered humorously, but, so far as we know, its defense has never been seriously entered upon by an orator on the lecturer's platform. It s not to be presumed that the editor of the Okolona States will defend murder in the abstract, but only in the concrete. He will hold that murder becomes necessary under certain circumstances, and that the circumstances at Yazoo warranted BARKSDALE in killing Drxon. As: The Democratic party in Yazoo County proposes to govern the county; but the laws of Mississippi require that the county shall be governed by the majority, and the Democratic party is in the mi-nority, not numbering a third of the voters. Hence it becomes necessary for the Democratic party to resort to other means than votes to retain control of the government of Yazoo County. It is therefore essential to the success of the Democratic minority that the opposition majority should be de But Dixon was a brave man, familiar with the methods of the bulldozer, and hence not to be intimidated. With a leader a leader it will go to pieces, since it is com-posed mainly of colored men. It follows hat there is no resource but to force DIXON out of the canvass or kill him. The Demo cratic minority, being considerate and mercifully inclined, present their shot-guns and politely order Dixon to retire from the canvass as a candidate; but he is obstinate, and refuses. Hence, the Democratic party of Yazoo is obliged to execute sentence. It requires BARESDALE, one of its candidates for office, to shoot the offender, and BARKSDALE

murder on principle,—the principle that the Democratic party desires to rule, but, unfortunately, lacks the numerical strength to rule according to law. Col. HARPER, being a man of ure, is familiar with the cultlaws of Mississippi, and knows that they declare murder to be a crime, and provide for its punishment by the infliction of the death enalty. He is not in favor of murder per se He would not, probably, repeal the statute making murder a crime and providing for its ounishment. He is in favor of the law, but opposed to its execution under certain cirmstances. That is to say, he would not punish the murderer when he kills a Repubican or a Greenbacker in pursuance of decree of the Democratic party made in good faith to carry an election! Why? Because in the opinion of Col. HARPER, the absolute supremacy of the Democratic party is essen tial to the well-being of the minority of the people of the State of Mississippi, and, as his party is in the minority by at least twenty-five thousand votes, it be comes necessary to assasinate certain leaders of the majority, in order to demoralize the rank and file of that majority party and scare its adherents away from poli meetings and keep them from voting. HARPER is averse to killing as a matter of amusement. He recognizes the political necessity of assasination. He says: "We don't want to hurt a hair on a (Republican) negro's head; but if we can scare him we can do something with him." easily frightened?" queries the reporter. 'Yes," responds Col. HARPER, "when they haven't leaders." This answer contains the gist of the matter in a nutshell. Dixon was a leader who couldn't be scared, and hence he had to be shot. What fine logic! When Col. HARPER reaches this climax of his argument he will wait for a round of hearty ap-

sneaks up behind Drxon and lodges a charge

It will be observed that this is a defense of

of buckshot in his back.

pisuse from his Chicago audience. It is not quite clear what Col. HARPER means by the word "frightened." To the question: "How have you kept them (the negroes) down so far?" the gallant Colonel replied: "We have used different means. In 1875 we frightened them very badly. It was a matter of necessity. Men had to do it. We had a few who frightened them." We trust Col. HARPER will make his meaning clear on this subject in his forthcom

in the direction of India. Undoubtedly the | s full list of the murders which Democrats were compelled, from necessity, to commit in Mississippi during the campaign of 1875, with a detailed account of the circumstances attending each murder, would be very entertaining matter for a Chicago audience. Col. HARPER owes it to himself to go into the subject elaborately and exhaustively, in order to show by the circumstances of each murder that it was justified by the exigencies of the

Democratic party situation.

Col. Harper, of Mississippi, may not know t, but it is a fact that the Northern people do not regard murder as a justifiable means of carrying an election, under any circum stances. If he can show his Chicago audience that the Democratic party of Mississippi did no more than its duty in committing a hundred murders, more or less, to carry Mississippi in favor of the minority against the known will of the majority, he will succeed in making a revolution in Northern public entiment. What the North wants is de

The diplomatic coolness between Russia and Germany seems to have been slow in reaching the attention of the English press. The first notice of it appears in the London Times of Aug. 15, some time after it was publicly commented upon in this country.

The attention of the Times is called to it by its Berlin correspondent, who bases his information upon an article which appeared in the Correspondance Generale Russe, a paper directly connected with the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and, therefore, reflecting the views of Gortschauppr himself. The article in question complains of the manner in which BISMARCK has cut himself loose from traditions, or, in other words, has altered the historical relations of Russia and Germany, and complains that he is applying to foreign Powers the same utilitarian policy which characterizes his treatment of political parties in Germany. The article goes on to say:

"In view of an impending war with France his Highness sought the friendship of Russia in order to insure himself of her benevolent neutralwithout which his enterprise would have been ity, without which his enterprise would have been very dangerous. After the war of 1870, too, the possibility of a French war of revenge weighed heavily on German policy, and continued to render valuable the friendship of Russia, who at the time valuable the friendship of Russia, who at the time had all her forces at her own disposal, and, un-trammeled by alliances, was perfectly free to act. To-day, however, Russia is engaged with Eastern affairs, while France seems inclined to make com-mon cause with England. The situation has completely changed. It is therefore natural, arguer the inspired article, that the fears and hopes of Perman policy should turn to wherever security can come, all the more so as the good will sought for in London is not incompatible with will sought for in London is not incompatible the interested alliance maintained at Vienna."

The situation might be stated in still mother way, namely: that BISMARCE, having consolidated the whole power of the Empire and brought all the petty sovereigns into a complete dependency upon the throne, has determined that Germany hereafter shall, as far as possible, "go it alone," and to do this has cut loose from all past relations as well as traditions. But this cannot be done so long as the military colossus of Russia casts its huge and menacing shadow on German soil. To reduce her military power is the only security for BISMARCK's new policy, and to accomplish this is unquestionably the secret of the very friendly alliance formed with Austria and the overtures made to England, because in this direction lies his greatest security. The Times correspondent ntimates that the formal exchange of diplomatic notes between BISMARCK and GORTSCHA-KOYF is already going on. How far the recent interview between the Emperors of Germany and Russia will affect the situation remains to be seen.

There is very strong reason to believe that the railroads are cutting to the quick on their rates from interior points to the seaboard, while vigorously sustaining them to all who wish to ship grain from this city. Grain-buyers at interior points, on the Illinois River for instance, are paying for corn within one cent per bushel of the price paid here, while the tariff by railroad is nominally three cents against them; while the difference between the cost of transportation by our water route and their all-rail routes is apparently much greater. Yet the anomaly was presented yesterday of foreign orders sent here being filled on the seaboard because the grain could be bought there at less than the cost of purchase here added to freight charges. The point above made is further sustained by the fact that railroad officers here state that cars are scarce. They have little freight room to spare to Chicago grain-shippers, even at the top rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds to New York. The cars are being used to carry the

stuff around us. A few days ago, just previous to the ris of Aug. 25, one of our railroad officials endeavored to persuade a representative of THE TRIBUNE that the advance would be a good thing for Chicago. He said that the figures would be unalterably adhered to, without favor to the big shippers in the city or lesser ones in the country. He claimed that this would equalize trade, and remove all cause of complaint, while the railroads would be receiving no more than a fair compensation for their services. How faithfully this part of the program is being carried out, appears in the current rumors to the effect that grain is being carried to the seaboard from interior points on the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds to New York, with the truth of the rumor rendered highly

probable by the facts above cited. It is the same old story. The Railroad Kings are discriminating against Chicago with a vengeance that might be set down to the credit of spite were it not that their heartlesness is so decided as to be incapable even of malice. It may perhaps be some consolation to those who are now suffering from the cut-throat game to feel that the injustice is sure to bring its own punishment, as it has previously done. These soulless corporations are simply disgusting all those whose good opinion is best worth having, and the reward, though it may be long deferred, is none the less sure.

CARLOTTA PATTI, the well-known concert-singer, to Ennest de Munck, equally well known as a violoncello-player; and that the Marquis de Caux, the divorced husband of Adelina Patri. was one of the witnesses to the ceremony. The presence of the Marquis and the absence of the dies upon an occasion so important in the Parri family will be apt to renew the ugly rumors which have been affoat more than once as to th personal and artistic disagreements between the two sisters.

The humiliation of Kentucky-the State made famous and honorable by HENRY CLAY— is completed by the elevation of such a man as LUKE P. BLACKBURN to its Chief Magistracy. Immentable ignorance of English policy.

England never gives up anything until it is taken from her. Least of all would she give up the historical rock which is one of the most formidable strongholds in the world.

A much more intelligible explanation of this sudden action of England may be found

base attempt the names of BLACKBURN and J. WILKES BOOTH ought to be inscourably linked in infamy, and go down to posts lamble discrete together. The superlative of-lamy of Blackburn is not even relieved by the usual excuse offered by ordinary Confed-erates, that they "went out with their States," for Kentucky did not seems, but Blackburn did, and tought it out on the Rebel line to the bitter end, like his cousin of he same name now in Congress. It is said the storms show that BLACKBURN ran abead of his ticket, and the reason for it is assigned to be because he was charged with this monstron because he was charged with this monstrons crime against buman nature. If such was the reason, then those who voted for him do not deoffice of the State

From one point of view the B. CORNELL for Governor of New York may seem discouraging, but it should be remem-bered that the people of that State have been rewarding machine-politicians for fifty years. Ever since Martin Van Buren came to the surface the best wire-puller has been the best man in New York. Though we may wonder that the biggest State in the Union should be controlled by such influences, we cannot deny the facts. They have lately been brought abusinto public notice by the career of Samuel d Tilden, who had himself made Governor and Democratic candidate for President by skilling management. Perhaps it is appropriate that is nanagement. Perhaps it is appropriately in an ager" the present campaign the shrewdest "manager" should be opposed by the shrewdest manager in the Republica

BLAINE is working like a beaver in Maine

BLAINE is working like a beaver in Maine. A correspondent writes:

The Hon. JANES G. BLAINE is keeping a very close mouth just now in Maine. He says, and his friends say for him, that he has not got time to talk. Nobedy knows when he eleeps He catches a cat nap on the care, now and then; but the Republican local politicians who look for him in the notels from Calais to Kittery Point almost always find him awake at say hour of the night, busy with telegrams which come to him by the bushel almost every day, busy with letters, busy with men who come for instructions. His friends say that he will break down unless he takes better care of himself.

When people talk to BLAINE about his hearts.

When people talk to BLAINE about his health he only laughs and says he will take a rest after lection. He is bound to carry the State, if thorough canvass, hard work, and the proper use of money will do it.

The Sun is enraged by the virtuous airs of the Hera'd, and this is what the esteemed

the Hera'd, and this is what the esteemed organ of CHARLES A. DANA says:

We have printed accounts of victories at polo, received by telegraph, while we have omitted accounts of the escapades of the same hero which would have interested. If they had not edified, 1,000 times as many readers. We have no objection to any man firing pistols into his ownmirrors and breaking them, although they be of French plats and cost \$1,000 apiece, but if any man throws stones at us, even over other men's shoulders, we propose to investigate and find out whether his house as well as his mirrors is not made of glass.

Mr. Dana's correct it will be seen from the Mr. DANA's organ, it will be seen from this. proposes to levy moral blackmail on young BENNETT. The young man will not be perm to reform. Poor Oliver Twist!

The Detroit Post and Tribine spoke of ALONZO B. CORNELL before the nor

A son of the founder of Cornell University, he is a man of many personal accomplishments, of strong political convictions, and well known as an ardent and efficient working Republican.

The nomination of Mr. CORNELL may not have been so undesirable as some of the "re-formers" claimed it was. At any rate, his elec-tion is preferable to that of any Democrat who is likely to get the nomination. The Republi ans of New York must remember that the d feat of CORNELL would mean an indo of TILDEN, and close up their ranks.

The Louisville Courier-Journal mosts the stacks on Yellow-Fever BLACKBURN by bringing counter-charges against the Republican party as a whole. It says the Republican party "isoc-lated Rebel prisoners with syphilitic vaccine matter"; "forced the conviction of an innocent woman on the hired testimony of pimps, assins, and abandoned wretches"; "persecuted fallen foe"; robbed the dead," and "vi pure women." Therefore, the Courier for seems to argue, Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN had

From the talk of the gate-money labor-reformers, one might suppose that laborers were the only persons who had suffered a reduction of wages in the past few years. But the fact is, all classes of wage-workers have been obliged to take a less number of dollars for their work, though every dollar is worth more than formerly. Salesmen in all the wholesale and re-tail houses of Chicago have within five years past submitted to a reduction of 30 to 25 per

Senator BECK believes that the chief qu to be brought before the next Congress will be "the improving and extending our com-merce." ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS thinks the money question is first. Judge HOADLEY and SAM TILDEN'S friends generally say it is the Federal Election laws. Mr. Blaing declares it is the restoration of the Federal authority in the South. The California people think it is the Chinese question. There will be no dearth of "great questions,"—this much is plain.

Miss HELEN MAGILL, Ph. D., daughter of President Magill, of Swarthmore College, and who has been studying at Cambridge, England, during the last two years, has recently received a scholarsho of the annual value of \$175 in a competitive examination in Greek, French, and Latin.—Philadiphia Ledger.

Miss Magnit has been studying at Girton College. She is not the first American, nor the first American woman, who has obtained high honors at the English universities. J. W. FORNEY writes in his paper, the

Progress:

R. B. HAYES, the last time I saw him in Philadelphia, joined me in a glass of champagne at the Union League.

Here is a case for the remnants of the Mrs. R. B. HAYES Temperance Society to consider. The Washington Republic thinks it isn't fair for the President to drink wine as a guest unless he sets it up as a bost. Russia does everything in coloasal style- Her

interest-bearing debt is simply enormous. She owes Holland \$422,535,000; England, \$568,800; 000; and France, \$2,826,155,000; or a total to these three countries of \$3,817,490,000. In addition to this enormous debt she has the coloreal sum of 1,132,165,125 paper roubles, or about \$366,082,562 in our money, circulating, a por-tion of which bears interest. Congressman WRIGHT said to a reporter

Davenport: "Why, the people of Iowa don't know anything about hard times." The Depression Committee mapped out a bad route.
It couldn't have done worse than so West. It should have held its meetings in Mr. WRIGHT'S arn-yard, or in Ton Ewing's kitchen, THOMA Ewing really knows what hard times are

The Dutchess County Peace Society did not pass the resolution in which Gen. GEORGE & CUSTER was denounced as a murderer. But the offering and serious discussion of such a resolution has opened the eyes of people to the fact that the suppression of Peace is often an impersion of the suppression of Peace is often an impersion of the suppression of the sup

The body of Yorkshire families reported as being on their way to this country intend to settle together, and keep up home customs as fast as possible. They are not without capital, and vill be a valuable addition to our agricultural

Farmers find that 87 cents a bushel for when orings them in better returns now than \$1.55 lid in 1864. On the gold basis the 1864 wheel was worth only about \$2 cents, and the 1875

and has found the Mr. Norms will remain as edi Mr. Norms will remain as edi Man, the retiring President, he hefore. These two, Mr. And Shephered, are the owners of

The two worst used-up menday are the Hon. Effigy Sanon C. Gomian, who left the Rejoin the Honorable Bilks, and tion of being soundly beaten is

That valuable family Verly World, which see cents for six months, de bar'l except its own is be The best opinion to Ma "Long is a good fell

must wait." HENRY L. PIE ton for Governor, t Mr. KALLOCH thinks through the lungs to

ot think so. Collector BEARD, of Bor for Congress. Simmons pr ican party.

The calm, dispassions of San Francisco electe because he had been sho Mr. CONKLING should s

Narragansett Pier to tackle PERSON Ex-Secretary Bristo

are very friendly. Senator Lamar, of M Washington during the sur Mr. James Gordon Ber for the Sydney Brooks villa at Maj. Barksdale did the . bole Democracy feels the

Tammany Hall is th As war-cry is, "Look ou Francis Murphy co nce tour through Euro

John B. Gough has re from Paris, and will sail for Joseph Cook is visiting

Theonderora, between Lake Susan B. Anthony says the stage, but she can't bear even in the play. Thomas Carlyle says neral. And Thomas shall be quiet long enough himself.

The shot fired by De elected Kailoch. A man is f Mr. Edison's electric lig itatively informed, is all right scured by the number of pate Kentucky is not big Henry Watterson and John tunate that Mr. Watterson Mr. John Adams Jack sculptor who has just died in a native of Bath, Me. He wa Mr. Kalloch, who has of San Francisco, has good Young's pistol 21 the most in

The great question in is, how to treat Cetywayo of Dorlonsly the best way is to in clothes.

Gen. Conway is to publi nal in the interest of colored South. It will be printed at at Washington.

The Cherokee Indians,

have been sued by Mayor Rorecover \$30,000 as fees for a we thought that the ready been written. We is been misraken. We now her

just written a play.

An exchange says, "make has been discovered in discoverer, manifestly, had ather light-colored liquors. Mr. Tilden's recent

mansion at Yonkers may proof that he is not over White House at Washingto Senator Conkling has r ing a few days at Sarato there assures him that Sarato a summer resort than the sea Kentucky Blackburn

cided terms against the weapons. Now let him a the carrying of concealed ; An exchange, speakin recent parchase, reminds us pedigree. We suppose, her will be a father to him, the: Gen. Sherman and da men, Gen. Slocum, Gen. W of Gen. Sherman's staff, p Glen last Saturday. The G

Rarus has been he "I have long been disgusted and immerality of the turf, retire. Besides I won't be a ful any longer."

The well-known nov preacher, George Macdonal this country the coming we children, to give dramatic on Bunyan's "Pligrim's Pr The Seminole Indians da have probably been both Manton Marble, Smith We

tatesmen. They have recen agion that they want to be Intelligent and thou Leadville don't fool away ing," in which not one in rich. They spend their time able pursuit of learning how to always give themselves t

Among Mrs. Langtry of doing her own milling inal, and becoming hat w Prench fete was made by structed from her grandmot Leghorn straw. The brim faced with dark violet as flowers accounts. back of her head. The trown cut down to an inade of originality was a carele side, where it joined the flowers was carelessly thro other side. It suited he bicturesque.

Of the Empress En Of the Empress Euge says: "The Empress is a depression. She receives in her own spartment. Sa to go into that of her eon. isted it since his burial she holding the fatal saddle where he had say to be fatal saddle where he had say to be fatal say to her, such as those of Si lon. Her Majesty is still to obtain sleep. Her friend induce her to change he Spain; she insists on rems

in; she insists on Murat Halstead, of

es and joined his senihat, aithe he had the
ome time, he only mad
dinat,, and then for re
elf. For some time
bout his office have fal
ferring to his erring to him, behind

of New York may it should be remem-of that State have been a Bunen came to the hough we may wonder in the Union should be career of SAMUEL J. or President by skillful it is appropriate that in shrewdest "managar" should be opposed by in the Republican party. te a beaver in Maine. A

BLAINE is keeping a very Maine. He says, and his is be has not got time to when he "sieeps. He care, now and then; but itteinns who look for him to Kittery Point almost any hour of the night, which come to him by the busy with letters, busy instructions. His friends own unless he takes better

BLAINE about his health he will take a rest after to carry the State, if a

by the virtuous airs of what the esteemed or

NA says:
unts of victories at polo,
hile we have omitted acof the same hero which
if they had not edited,
ters. We have no objection
is into his own mirrors and
they had they had they had will be seen from this, ral blackmail on young nan will not be permit

and Tribune spoke of

of Cornell University, he is onal accomplishments, ons, and well known as king Republican. as. At any rate, his elec-int of any Democrat who ast remember that the de

er-Journal meets the at-BLACKBURN by bringing t the Republican party as Republican party "inocu-with syphilitic vaccine retches"; "persecuted a the dead," and "vilified efore, the Courier-Journal UKE P. BLACKBURN had a

the gate-money labor-reappose that laborers were had suffered a reduction w years. But the fact is, orkers have been obliged of dollars for their work, s worth more than for all the wholesale and rehave within five years

res that the chief question the next Congress will be H. STEPHENS thinks the L Judge HOADLEY and s generally say it is the . Mr. BLAINE declares it the Federal authority in formia people think it is There will be no dearth this much is plain.

Ph. D., daughter of Presi Ph. D., daughter of Presi-hmore College, and who has bridge. England, during the sently received a scholarship \$1.75 in a competitive exam-cich, and Latin.—Philadei-

the first American, nor the n, who has obtained high h universities.

rrites in his paper, the

he remnants of the Mrs. R. ce Society to consider. The thinks it isn't fair for the wine as a guest unless be

thing in colossal style. Here it is simply enormous. She 535,000; England, \$568,800,-2,823,155,000; or a total to es of \$3,817,490,000. In adous debt she has the colos-125 paper roubles, or about money, circulating, a por-

the people of Iowa don't out hard times." The Demapped out a bad route. ne worse than go West. It meetings in Mr. WRIGHT'S what hard times are.

sty Peace Society did not n in which Gen. GEORGE A. ced as a murderer. But the discussion of such a res eyes of people to the fact

rkshire families reported as to this country intend to set-cep up home customs as far are not without capital, and addition to our agricultural

87 cents a bushel for wheat e gold basis the 1864 wheat out 63 cents, and the 1875 my for penny what it brings.

pondent of the New York to place to become President a Star Company. He put the late into the Star ten versit.

aro, and has found the investment a good one.
Mr. Norss will remain as editor. Mr. KAUPPMAN, the retiring President, holds his stock as These two, Mr. ADAMS, and "Boss" PHEED, are the owners of the paper.

The two worst used-up men in California to-The two worst used-up men in California to-day are the Hon. Efficy Sargers and Groners C. Gorham, who left the Republican party to join the Honorable Bilks, and had the satisfac-tion of being soundly beaten for their pains.

That valuable family journal, the New York Weekly World, which sells at the low rate of 25 cents for six months, denies that anybody's bar'l except its own is back of its enterprise.

that "Long is a good fellow, but young, and must wait." HENRY L. PIERCE is sure of the tion for Governor, barring accidents. Mr. Kalloch thinks it is worth being shot through the lungs to be Mayor of San Fran-

Collector BRARD, of Boston, is going to run for Congress. SIMMONS probably regrets now that be didn't remain "faithful" to the Repub-

liesn party. The calm, dispassionate, unprejudiced people of San Francisco elected Mr. KALLOCH Mayor because he had been shot for blackguardism.

Mr. Consting should send "the machine" to Narragansett Pier to tackle Mr. SPRAGUE. PERSONALS.

Ex-Secretary Bristow and Senator Blaine Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, remains near

Washington during the summer.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett paid \$60,000 for the Sydney Brooks villa at Newport. Mai. Barksdale did the shooting, but the shole Democracy feels the kick of the gun.

Tammany Hall is the bravest of the brave. war-cry is, "Look out for Sam Tilden." Francis Murphy contemplates a temperare tour through Europe during the summer of

John B. Gough has returned to London nom Paris, and will sail for the United States in Joseph Cook is visiting his native town,

Tecaderora, between Lake George and Lake Champlain. susan B. Anthony says she would go on the stage, but she can't bear being made love to, even in the play.

Thomas Carlyle says he wants a quiet funersl. And Thomas shall have one if he can keep quiet long enough himself. The shot fired by De Young undoubtedly

ected Kalloch. A man is frequently fired out of Mr. Edison's electric light, we are authorjustively informed, is all right. It is merely observed by the number of patents on it.

Kentucky is not big enough for both Henry Watterson and John Sherman, and it is for-mate that Mr. Watterson was away recently. Mr. John Adams Jackson, the American sculptor who has just died in Florence, Italy, was a native of Bath, Me. He was 54 years of age. Mr. Kalloch, who has been elected Mayor of San Francisco, has good reason to regard De Young's pistol at the most important gun of the

The great question in England at presen is, how to treat Cetywayo when he is captured.

Obviously the best way is to first set him up a suit

Gen. Conway is to publish a monthly jourasl in the interest of colored emigrants from the South. It will be printed at Vineland, but dated at Washington. The Cherokee Indians, in North Carolina,

have been sued by Mayor Rollins, of Asheville, to recover \$30,000 as fees for acting as their attorney

Senator Conkling has recently been passing a few days at Saratoga, and his experience there assures him that Saratoga is far healthler as a summer resort than the sqa-shore.

Kentucky Blackburn speaks in very decased terms against the carrying of concessed waspens. Now let him go so far as to denounce the carrying of concealed yellow-fever.

An exchange, speaking of Mr. Bonner's ment purchase, reminds us that Rarus has no pedigree. We suppose, however, that Mr. Bonner will be a father to him, the poor orphan!

Gen. Sherman and daughter, Admiral Ammen. Gen. Slocum, Gen. Wright, and other officers of Gen. Sherman's staff, paid a visit to Watkins Glen last Saturday. The General is now in Wash

Rarus has been heard from. He writes: "I have long been disgusted with the dishonesty and immerality of the turf, and I am really glad to retire. Besides I won't be expected to beat Hape-ful any longer."

The well-known novelist and eloquent pracher. George Macdonald, will probably visit this country the coming winter with his wife and children, to give dramatic performances founded on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The Seminole Indians who reside in Flori-

es have probably been bothered half to death with Manton Marble, Smith Weed, and other visiting statesmen. They have recently sent word to Washington that they want to be let alone. Intelligent and thoughtful citizens of leadville don't fool away their time "prospecting," in which not one in a thousand strikes it rich. They spend their time in the far more profit-

able pursuit of learning how to deal the cards so as to always give themselves the aces. Among Mrs. Langtry's capacities is that of doing her own millinery. The strange, original, and becoming hat which she wore at the Presch fets was made by herself. It was constructed from her grandmother's finest, softest old laghorn straw. The brim was fist and broad, and seed with dark violet satin, with a wreath of owen across the top; it just touched upon the ack of her head. The crown was the original town cut down to an inch. The principal stroke of originality was a careless-looking dent on one side, where it joined the brim. A tuft of corn lowers was carelessly thrown, as it were, on the other side. It suited her style, and both were bitterstant.

Of the Empress Eugenie the Paris Gaulois Of the Empress Eugenie the Paris Gaulois any: "The Empress is still in the same state of expression. She receives nobody, and dines alone in her own apartment. She only leaves her room to so into that of her son. On the first day she entered it since his burial she nearly fainted on beholding the fatal saddle which cost the Prince Imperal his life. The Empress supports herself with the consolation of religion. When she is not praying she gets her companion to read plous works to her, such as those of St. Augustin and Massillon. Her Majesty is still obliged to take chloral to obtain aleep. Her friends have tried in vain to be some the support of the time, "

SPORTING NEWS

Some Very Excellent Pacing Yesterday at the Minneapolis Fair.

The Chicagos Again Severely Worsted by the Providence Nine.

Cleveland Defeats Troy, and Cincipnati Wins from Syracuse,

Hanlan Will Row Courtney for a Purse of \$6,000.

THE TURF.

MINNEAFOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

MINNEAFOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4.—The largest crowd that ever assembled at a race in the Northwest witnessed a spirited and remarkably fine contest between the pacers on the track here to-day. The attendance was between 30, 000 and 40,000 people and exceeded that of the bigrest day last year by more than 5,000. The grand stand, holding 6,000, and the private boxes, with a capacity of 2,000 more, were packed, and the track, on both sides, was lined with people for more than half a mile; but, despite this, the buildings and grounds were crowded with people who could not secure an eligible position to view the races. The crowd was an orderly and thoroughly goodcrowd was an orderly and thoroughly goodnatured one, and greeted the appearance of the
pacers with shouts of enthusiasm. Steve Phillips was behind Sleepy Tom, and Dan
Mace driving Lucy, Joe Rea Mattic Hunter, and Charley Fourth Roway
Boy. Lucy got the pole, Rowdy Boy second,
Mattie Hunter third, and Sleepy Tom on the
outside. The track was fully three seconds

slow. The horses got away on the sixth trial, with Sleepy Tom unsteady, and Mattle Hunter went to the front, followed by Lucy, with Rowdy Roy in her wake. A gap of fully three lengths was opened between the mares, but on the third quarter Lucy closed it and took the heat by about a length in 2:16, amid enthusiasm seldom witnessed os any track. Dan Mace's local popularity having

much to do with it.

The second heat was as intensely exciting as the first, Rowdy Boy leading to the quarter, Mattle second, and Sleepy Tom third, with Lucy in the rear; but the little gray mare made a magnificent effort, and half way down the home stretch the horses were bunched with the exception of of Mattie, who dropped behind by a bad break. Lucy beld a very rapid gait, and passed under he wire half a length ahead, greeted by terrific cheers. The enthusiasm did not wane as Sleepy Tom took the lead on the third heat, and held it to the close,-Mattie Hunter second, Rowdy Boy third, and Lucy bringing up th resr. The position was not changed to the

cept that in the fifth Lucy, under ordinary circumstances distanced on the half of the last nile, closed up a long gap, and took second

is record two seconds:

we thought that the worst play had already been written. We must, however, have been misraren. We now hear that Donn Piatt has just written a play.

An exchange says, "A perfectly white make has been discovered in Abingdon, Va." The discoverer, manifestly, had been drinking gin or sther light-colored liquors.

Mr. Tilden's recent purchase of a large mansion at Yonkers may perhaps be cited as a proof that he is not overconsident respecting the white House at Washington.

Semator Conkling has recently been pass-

New York, Sept. 4.—In the cup race on the course at Conev Island beach to-day, two miles and aquarter, Bramble won by a neck, Franklin second, Fortuna third. Time, 4:16. Bramble was the favorit. The norses got off on even terms. The race was easy. At the first quarter Mintzer and Fortuna were leading, and at the mile and a quarter the horses were well bunched, but Franklin showing ahead. Coming into the home-stretch, Bramble made his run and got to Franklin. All the jockers were using the whip freely. The crowd was greatly excited, and as the horses passed under the wire the cry went up of dead heat. The judges gave the race to Bramble, causing great dissatisfaction, as hundreds claimed that Franklin won. Fortuna was half a length behind Bramble and Franklin. Mintzer was a good fourth. CONEY ISLAND.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—Second day of Northern Obio Fair. Attendance, 20,000. Weather fine and the race-track in good condition.

In the 2:40 class Blue Bird was distanced in the third heat by foul driving.

SUMMARY. Second day Northern Onio Fair races; first race, 2:40 class; purse, \$400, divided:
 race, 2:30 class; purse, stor, divided:

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Biliy Scott 2 2
Katie F 4 3
Comet 5 5
Captain Dan 3 4 di Running, mile heats:

DAVENPORT. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Daventor, Ia., Sept. 4.—The attendance at the Scott County Fair to-day was not less than 20,000 people. The display in all the departments is exceptionally good. Some good trotting was witnessed in the free-for-all race this afternoon, the purse for which was \$500. The summary is as follows:

nmary is as follows:

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int. 2 3 2
Boy 3 2 5
i Rule 4 4
Time—2:30\\(4\), 2:29\\(4\).

POSTPONED.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—On account of the rain the Beacon Park races were postponed. BASE-BALL.

With the consolation of religion. When she is not naving she gets her companion to read plous works to her, such as those of St. Augustin and Massillon. Her Majesty is still obliged to take chloral to obtain sleep. Her friends have tried in vain to histore her to change her residence and go to be time. "

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Communication has a substituted for Ward, and the time."

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Communication has a substituted for Ward, and proved extremely effective, the visitors securing but eight scattering hits. Brown made his debut in the visiting team at first base, and played a strong game. Providence won the toss, and Chicago opened the game with two tallies after the retirement of two batters, Williamson and Shafer being the run-getters on three singles, a passed ball, and a muffed-thrown ball by Gross. Dully made the change of base on the street gamins and the fellows around the torners, who speak of him, when discussing his merits, as "old Halstead." As he don't feel seed, he regards the title as unmerited as well as smattering to him vigorous youth and manly beauty. PROVIDENCE VS. CHICAGO.

dar Rapids & Northern?

The Stock is For Sale, and the Stockholders Must Determine.

John C. Gault Possibly the New Manager of the Wabash.

About a week ago a leading official of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, when asked by a TRIBUNE reporter what he thought of the lease of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northrear Railroad by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, said this road has not got that property yet, and he did not believe that it would ever operate it. Since that time the Directors of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern met in New York, and refused to ratify the lease made with the Northwestern. This action caused general surprise, as the offer made by the Northwestern, 3 per cent on the capital stock of \$10,000,000, and rising to 5 per cent, was considered an exorbitant pres, amounting to considerably more than the net

outhatting and outfielding their coposition to dry, were defeated. The theiring on both sides was excellent, therefore the batting was weak plut by shirp base-running two of the four was considered an exorbitant yre, amounting to considerably more than the net property of the considerably the same than the net property sking advantage of the read during the same three than the net property sking advantage of the read during the property sking advantage of the read during the same transmit of the considerably mass and the property sking advantage of the read during the prope

with Muscatine, a town of some importance, which is also served by the Southwestern Division of the Rock Island. The fifteen miles of track of the Muscatine Division, west of the main line, it was intended to take no when the branch next further north the lowa City Division had been extended to Riverside, as it just has been. This last-named branch was built, or at least graded, as the Collego, Clinton of Western, and until the extension made this summer its course was from the main line, at a point ninety-three miles north of Burlington, southwest ten miles to the Rock Island Road at fowa City. Next north is the "Milwaukee Division" extending from Lyan four miles northwest of Cedar Rapids, and 102½ from Burlington, nearly due north sixty-five miles to a junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road at Postville, twenty-six miles west of McGregor, crossing the Illinois Central's lowa Line at right-angles. It is the principal branch, and is ninety-four miles long. At Vinton, northwest of the junction of the Milwaukee Division subteen and a half miles, the "Pacific Division" diverges from the main line west and north of west for forty-teight miles to a station called Holiand, near the centre of Grundy County. Of the 253 miles of main line between Burlington and Albert Lea, twenty-three and a half are not owned by this Company. From Manly Junction to Northwood, eleven miles, the use of the lowa Central track is hired, and from the Minnesota line (four miles north of Northwood) to Albert Lea, twelve and a half miles, the road is leased for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of purchase, from the Missouri & St. Louis. Thus, though the mileage worked by the company was 436 at the close of the year ending with June, 1878, the length owked was only 412½. This year the lowa City Division has been extended twenty miles, but it was the intention to take up the track from the fifteen miles of the Muscatine Division west of the road by the company was 436 at the close of the year ending with June, 1878, the length

No less than forthern and a station of the control of the control

April 8 nearly 5,000 tons. The latter road allowed its percentage of business to fall short considerably when the rates were low, allowing the other roads to take the business; and it is now doing an increased traffic at the higher rates. This was a very good policy as far as it went, but it had the effect of creating the impression that the percentage allowed it at first was too high, and hence it was reduced 1 per cent by the Joint Executive Committee, while that much was added to the Fort Wayne's percentage, which had carried more than its allotted share.

sistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Raffroad, pronounces the report that he is to take the position of General Manager of a prominent Southwestern railroad unqualifiedly faise. This dispatch was evidently dictated by an officious official of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, who knows nothing about the matter at all. When this dispatch was written Mr. Gault was more than a thousand miles from Milwaukee, and he could, therefore, have not made any such statement. Mr. Gault left for New York last Sunday evening to consult the Wabash Directors in regard to the offer made to him, and he himself stated to several railroad officials here that that was the object of the trip. The amouncement made in The Tribunc a few days ago of the impending changes in the Wabash management was made on the best of authority, and since that time it has received additional information, showing that the report was not only correct, but indicating that Mr. Gault will doubtless accept the position of General Manager of the Wabash Railway, with headquarters at Toledo. Mr. Hookins, the present General Manager and Vice-President, will move to New York and devote his entire time to the duties of the Vice-Presidency of the road. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in this event, will lose one of its most efficient officials, and it is not surprising that the managers are unwilling to believe that he is about to sever his connection with this road. This explains their anxiety to have the reports discredited.

A NEW BOAD IN MICHIGAN. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—The General Managers and the Solicitor of the Great Western, the Grand Trunk, and the Wabash ito-night concluded a two-days' conference concerning the proposed Wabash extension from Toledo to Detroit. The multiplicity and intricacy of the details considered rendered it impossible to reach any definite conclusion, and the conference broke up to meet again at an early day. State Board of Control of Swamp Lands, to-day executed a contract with the Marquette & Mackinac Railroad Company to build a road from the Straits of Mackinse to the Harbor of Marquette. The road is to be fully completed and equipped by Dec. 31, 1881, and at less twenty miles of rail must be laid by July 81, 1880. Under the terms of the contract the Company is to receive not to exceed sixteen se Company is to receive not to exceed sixteen sections of swamp land for every mile of road, or about 1,800,000 acres in all, situated in the Counties of Mackinac, Schoolcraft, Chipoewa, and Marquette. The Company which contracts to build the road is composed of well-known capitalists, with James McMillan, of Michigan, as President, and the sum of \$1,200,000 has been subscribed as the capital stock. The members intend, if possible, to keep the road open winter and summer. A new and powerful railroad steamer will be built to traverse the Strafts of Mackinac, and be the control of the

of several of the railroads centering at thi point decided to-day not to re-establish the pool, out will continue the statistical bureau. Col. Thomas Scott, President of the Pennsyl-

part of this week. He is reported to be in good health and excellent spirits.

There is nothing new regarding the strike of the railroad truckmen. Full quotas of men are the railroad truckmen. Full quotas of men are at work at the freight-houses in this city at \$\frac{2}{2}\] Lib per fay, and the freight that has piled up during the difficulty is being rapidly disposed of. A large number of the strikers are still out, and, their piaces having been filled with new men, it is hardly probable that any of them will be taken back. These men are now at work to bring about a general strike for \$1.25, but it is not believed that they will succeed, as the men at work are glad to have a job, and cannot afford to lie idle very long.

THE UNITED STATES HOME & DOWER ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—As severe criticisms have been recently indulged in by the press, reflecting unfavorably upon the United States Home & Dower Association and the character of its officers, we deem it advisable now that a word should be said by this corporation in its own be-

As evidences of the legal existence and solvency of the Association, which seems to have vency of the Association, which seems to have been questioned, the following certificate of the Anditor-General of Pennsylvania and the sworn statement of S. E. Middleton, Esq., Vice-President of the Association, are appended:

"COMMONWEALTH OF PRINSYLVANIA, DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, HARRISBURG, Aug. 20, 1879.—I certify that it appears by the books of this Department that the Mechanics' Safe Deposit Trust and Guarantee Company was incorporated in the year 1873 under an act of the General Assembly, passed May 24, 1871.

"That the name of said corporation was by proper authority changed to United States Home & Dower Association in the year 1876, and that all taxes, of whatever nature, accrued

Home & Dower Association in the year 1876, and that all taxes, of whatever nature, accrued and charged up in this Department to this date against said corporation, have been fully paid.

"Witness my hand and official seal the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed)

"Edward Herrick.

"For William P. Schell, Anditor-General."

[Seal Anditor-General of Pennsylvania.]

Interested in your city, where he is not known-very respectfully.

(Signes)

"Transected a control of the control of the plant of the secondary shapeds to the swalls of particular delairing an item and the state of the control of t

WASHINGTON.

Bids for the Chicago Custom-House Plastering—The President and Cabinet About to Take Filght.

Asscial Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The following are the bids opened at the Architect's office of the Treasury to-day for iplastering the Chicago Custom-House. The award will be made to the lowest bidder if found responsible: Tobey & Smith, \$59,000; Griffiths & Williams, \$51,480; W. A. Wells, \$42,444; John Mack, \$43,000 Henry Harm, \$41,695; Lilly & Hogan, \$37,600 Henry Harm, \$41,695; Lifly & Hogan, \$87,600; ames Sutton, \$36,722; Anthony Melody, \$36,210; trarvin & Treanor, \$30,500; McGraw & Downey, \$23,800; James Hughs, \$27,918; Charles O'Brian & Co., \$20,573; M. C. Christian, \$25,130; James Doll, \$24,248; Ezekiel Smith, \$18,300; Joseph Eastman, \$16,420. The announcement of a successor to Judge Ballard will probably be made Saturday. At present there are no strong indications that a selection will be made from the Bar of Louisville. The interior of the State seems more likely to furnish the new Judge.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washingrox, D. C., Sept. 4.—The President and family leave Monday for the West. Gen. Sherman will accompany the President to Cincinnati, and attend the Exposition there. Secretary Evarts will join the President in his visit to Kansas, and remain with him until his

Secretary Evarts will join the President in his visit to Kansas, and remain with him until his return, early in October. Secretary Thompson leaves to morrow for Indiana, and Secretary McCrary on the 20th for Iowa. The latter will inspect some Western posts. When Postmaster-General Key returns, Gen. Tyner will go to Indiana.

Ex-Minister Welsh was at the Sta'e Department to-day closing up his accounts. He paid his respects to the President at the Suddiers' Home.

The Modern Society Young Man.

Boston Sunday Courier.

Scene: The billiard-room of a fashionable club-house. At 9 o'clock enter Augustus, who removes his summer ulster and discloses a dress and

out the Players—"Hullo! Gus is rigged out under full sail and all the candles lighted. What is it, old fellow?"

Augustus—"Oh, I have been to make my party call on Miss Banker. She wasn't at home, so I left my pasteboard and came around here."

so I left my pasteboard and came around here."

Thirteen young men drop their cues, seize their hats, remark, "That's the racket for me," and slide off to Beacon street. At 11 Miss Banker gets home, finds fourteen cards, and says: "How funny that all the boys should have called this evening!" At the same hour Augustus receives three "smiles" and teu cigars, the grateful offerings of thirteen young men who have made their party-call without the trouble of dressing or the expense of a hack.

Their Bargain.

Detroit Free Press.

"Your folks gone anywhere this summer?" inquired one bootblack of another at the Post-Office yesterday.

"Has your'n?" was the evasive reply.

"Say, Jim, what kind of a boy are you?" asked the first, after a long pause.

"Me? Well, I never give a feller away."

"Then, if you won't let on that my mother had to stay at home to wash for her regular customers, I won't say anything about your father, who is taking his vacadon in the Work-House."

They shook hands over it and both will keep mum.

Mr. Montagu Corry, Lord Beaconfeld's secretary, is his alter ego. Lord Beaconfeld's secretary, is his alter ego. Lord Beaconfeld hardly ever even dines out without him, and he always accompanies his chief on his visits to Osborne. Mr. Corry is son of the late Right Hon. H. L. Corry, and first cousin of the Irish Earl of Belmore, who married Mr. Gladstone's niece. His mother was sister of the Whig Earl of Shaftesbury. The Corry family are red-bot Irish Protestants. Mr. Corry has considerable private means, enabling him to refuse the good piaces his patron has offered him.

IMPORTANT NOTICE SHIPPERS!

On and after Sept. 15, 1879, all property delivered to our respective Roads and the Fast Preight Lines running over our Roads, whether it be delivered at our Depots by trucks or in ears from connecting Roads, or in the form of an order upon an Elevator or Packing-House, will be received by us only upon the following conditions, and the same shall be printed or stamped upon our Depot Receipts and Bills of Lading, viz.:

"It being expressly understood and agreed that the Company reserves the right, in consideration of issuing a through Bill of Lading and guaranteeing a through rate, to forward said goods by any Rainroad Line between point of shipment and destination."

J. A. GRIER,

tween point of shipment and destination."

J. A. GRIER,
Gen'l Frit Ag't M. C. R. R.
CHAS. M. GRAY,
As't Gen'l Frit Ag't L. S. & M. S. Ry.
C. M. WICKER,
Traffic Manager B. & U. R. R.
R. C. MELIDRUM,
Gen'l West'n Frit Ag't P., Fr. W. & C. Ry.
Div. Frit Ag't P., C. & St. L. Ry.

NOTE.—CUTTEURA is admirably assisted in cases of extreme physical weakness, or when the virus of Scrofula is known to lark in the system. By the internal use of the CUTTEURA RESOLVENT, without doubt the most powerful blood parifier and liver stimulant in the world.

CUTTEURA SOAP is an elegant tollet and medicinal assistant to CUTTEURA in the treatment of all external allments. For chapped hands, rough skin and tan, sunburn, and the lesser skin troubles, it is indispensable; as a soap for the tollet, the narrasty, and bath, it is the most elegant, refreshing, and healing before the public.

These great remedies succeed, where all others heretofore in use fail, because they pusses new and original properties never before successfully combined in medicine.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and sold by all Bruggists. Price of Cutteura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, 31. RESOLVENT, 51 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

Pain and Inflammetton, in the Vitalisation of Weak, the Paint of Weak Paint of Weak Paint of Weak Paint of Caronse Weakness of the Lungs, Heart, and Kidneys, in the Absorption of Poisons from the Blood through the Pores, and the Prevention of Fever and Arus, Liver Complaints, Maiarial and Contacjous Discusses, they are wonderful. Get the ganuine,



LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES Madison and Peoria-sts.

In opening our Fall and Winter season we wish to call the public's particular attention to the following notes:

NOTE FIRST: Our Store only being opened last April we carried no OLD STOCK, consequently OUE STOCK is an

ENTIRE NEW ONE

NOTE SECOND: Our expenses for doing business are from 10 to 15 per cent lower then South Side Houses.

NOTE THIRD: We import and buy direct from manufacturers, thus enabling us to sell at wholesale prices.

NOTE FOURTH: That we have been recognized by one and all to be The Leaders of Popular Prices.

NOTE FIFTH: That we will continue to sell all kinds of Dry Goods at a smaller advance from cost than is cus-tomary with other houses.

N. B.-On next THURSDAY and FRIDAY we shall hold a SPECIAL OPENING OF BERLIN AND PARISIAN

MODEL CLOAKS WE EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL



the Provisions of the Pool.

ymple.
Three-base hits—O'Rourke.
First base on errors—Providence, 2; Chicago, 3
First base on called balls—Gross, Brown.
Struck out—Wright, Peters, Quest, Hankinson Recheen.
Double plays-Wright, McGeary, Start; Peters,
Quest, Brown.
Strikes called-Off Mathews, 19t off Hankin-Strikes called-Off Mathews, 19; on Hankin-son, 27. Balls called-On Mathews, 97; on Hankin-Balls caned—On Mathews, 97; on Hankinson, 140.
Wild pitches—Mathews.
Passed balls—Gross.
Time—Two hours and forty-five minutes.
CLEVELAND VS. TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
TROY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Troys, although outbatting and outfielding their ouponients to-day, were defeated. The pitching on both sides was excellent, therefore the batting was weak. But by sharp base-running two of the four runs scored were carned. The Clevelands woo by a fortunate bunching of nits in the fifth inning.

Inning—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

name of Hawley, was in the habit of entering private residences, and representing him-self as an agent for the Gas Company. There was no report concerning the capture at Central Station, and the sphinx-like heads of the Police Department knew nothing at all about it. There is, how-ever, something in the rumor, and doubtless

after the story is stale it will be given to the william Burke and Eddie Guerin, arrested by the detectives at Central Station upon the word of a "give-away" named Nicholas Branigan, were yesterday arraigned before Judge Moran upon a writ of habeas corpus, the police having refused to book either one of them upon any specific charge, so that no bail could be offered. Emery Storrs appeared for the prisoners, and Col. Cameron, the Prosecuting Attorney, for the police. The lady robbed, Mrs. J. B. Brown, of No. 88 North Ada street, was in court, but utterly falled, even under the manipulation of the detectives, to identify either of the prisoners, nor did she think she would be able to identify the men who robbed her, even if they were brought before her. They met her at the tunnel, and ran just as they snatched from her a chain valued at \$12 and a pocket-book containing about \$5 cash. After a long wordy war between the lawers, Judge Moran discharged both men, and took objections to the manner in which the police were arresting and confloing prisoners upon no specific charge, and without taking them, as the law directs, at once before a Justice of the Peace, so that bail might be offered. After this there was quite a squabble between Sopt. O'Donnell and Mr. Storrs concerning the property taken from the prisoners when arrested. This was sattled by ooth Guerin and Burke appearing in person and taking charge of their effects. William Burke and Eddie Guerin, arrested by

An Affectionate Bird.

A little child, whose parents were employed in one of the most respectable families in Jacksonville, was in the habit of playing upon the piazza. Near by a mocking-bird had its nest in the orange-trees, and sang most beautifully; and the little child would throw crumbs to the bird daily. Ere long the child was taken sick, and the bird was forgotten in the auxiety for the sick one; and, notwithstanding all was done that could be done, the child died. While the child's body was lying upon the cooling-board, the bird was seen to perch upon the slat of the window-blind, pour forth one of its most thrilling songs, and then filt away. Some time after this the body of the little bird was found dead upon the foor, and, we are informed, was placed with it in the same grave.

Mrs. Bush's Fight with Snakes.

Mrs. E. Bush, residing near Lebanon, N. J., had a desperate encounter with three enormous pilot snakes the other day. The snakes came out of the woods adjacent to the house and glided up the doorstep. They were about to enter the open door when Mrs. Bush discovered them. She did not scream, but prepared to fight. She took up a poker lying in front of the stove and mashed in the head of the first reptile. The other two, with loud hisses, ran at her and attempted to coil themselves around her limbs. She was too muchefor them, however, for she put her foot on the head of one which settled its existence, and then she tried the poker on the other. It evaded her blows for a few minutes and came near biting her once, but she finally succeeded in striking it a mortal blow. She kept the skins as a trophy. Mrs. Bush's Fight with Snakes.

Alive in a Coffin.

Waso (Tex.) Examiner.

A case of resuscitation from death, or supposed death, occurred yesterday. Mrs. O. C. Witt, who had been ill for some time, and who had been kept alive only by stimulants for a day or two past, was, after what appeared to be the final struggle, pronounced dead. This occurred in the forenoon. Later in the day the body was attired for burial, and still later, a coffin having been provided, the corpse—or supposed corpse—was lifted into it, not for immediate sepulture, but for convenience and better care. The sorrowing friends were amazed to see the fingers distinctly move. There was a faint flutter at the pulse, and the region around the heart still was warm. A physician was called, who applied a galvanic battery and made use of other restoratives, but without success. At 10 o'clock last night all signs of life had again disappeared.

Who Will Get the Burlington, Ce-

The Eastern Roads Evening Up Under

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR BAPIDS

JOHN C. GAULT.

A dispatch from Milwaukee published in yesterday's paper states that John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Raffroad, pronounces the

WILL NOT POOL. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—The manage

vania Company, sailed for home last Thursday, and is expected to arrive in New York the latter

Mr. J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, is in the city. He reports business in a flourishing condition. His road is being rapidly extended and new stations are being opened every week. He will remain here until Sunday.

The Association Speaks Out in Vindication of Itself.

But They Revolt Against Being Fed

on Kern's Spoilt Boof. A Medical Survey of the Aforesaid Beef and of the Coffee.

A Day Devoted to Drilling-Fine Appearance of the Troops.

& Glimpse of Tent Life... A Luxurious Canvas Home.

The Encampment Saddened by the Death of an flicer of the First Regiment.

The morning opened bright and fresh, and the welcome sun looked down upon a lively and stirring scene at Camp Chicago. At 6 both the reveille was sounded, and in an hour-from that time the entire camp was active. The night's rest had done much for the men, many of whom came from the country, and bere was an earnest disposition to make the est of things, and a lively effort to get affairs ost woful lack of management and order, ore especially on the part of the brigade ders and chieftains.

The fact is, and it may just as well be stated at as last, that there is an immense amount dissatisfaction evinced by the different coms. Without a single exception, the regi-to, battalions, companies, and batteries ain of the way in which things are being lide. There is no arrangement whatever—at ast there has been none up to the time of this writing. THE TRIBUNE has used the encamp-ment so well—has done so much by publica-tion in advance of the intended proceedings to invertise and call public attention to the parade—that legitimate criticism on the mly be objected to by those who are answerable

for the shortcomings.

A very few instances out of many which might be noted will suffice to show the truth of his allegation. First, foremost, and most important of all is THE QUESTION OF FOOD

ch promises of good management had been de by Charley Kern that the visitors were inced to come utterly upprovided. To many of ma box of sardines would have been a god-d. The meat stunk,—that is Anglo-Saxon. of following order, issued from headquarters, is show the justice of the complaint.

i show the justice of the compolaint.

EMDQUARTERS FIRST BREADE, I. N. G., CRIT
OO, Sept. 4, 1879.—Maj. F. Henrotin, Brigade

region: You will select three surgeons,—Maj.

oey, of Battery D. Maj. Starr, Third Regiment,

I Capt. Trevett, Ninth Infantry,—who, with

reself, will act as a board to examine the meats

i other rations furnished by Caterer Kern, re
tial objectionable articles of food, an i report

me each day the result of your examination.

our first examination will be made this (Thurs) morning, between the hours of 5 and 6.

n accordance with this order, Maj. Henrotin

d staff inspected the kitchen of Mr. Agen at

early hour yesterday morning,

CONDENNED NEARLY ALL THE MEAT

CONDEMNED NEARLY ALL THE MEAT his possession, and directed the Brigade Com-sary to see that it was hauled outside the en-poment, which instruction was obeyed.

The formal report is as follows:

AMY CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1879.—Gen. Torrence— :: Having received your instructions to act as a muittee to inspect the supplies furnished the n in the mess-room, we respectfully report as

of the First Regiment, appointed to inspect ment at 10 s. m., and reject the same if unfit. coffee is of a very inferior quality and lacking ally in strength. It not being unwholesome, ever, we aid not condemn the same, simply gesting to the Commissary its improvement in

MAJ. F. HENROTIN,
Brigade Surgeon.
H. N. STARR,
Major and Surgeon Taird Infantry.
CAPT. W. S. SMITH.
Surgeon Twelfth Batuallon.
MAJ. FOLEY,
First Artillery.

F. Inwix,
Hospital Steward First Infantry.
J. R. Thevert.
Captain Company D. Ninth Battalion.
W. P. Dunna, M. D.,
Surgeon-Second Infantry.

So much for the food.

THE MATTER OF LODGING

THE MATTER OF LODGING

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THE MATTER OF LODGIN THE MATTER OF LODGING

BUT THERE IS A MUCH MORE SERIOUS MATTER PRINDING.

There is great and manifest dissatisfaction with the Brigade Commander. Gen. J. T. Torrence. This proceeds from the officers of the different organizations.

Testerday morning there was what might best be termed a "thundering row." The Second Regiment, in order to make a fair showing, had to make arrangements for some of the men who joined in the parade to return to the city immediately after it was over. When these men started to go there was trouble. Gen. Torrence didn't want them to leave, and said so quite emphatically. Lieut. Col. Rend, of the Second Regiment, was notified of the difficulty. He visited the Brigade Commander in his tent, and was about to explain the facts when he was abruptly stopped by Brig. Gen. Torrence, who declared that he would put him (Rend) under arrest. Col. Rend, who is an old soldier, and is a man of decided common-sense, thought it was his turn, and improved the opportunity by informing Torrence that he was "a d-d fool," and that he didn't know anything anyway. In conversation with a Tribuna reporter afterwards, Col. Rend; stated as his private opinion that Torrence was "a magnificent jackasa," unable to give a single order, and utterly incompetent to fill the position into which he had been boosted. Torrence, he said, was rot a military man at all, and had obtained his position in a way which he had been boosted. Torrence, he said, was not a military man it all, and had obtained his position in a way which would create some sensation if the facts were known; the insinuation being that he had naneuvered his way in, and had displayed in a undered different inctances his entire incanacity or any command whatever. Having said this such, Col. Rend dearred the reporter not to take my note of the occurrence, but the matter as so widely discussed and became such common property that THE THENDER man did not sel in any way bound to respect the request. It legitimate news, the talk of the camp, and highly have been learnt in a dozen different ways. In fact, it was commented upon by a ozen or more officers.

THE TROUBLE ADJUSTED.

About 10 a. m. Gen. Torrence met Col. Rend

probable that the result of the talk was at least a temporary adjustment of the troubles.

THE DAY WAS DEVOTED TO DRILL.

In the morning the whole brigade were on the parade-ground, being exercised in company movements. Not less than fifty-six different companies were on the ground at the time, and the picture presented by the moving bodies was quite a bewildering one. It was hard for an uninitiated on-looker to believe that the scene of confusion was really an exposition of order of the very highest kind. The most taking display was made when a majority of the companies were engaged in skirmishing. This manuary was aplendidly performed by all the various companies; in fact, the drill was very creditable on the whole, and sustained with such unremitting vigor all morning that it was plain that every soldier in the įbrigade was alive to the fact that business and not pleasure was the object of the encampment. It is hardly proper to select any companyas specially worthy of favorable mention, yet it must be confessed that the Rockford Rife Company of the Third Regiment, Capt. Lawlor commander, who went through their evolutions sixty-five strong, made a very favorable impression upon the spectators who lined the circumference of the parade. In wheeling and marching at company front they were especially adept. The Aurora Light Guards also received a meed of praise for their excellent company drill.

In the battalion drill, which occupied the after-

Guards also received a meed of praise for their excellent company drill.

In the battalion drill, which occupied the afternoon, over 1,800 men were engaged. The artillery did not participate in these exercises owing to their not having any borses. At the dress parade in the evening all the regiments appeared at their best.

All afternoon visitors to the camp streamed over the bridge which separates it from the civilian world outside. It was at this point only that a correct idea could be had of

THE LARGE NUMBER OF PROPLE PRESENT.

Come as thick and fast as they might, the grounds seemed to give no especial evidence of the multitude of people which they must have contained. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the fun was at its hight, both as far as the military fun was at its hight, both as far as the military maneuvres and civilian spectators were concerned. The former filled the driveway round the parade-ground, in carriages, on horseback, and afoot, and made the most of the pleasant promenade and the enjoyable scene around which they rode or walked. The charm of music was also present, being supplied by a dozen different military bands, whose strains, when they approached anything bearing a similitude to dance music, started impromotu dancing parties in different parts of the field, many of the soldiers, for lack of a more agreeable partner, having to put lack of a more agreeable partner, having to put up with a brother-in-arms in the griddy maze, the effect produced when each of the male waltzers had a long clay pipe in his mouth being udicrous in the extreme.

The natural curiosity of the vast number of the visitors, of course, led them to take many a

THE TENTS OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN, and these baoitations presented so many varied features that the research never tailed to be incresting, and a description of the interior economy of a few representative tents will be worthy of perusal by those who have not yet seen the reality. A beginning had better be made with the handsome marquee of General of Brigade Torrence, as it sppeared yesterday afternoon crowded with visitors who were being entertained by the General and his staff. It is a commodious affair, inclosing a space twenty-one feet by fourteen, and divided in the centre by a passage-way, on either side of which two rooms are partitioned off by crimson rep hangings. Its furniture is not very lavish, but what there is of it is of very elegant material. Upon the yielding turf a beautiful carpet has been laid, on which are scattered about Saratogas, wash-stands, comfortable arm-chairs, cesy camp-stools of a pattern which make the regulation affair look poverty-stricken, and a handsome table, daintily carved, and bearing a solid silver ice-pitcher and goblets. For purposes of illumination, a massive bronze chandelier is hung from the crosspole above. The approach to the tent is by way of a wooden sidewalk, specially laid for the comfort of the tent's occupants, and above it stretches canvas awning. A striking feature of the tent's ornamentation is a sik flag thrown across the left wall, made of white silk, with blue and crimson borders, and bearing the words, "Illinois, the flome of Lincoin and Grant." THE TENTS OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

Ittee to inspect the supplies furnished the in the mess-room, we respectfully report as it.

Committee being complete, we proceeded at in. to the kitchen connected with the mess-sad examined. first, the meat in the vata and cess of boiling for this day's breakfast. We the same fresh and sweet, and passed upon roper.

In there we went to the store-room, and six vats of meat. Of these four vats were in in state of putrefaction, and totally undit to ved. We condemned the same, and ordered oved from the camp-ground. The two others, a hardly first-ciass, were ordered to be cooked, and a sub-committee, consisting of Maj. of the Third Regiment; Surgeon Smith, of relifth Battalion, and Hospital Steward Irfeligible that the surface of the reference at the state of putress respectively to the state of putress and the surface of the reference at the surface of the reference at the surface of the surface of the reference at the surface of the surfac profusion, while saddles and harness in the corner gave a very military air to the surroundings. The only table in the place was made interesting by a beautini floral trophy, bearing the legend, "Welcoth, Second Regiment," and presented to the regiment by a number of Chicago ladies.

Quartermaster Tom Keefe's tent was also a marvel of military elegance. Handsomely furnished throughout, its special feature was a number of pictures of notabilities of the late War, prominent among them being the famous

War, prominent among them being the famous Illinoisans who helped to bring the unpleasantness to a termination. Perhans the most attractive piece of furniture in the place was a small but very effective side-board, whose capacity of good things was remarkable. THE SIMPLICITY OF THE MEN'S TENTS

was in striking contrast to these. These were of white duck, ten feet square, and devoid of extraneous ornamentation. Search amongst them for little evidences of a display of the extraneous ornamentation. Search amongst them for little evidences of a display of the esthetic were in vain. Fourteen men to a tent was the ruie, and a survey of the dimensions of the territory inclosed caused the irresistible inference that there must be very close bunking in the night time. The tent interior simply discloses four bare canvas walls, inclosing a straw-strewn floor, the mattress material being partially concealed by overcoats and undress uniforms. The watercanteens, arranged along the ground beneath the back wall of the tent, serve to break the draft which otherwise might tempt neuralgia, cold in the head, analother kindred complaints, to invade the premises. At the entranee to the tent, stacked half on either side, stand pyramids of muskets, odd pieces of military clothing depending from the flere cluster of bayonets branching out from the point at which the musket-muzzles combine. One or two soldiers lounging pleasantly in and around the tent, some of them smoking, others chatting pleasantly, and not a few shatching a snooze under a coverlid to make up partially for the unaccustomed fatigue, complete the picture of one of the "mayba" tents at Canwa Chicago.

tomed fatigue, complete the picture of one of the "men's" tents at Camp Chicago. THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION from Gen. P. H. Sheridan was received at head-quarters during the afternoon;

quarters during the afternoon:

CHEAGO, Sept. 4.—DEAR GEN. TORRENCE: Can the officers of my staff and myself have the pleasure of calling upon you and your officers to-morrow afternoon, or any other time more agreeable or convenient to you? Wishing you a pleasant encampment, yours truly, P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—I have just returned to the city.

P. H. S.

The General commanding sent an answer acknowledging the compliment and requesting the General and staff to visit the camp at any time after 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE SIXTH INFANTET,

THE SIXTH INPANTEY,

composed of six companies, though crowded for space, two of their company streets being hardly as wide as one in the First's camp, are, nevertheless, comfortably located and make a creditable display, being flanked on the right by the Ninth Battalion and on the left by the First Regiment. The large turnout of the Sixth in the parade was a surprise to many, they being as many in numbers as the Second, and more than in the ranks of the First. As they marched into camp by the Governor's tent, Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard paid a compliment to the command for their excellent appearance, steady marching, and targe turnout, being 60 per cent of their strength, which compared favorably with the other city regiments, and was very creditable. Lieut.-Coi. Thomoson, commanding the battalion, has reason to feel proud of his command. The battalion headquarters consist of two large tents fanked by family-tents and a bospital-tent. The Adjutant, Capt. Robins, has his office running in regular-army style, such as he was accustomed to sceing it done when he was an officer in the regulars himself. The battalion band with give concerts on two evenings during the encampment.

As ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WAY

aske sny note of the occurrence, but the matter as so widely discussed and became such common property that The Tribune man did not sel is any way bound to respect the request. It is legitimate news, the talk of the camp, and night have been learnt in a dozen different ways. In fact, it was commented upon by a toren or more officers.

THE TROUBLE ADJUSTED.

About 10 a. m. Gen. Torrence met Col. Rend a front of the Brigade Headquarters. A mintenerity an officer of the Second approached tol. Rend and said: "Colonel, the General rants to talk with you." Col. Rend replied; I don't want to hold any intercourse with im." Immediately thereafter Gen. Torrence poroached Col. Rend, and, extending his hand, aid: "Well, you sin't mad yet, are you?" The AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WAY

grood fellow, and would like to be written up as such. But he acknowledged that he bad made a fallure of the first lay-out, and claimed that he would lose money on the show. The half-starved reporters admitted that they were quite ready to give Kern the "justice" which he demanded, and he went away happy.

The following was issued yesterday afternoon:
HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.
ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD. CARP CHICAGO, SEPL.
4.—All members of the First Regiment Cavalry will report to their respective Company Commanders at Camp Chicago as early as 2 p. m. on Saturday. No excuse will be accepted.
By order of the Major commanding.
W. W. Jacobs,
Capitain and Adjutant FIRST CAVALRY.

Captain and Adjutan THE FOLLOWING ORDERS

were issued yesterday:

CAMP CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—I. The following regulations will be observed at meals:

The First Cavalry, Second Infantry, Third Infantry, First Infantry, Battery C, Battery A, and Battery D will march to breakfast at 7a. m., to dinner at 12 m., and to supper at 6 p. m.

[II. The Tenth Infantry, Ninth Infantry, Twelfth Infantry, Sixth Infantry, Ninth Infantry, Twelfth Infantry, Sixth Infantry, and Sixteenth Infantry will march to breakfast at 7:30 a. m., to dinner at 12:30 p. m., and to supper at 6:30 p. m.

III. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, and batteries will be held responsible for the orderly conduct of the men.

By order of Brig. -Gen. Torrence.

GEO, R. CANNON, A. A. G.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

SICK AND WOUNDED. BICK AND WOUNDED.

Dr. W. P. Dunne had several cases on hand yesterday. Private George Demar, of Company A, First Cavairy, was kicked in the left arm by a horse, and received severe injuries. Mr. Demar is a member of the city police force, and was very anxious to return to his duty, but this was imperatively forbidden by his physician. Private H. Kaulman, of the same company, sprained his ankle, but the hurt was not serious.

erious.

The South Park Commissioners will extend the line of park phaetons from South Park to Camp Chicago this afternoon, which arrangement will be continued during the encamp To-morrow evening, from 5 to 10 o'clock

To-morrow evening, from 5 to 10 o'clock, there will be a mammoth military concert in camp, participated in by the regular South Park Orchestra and the several military bands of the brigade, of which there are a number of good ones. In this way an opportunity will be given visitors to listen to good music to their hearts' content, and then drive away to other scenes of attractions.

The above arrangements were made by Gen. Torrence with Commissioner Cornell yesterday afternoon.

THAT ADMISSION FEE.

George F. Marsh, a ticket-taker at the bridge, last evening refused admission to Mr. A. S. Bradley, an attorney and a citizen of Hyde Park, demanding from the said Bradley 25 cents as admission fee. This Mr. Bradley refused to pay, and, as he attempted to push his way in, he was refused,—and shoved. This constituted a technical assault and battery, and Mr. Marsh was arrested under a State warrant and taken was arrested under a State warrant and taken before Justice Rogers, of Hyde Park, who con-tinued the case until Monday at 3 p. m.

THE ACTUAL STRENGTH of the forces on the ground is as follows, the of the forces on the ground is as follows, the returns being authoritative:

First Battailon Cavalry, Maj, D. Welter, four companies, aggregating 100 men.

Second Regiment Infantry, Col. James Quirk, eight companies, 160 men.

Third Regiment Infantry, Col. C. M. Brazer, six companies, 175 men.

First Regiment Infantry, Col. E. D. Swain, ten companies, 160 men.

Battery C, First Artillery, Maj. M. Young, 35 men.

Battery C, Maj. E. P. Tobey, 45 men.
Battery A, Capt. E. Winter, 30 men.
Tenth Battalion Infantry, Lieut. -Col. J. B. Parsons, six companies, 275 men.
Ninth Battalion Infantry, Lieut. -Col. M. H. Peters, six companies, 250 men.

Twelfth Battalion Infantry, Lieut. -Col. J. B. Fithan, seven companies, 340 men.

Sixth Battalion Infantry, Lieut. -Col. W. H. Thompson, six companies, 150 men.

Sixteenth Battalion Infantry (colored), Maj. S. W. Scott, two companies, 53 men. DEATH OF LIBUT. VAN SCHAICK.

A terrible affair occurred last evening, which has east a gloom over the entire camp. Second-Lieut. Charles A. Van Schaick, of Company F, First Illinois Infantry, was instantly killed by falling or being thrown from a train on the Illinois Central Railroad. As far as can be assented the country of the cou Illinois Central Railroad. As far as can be ascertained, the occurrence was purely accidental. It seems that Lieut. Van Schalek returned to town during the atternoon on some private business, and took the \$:15 p. m. train going south to return to the camp. This was a through train, not stopping at Hyde Park, and the supposition is that Mr. Van Schaick tried to jump off while the train was in motion. All that is known is that a following train was slowed up ten minutes after the express had passed, the engineer noticing a dark body on the rails. On examination this was found to be the body of the unfortunate youth. His head was split open from the frontal bone almost to the nape of the neck, and death must have been instantaneous. The body was represented to must have been instantaneous. The body was removed to the hospital tent, and the parents of the deceased were telegraphed to. Mr. Van Schaick was the only son of Mr. A. G. Van Schaick, a well-known lumber merchant. He was between 21 and 23 years of age, and had been connected with the first Regiment since the riots in July, 1877. The manner of his untimely taking-off is really mysterious, but it is believed that the explanation given above is the true one. His watch was going when he was picked up, but the case showed an indentation which might have been was going when he was picked up, but the case showed an indentation which might have been caused by a fail or a blow. It is said that there was no north-bound train on the track at or near the time of the accident, and the only reasonable surmise is that Lieut. Van Schaick either feil in attempting to jump from the train (finding that it did not stop), or else that he was standing on the platform and fell accidentally therefrom. He was one of the brightest and most promising young men of the regiment, and was beloved by all who knew him. If the relatives are willing to consent, he will be If the relatives are willing to consent, he will be buried Sunday with military honors, the entire regiment turning out.

KIDNAPING A MERCHANT.

taken from His Home on an Arrest by Agents of a Secret Political Society TORONTO, Sept. 2.- A story is told of a darng attempt to kidnap Robert Jaffray, a wellrown merchant and prominent Liberal poliician. Two pretended detectives called at Mr. Jaffray's house at 10 o'clock on Thursday night last and presented a note purporting to be signed by Judge Adam Wilson, acting for the signed by Judge Adam Wilson, acting for the Minister of Justice, and directing the so-called detectives, immediately on receipt of the note, to arrest Mr. Jaffray and bring him to his (Judge Wilson's) house on the Kingston road. The note further said that the arrest was made by order of the Minister of Justice in Ottawa, and that an immediate examination would be held at the Judge's house in reference to certain charges against Mr. Jaffray of a grave political character and involving most serious consequences.

at the Judge's house in reference to certain charges against Mr. Jaffray of a grave political character and involving most serious consequences.

Mr. Jaffray, although astonished at the nogelty of the charges and the unusual nature of the proceedings, went along with the detectives, and was driven in a zigzag route to a lonely place outside the city called Don Flats. Here ne suspected he was being duped, and had been enticed from home on a specious plea. His captors frankly told him that they had made use of a false statement to decoy him into their toils; that they were agents of a secret colitical organization which met in the neighborhood; that they had been deputed to bring him to the rendezvous of the society; that there he would learn what they had to say to him. There was no intention, it was added, to harm Mr. Jaffray in any way, but his liberty would be curratied. It would be worse than useless to attempt any resistance, as the residents of the neighborhood were all members of the secret organization. In fact, the whole country was one network of affiliated societies, against which the police were utterly poweriess.

Mr. Jaffray, who is a strongly bufilt man, jumped out of the vehicle, and, after a series of severe struggles, was able to beat his captors off, and at 2 o'clock in the morning he reached a house in the neighborhood, where he obtained abelter, and was brought to the city. It is supposed that the two pretended detectives crossed the lake to Niagara next morning in a boat.

A few evenings previous to that on which Mr. Jaffray was enticed across the Don, an attempt was made, by apparently the same two men, to decoy the Hon. George Brown from his residence in Beveriy street. Mr. Brown declined the invitation. Some nights before this the chain of the door of Mr. Brown's house was found filed in two places, so that the chains could be broken off by pushing the door when unlocked. On the evening when the attempt was made, Mr. Brown was notified by the servant that he man in hivery was writing at

A Boy's Letter. One of a party of six Highland District boys who were spending their vacation at Kennebunk sent the following expressive letter: "We dug a woodchuck out of its hole; it was a skunk; we sleps in the barn that night." LOCAL CRIME.

Supposed Defalcation of a Missing Foreman.

He and \$1,800 Have Mysterious ly Disappeared.

Pawnbroker Andrews Once More Hauled Up for the Gold Brick Swindle.

Minor Offenses, Raiding Rad Houses on the West Side, Etc.

A MISSING FOREMAN.

A complaint is made by a large number of workmen in the brickyard run by P. J. Sexton & Co., at the corner of Wood and Blue Island avenue, that the foreman, John Nye, to whom Mr. Jones, Sexton's partner, gave \$1,800 the men their two-weeks' wages, has left the the men their two-weeks' wages, has left the city witbout turning over the money to its rightful owners,—a proceeding which is causing them much distress and suffering, inasmuch as some of them are left destitute. Mr. Sexton himself is at Ciocinnati, where he was telagraphed yesterday, and will probably be back this morning. Mr. Nye owns a farm at Watseka, where his family live, but it is stated that he has not gone there, but out to Nebraska. The matter was reported to the Police Department, and it is understood that dispatches have been sent to the authorities out there for the purpose of arresting him. He is a large, stout man, 65 years of age, with gray whiskers, and mild blue eyes, and about five feet ten inches in hight. It has been the custom of Mr. Sexton to pay the men direct,—either he or his partner, Mr. Jones, paying them,—but on this particular occasion Jones turned the money over to the foreman, Nye, at about half-past 12 o'clock. The men met at 2 to get their money, but no Nye appeared. Along in the evening Mr. Jones came with a new loreman, whom he put in charge of the works. It is not impossible, however, that something has happened to Mr. Nye,—that he was noticed to have this money with him and was followed and foully dealt with. It is, therefore, best to wait for a day or two before deciding positively that he has run away with the money. city without turning over the money to its

JUSTICE COURTS. Justice Walsh: Hugh Doran, a destitute boy Helmes, obtaining about \$100 worth of goods and cash from a painter named Paul Emanuel \$300 to the 5th, and \$300 to the 9th upon a charge of perjury growing out of the same case; Philip Varden, cutting Anton Koretcki several times with a pocket-knife dur ing a neighbor's quarrel at No. 325 North Car penter street, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Charles Perkins and Mamie Davenport, disor derly in the streets, \$50 fine each; Patrick Vaughan, a drunken fellow who violently assaulted Mr. and Mrs. Frischkorn in their saloot at No. 287 Blue Island avenue, \$500 to the 5th at No. 287 Blue Island avenue, \$500 to the 5th; Patrick Hunt, the young man whom the police have down on the books for the Bohnow murder, which has never been satisfactorily cleared up, \$75 fine for vagrancy. An appeal was taken, and, in payment for the bond, \$5 in dimes and 200 pennies were offered, and there was quite a little squabble over Clerk Blohm's refusal to take such "chicken-feed." The Court was in session, and the Clerk was upheld in his decision, as he did not have time to count the money.

count the money,
Justice Wallace: Isaac Phillips, larceny of
four coats from Barber, Schonbrun & Morgenthan, discharged, as no intent could be proven;
Matilda F sher, whose trials and tribulations Matilda F sher, whose trials and tribulations used to fili columns some two years are, \$25 fine for drunkenness; Patrick Meagher, abusing his famity, \$100 fine; George McCornick, larceny of a Russia-leather value from Ben Kilhan's burgy as it was crossing Main street bridge, \$300 to the 10th; George Nevins, 13 years of age, a young thief, \$300 to the 6th; Edward Milligan, burglary of cars on the Rock island Railroad, to the 5th; William Kinlin, 13 years of age, on complaint of his father, who can do nothing with him, to the 5th; Annie Scott, alias Myra Barnes, a young runaway from Tama City, sent to the Home for the Friendless; Charles Johnson, larceny of \$41 from Wade Abbott, \$500 to the Criminal Court; John Purdy, the chap caught shop-lifting at the jewelry-house of W. B. Clapp, Young & Co., on State street; William Murray, breaking up a strolling musician's violin, \$25 fine.

Justice Kaufmann: Owen and Margaret Meeban, the heads of a hard family living at

Justice Kaufmann: Owen and Margaret Meeban, the heads of a hard family living at No. 208 North Market street, who were arrested by the police while holding one of their drunken orgies, \$50 fine; Maggie, 15 vears of age, and Kate, 13 years of age, their daughters, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

At 4:30 vesterday morning William Braxton, a colored man living at No. 55 Fourth avenue, started from his house to go to his work at Thomson's restaurant, and at the corner of Van Buren street was met by a white man who stopped him, or rather called him across the Van Buren street was met by a white man who stopped him, or rather called him across the street. Then, without any provocation, the latter, who was very drunk and quarrelsome, accused Braxton of stealing all his money, and a gold watch and chain, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to kill him then and there. The colored man ran, and the drunken individual fired a shot. Officer Dollard, who was in the neighborhood, came up to him just as he had cocked the weapph again, and, when he threatened to annihilate the officer also, he was taken into custody so effectually that he quietly submitted. He then claimed to have been robbed of \$120 in cash and his watch and chain, but later at the Armory he acknowledged that \$25 was all he had, and that he might have spent that amount during the night. He gave the name of Thomas B. Mohan, and claimed to be a Special Agent for the Government, stopping for the present at the Palmer House. Officer Dollard had seen the colored man leaving the house as he always does at that how and the colored man leaving the house as he always does at that hour, and was sure that he could not have robbed Mohan. Justice Wallace held the alleged Special Agent in \$300 to the Criminal

Court. The case of Marton Culver, charged with per-

The case of Marton Culver, charged with perjury by Tom Collins, came up for a hearing yesterday before Justice Walsh. The prosecution put eight or nine witnesses on the stand, and the detendant none. The latter was discharged. Mr. Culver began suit yesterday against Collins in the Superior Court.

C. E. Miller, attired in the glory and magnificence of a later-day Solomon, has been before Justice Wallace daily for the past week or two upon a charge of vagrancy. The police allege that he is a "capper" for gambling-houses, and that he is liable to do almost anything in the swindling line. Miller retained Lawyer Mitchell, and the continuances have been granted in order to give him time to prove that Miller is the son of a wealthy New Orleans backer, and that he has an income of \$200 per month, and, therefore, does not need to "skin suckers for a living." The question arises, How many of these characters about town are scions of the patriarchsjof the South!

of the patriarchsjof the South?

Lion, Andrews, the State street pawnbroker charged with complicity in the brick-swindle by which Lesser Friedberg was beaten out of \$2,800 cash, was yesterday before Justice Wallace, and once again the case was continued to the 6th. Two new charges were preferred, and Andrews was obliged to give bell as follows: Perjury, \$1,500; swindling, \$1,500; conspiracy to defraud, \$1,000; and plaving the confidence game, \$1,000; total, \$5,000. Capt. Allagy and John Hanson, two of the principals in the swindle, are out on bail, and both announce their intention of giving Andrews the worst of it, as he deserves. The game appears to have been one in which two notoriously avaricious pawnbrokers are sure to get the worst of it. No pity can be extended to either one of them.

Officers Crowe and Koehler, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, last evening arrested Frank Creenik and John Connors, two boys aged 10 years, who assisted young David Barton in holding ut and robbing a son of ex-Superinendent Hickey last Monday night in an alley near the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-

sixth street. Minor arrests: Mary Price, charged with stealing \$39 from August Erickson, whom she roped into a house of ill-fame at No. 541 Clark street; James Garrity, a small bor caught in the act of stealing about \$1 worth of lead pencils from the store of S. Goldman, No. 568 State street; William Henning, an unfortunate hard-working man llying at No. 45 West Washington street, who, in fits of despondency, abuses his family, and who yesterday beat his wife severely upon some trifling provocation; James Carroll, brought in for vagrancy upon a warrant sworn out by Detective Swanson.

Albert Grundles keeps a grocery at No. 137 West Lake street, apd in the rear lives August Emmel, whose consort is as black as a clim ney-sweep. Last evening at 6 o'clock these two men quarreled in the grocery over the delectable subject as to which kept a bouse of Minor arrests: Mary Price, charged with

fil-repute. In the fight which ensued Emmel struck his opponent over the head with something, supposedly a bottle, and closed up both his eyes, broke the bridge of his , nose, and cut him severely about the head and face. Then he ran out the back door. Grundies alleges that Emmel returned upon seeing that he was lying spparently unconscious, and searched his pockets for about \$37 cash. Emmel was arrested upon warrants charging him with assault and robbery.

Patrick Leigh, the father of James Leigh, who was shot by Policeman John Collins on the 9th of July and died subsequently, swore out a warrant for the officer yesterday, charging him with manuslaughter. The case will be heard at an early day by Justice Brayton.

Augusta Schulz, who was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd by Justice Kaufmann few days ago, was released yesterday through the efforts of her brother, who succeeded in showing that she was not the hard case she was alleged to be at the time the matter came up in the Police Court.

the Police Court.

A few days ago the police pulled a house of ill-fame kept by Jennie Holland, but Justice Walsh announced his intention of preventing the police from interfering with such places at their pleasure, and discharged the keeper and firmates. The rule was then made that no house of bad character should be molested without a warrant sworn out in proper shape before a Justice of the Peace, unless the house was disorderly, and promot police interference was necessary. Last evening several houses in the West Division were taken in on warrants sworn by Capt. Simmons and Officer John Reid. The rule appears to be a good one, and its adoption at the Armory would certainly regulate the evils of Cheyenne much better than a chuckle-headed policeman, who enters upon a "go-as-you-please" every time he is sent out upon duty.

EDISON'S EXPERIMENTS.

the Electric Light-How Glass May Be Coated with Platinum-Why Platinum May Be Prevented. Saratoga, Sept. 2.—in a paper by T. A. Ed-

ison, read before the American Association on the Advancement of Science to-day, on "The Phenomena of Heating Metal in Vacuo by Means of an Electric Current," detailing some experiments on the subject of electric light, he "In the course of my experiments on electric

lighting I have developed some striking phe-nomena arising from the heating of metals by nes and by the electric current, especially wires of platinum and platinum alloyed with iridium. These experiments are still in

"The first fact observed was that platinum lost weight when heated in a flame of hydrogen that the metal colored the fiame green, and that these two results continued until the the platinum in contact with the flame had dis

"A platinum wire twenty-thousandths of an inch in diameter was wound in the form of spiral one-eighth of an inch in diameter and half an inch in length. The two ends of the spiral were secured to clamping-posts, and the whole apparatus was covered with a glass shade. Upon bringing the spiral to incandescence for twenty minutes that part of the globe in line with the sides of the spiral became slightly darkened; is five hours the deposit became so thick that the ncandescent spiral could not be seen through the deposit. This film, which was most perfect, consisted of platinum, and I have no doubt but that larve plates of glass might be coated economically by placing them on each side of a large sheet of platinum, kept incandescent by the electric current. This loss in weight, together with the deposit upon the class, presented a very serious obstacle to the in weight, together with the deposit upon the glass, presented a very serious obstacle to the use of metallic wires for giving light by incandescence, but this was easily surmounted after the cause was asceriained. I coated the wire forming the spiral with the oxide of magnesium by dusting upon it finely-powdered acetate of magnesium. While incandescent the salt was decomposed by the heat, and there remained a strongly-adherent coating of the oxide. This spiral so coated was covered with a glass shade and brought to incandescence for several minutes; but instead of a deposit of platinum upon the glass there was a deposit of the oxide of magnesia. From this and other experiments I became convinced that this effect was due to the washing action of the air upon the spiral; that the loss of weight in and the coloration of the bydrogen flame was also due to the wearing away of the surface of the platins, by the attrition produced by the impact of tina by the attrition produced by the impact of the stream of gasses upon the highly incan-descent surface, and not to volatilization, as

ommonly understood.

"I will now describe other and far more im-

commonly understood.

"I wan now describe other and far more important phenomena observed in my experiments.

"If a short length of platinum wire one-thousandth of an inch in diameter be held in the flame of a Bunsen burner, at some part it will fuse, and a piece of the wire will be bent at an angle by the action of the globule of melted platinum; in some cases there are several globules formed simultaneously, and the wire assumes a zigzag shape.

"With a wire four thousandths of an inch in diameter this effect does not take place, as the temperature cannot be raised to equal that of the smaller wire, owing to the increased radiating surface and mass. After heating, if the wire be examined under a microscope, that part of the surface which has been incandescent will be found covered with innumerable cracks. If the wire be placed between clamping-posts, and heated to incandescence for twenty minutes by the passage of an electric current, the cracks will be so enlarged as to be seen with the naked eye,—the wire under the unicroscope presents a sirunken appearance, and is full of deep cracks. If the current is continued for several hours these effects will so increase that the wire will fall to pieces.

"This disintegration has been noticed in place."

these effects will so increase that the wire will tall to pieces.

"This disintegration has been noticed in platina long subjected to the action of a flame by Prof. John W. Draper. The failure of the process of lighting invented by the French chemist, Tessie du Motay, who raised sheets of platinum to incandescence by introducing them into a hydrogen flame, was due to the rapid disintegration of the metal. I have ascertained the cause of this phenomenon, and have succeeded in climinating that which produces it, and in doing so have produced a metal in a state hitherto unknown, and which is absolutely stable at a temperature where nearly all substances melt or are comsumed; a metal which, although originally soft and pliable, becomes as homogeneous as glass and as rigid as steel. When wound in the form of a spiral it is as springy and elastic when at the most dazzling although originally soft and pliable, becomes as homogeneous as glass and as rigid as steel. When wound in the form of a spiral it is as springy and elastic when at the most dazzling incandescence as when cold, and cannot be annealed by any process now commonly known.

"For the cause of this shrinking and cracking of the wire is due entirely to the expansion of the air in the mechanical and physical pores of the platinum, and the contraction upon the escape of the air. Platinum as sold in commerce may be compared to sandstone in which the whole is made of a great number of particles with many air-spaces. The sandstone upon melting becomes homogeneous and no air-spaces exist. With platinum or any metal the air-spaces may be eliminated and the metal made homogeneous by a very simple process. This process I will now describe. I nad made a large number of piatinum spirals, all of the same size and from the same quality of whre; each spiral presented to the air a radiating surface of three and one-sixteenths of an inch; five of these were brought by the electric current up to the melting point, the light was measured by a photometer, and the average light was equal to four standard candles for each spiral just at the melting point. One of the same kind of spirals was placed in the receiver of an air-nump and the air exhausted to two millimeters; a weak current was then passed through the wire to warm it slightly for the purpose of assisting the passage of the air from the pores of the metal into the vacuum. The temperature was to allow the air to pass out gradually and not explosively. Afterward the current was increased at intervals of fifteen minutes. Before each increase in the current the wire was allowed to cool, and the contraction and expansion at these bigh temperatures caused the wire to weld together at the points previously containing air. In one hour and forty minutes this spiral had reached such a temperature without melting that it was giving a light of twenty-five standard candles, whereas it would un

cult to melt in the oxyhydrogen flame, as com-pared with untreated platinum; it was found that it was as hard as the steel wire used in planos, and that it could not be annealed at any temperature.

pianos, and that it could not be annealed at any temperature.

"My experiments with many metals treated by this process have proved to my satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in stating, that what is known as annealing of metals to make them soft and pliable is nothing more than the cracking of the metal. In every case where a hard drawn wire had been annealed a powerful microscope revealed myriads of fracks in the metal.

"Since the experiments of which I have just spoken, I have, by the aid of Sprengel mercury-pumps, produced higher exhaustions, and have, by consuming five hours in excluding the air from the wire and intermitting the current a great number of times, succeeded in obtaining a light of eight standard candles from a spiral of wire with a total radiating surface of 1-32 of an inch, or a surface about equal to a grain of buckwhest. "With spirals of this small size which have

"With spirals of this small size which have not passed through the process the average amount of light given out before melting is less than one standard candle. Thus I am enabled by the increased capacity of blatinum to withstand high temperatures, to employ small radiating surfaces, and thus reduce the energy required for candlelight. I can now obtain eight separate jets, each giving out an absolutely steady light, and each equal to sixteen standard candles, or a total of 128 candles, by the expenditure of 30,000 foot pounds of energy, or less than one-horse power.

"As a matter of curiosity, I have made spirals of other metals, and excluded the air from them in the manner stated. Common from where may be made to give a light greater than platinum not heated. The iron becomes as hard as steel and just as elastic. Nickel is far more refractory than iron. Steel wire used in planos becomes decarbonized, but remains hard and assumes the color of silver. Aluminum melts only at a white heat."

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. Gen. Grant Informed that, on Request of the

United States, China Will Stop All Migra-tion of Her People to this Country, San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 28. We give below a statement of the interview

which was recently held in China between Gen. Grant and Gen. Li Hung Chang, in which the Chinese question took a prominent place. It is much more full than the report which appeared in the Chinese papers. According to it, by the friendship of Ll Hung Chang, who occupies a position in China somewhat similar to that of Grant in the United States, as he also overthrew a gigantic rebellion, the latter has been notified by the Government of China that, if application be made in proper form, an Imperial edict will be issued ferbidding the immigration to the United States of all the Chinese laboring classes. With the lights before us it is not seen how such a document would affect Chinese emigration from Hong Kong, which is a British port. We give place, bowever, to the statement because it is in the nature of news. We ment because it is in the nature of news. We have every confidence that the gentleman by whom it has been prepared has authority for what he says. If all our Government has to do is to ask for a stoppage of Chinese immigration, it is easy to see that an unwholesome agritation, of which the end is not now discernible, can very speedily be brought to a close, provided the Chinese Government has the means at hand to make its edict respected. The following is the statement to which reference is above made:

"By authentic information received by the last steamer from China, it would appear that there is a probability that one result of Gen. Grant's visit to China may be a settlement of the vexed question of Chinese immigration, and this much evil be averted to our Pacific

and this much evil be averted to our racine Coast.

"It is said certain propositions have been made through him to the United States Government by high officials of the Imperial Government that offer means of settlement without a new treaty. To explain this fully, it is necessary first to narrate certain facts regarding the Government of China that not all are acquainted with.

Government of China that not all are acquainted with.

"The present Emperor of China is an infant of about 5 years, under the care of two women, that may be called the Empress Mother and the Empress Dowager of former Emperors. As nearly as can be explained to foreigners, these two old women may be said to act as Regents during the minority of the chiid.

"The Prime Minister, who has been in power many years, is Prince Kung, a name well known to Enropean diplomatists; but the statesman who is the motive power of China in her foreign relations, and also in progression to our modern civilization, is a man of great ability and acquirements,—a Chinaman, and not a Mantchou Tartar. This man is the Viceroy, by name Li Hung Chang. He rose to his present high rank by having crushed the great Taeping rebellion some years since, and is one of the fluest of Chinese scholars, and well high rank by having crushed the great Taeping rebellion some years since, and is one of the finest of Chinese scholars, and well versed in modern knowledge, history, geography, etc. He is of the same age as Gen. Grant, and like him has become celebrated by having put down rebellion in his country. These facts have brought about most intimate relations and friendship betweep two great men, and owing to this, probably, no foreigner has ever been received with the cordinity and favor that Gen. Grant has been in Peking and China. And this has not been the most important result, for, through the personal friendship of the Viceroy to the General, he has been informed that, if the United States, through the Secretary of State, or any proper official personage appointed, will apply to the Imperial Government to stop Chinese immigration to California and the United States, an Imperial edict of the most stringent character will be at once issued that will stop emigration effectually, and most particularly all of the laboring classeas; and this will be done without the necessity of any new treaty.

"Gen. Grant, who will arrive in San Francisco."

reaty.

"Gen. Grant, who will arrive in San Francisco about the last of September, has authority to make the above proposition to the Government

AND STILL ANOTHER.

A Burlington Preacher Who Wandered from the Fold Under Scandalous Circumstances,

BURLINGTON, In., Sept. 4.—This morning's proceedings in the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in this city, occasioned great excitement in the social circles of this city. The regular order of business being the examination of the characters of preachers, and the name of J. C. Brown being reached J. B. Blakeney, Presiding Elder of this district, announced that Mr. Brown had withdrawn from the ministry and membership of the Church, under a report and confession of scandalous and immoral conduct, and had sur-rendered his parchments. Brown was until recently pastor of the Division Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, and departed some weeks since in a manner so quiet that even his family were ignorant of his whereabouts, and the prevailing opinion was that he had wandered off while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. The announcement of the Presiding Elder was a surprise to every one. Subsequent inquiry, it is alleged, discovered the fact that just previous to his departure Mr. Brown had fallen into the hands of the police in a low house of prostitution. Mr. Brown left a very interesting and highly-respected family, to whom the announcement of his disgrace will be a severe blow. Brown is reported to be sojourning somewhere in Virginia. The afternoon session was devoted to the Women's Home Mission work, and the evening session to the Sunday-school cause, the assembly being addressed by the Kev. John Hatnes, of Fairfield, and Dr. W. C. Dandy, of Chicago. under a fit of temporary insanity. The an-

HYMENEAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. GALENA, Iil., Sept. 4.—The most brilliant wedding of the season occurred at the residence of Capt. D. Smith Hatris this evening, in which his daughter Irene and Mr. I. I. Gillette, of Buncomb, Wis., were the principals. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. J. Adams, of the First Presbyterian Church. In the presence of upwards of 300 guests, comprising our best people. The elegant Harris mansion and grounds were grandly filuminated in bonor of the happy event. Among the number of guests present from abroad your correspondent noticed Gen. A. L. Cheatlain, wife, and daugnter, Chi-cago; Mr. Will Parrott and Miss Clara Parrott, Keokuk; Miss Sallie A. Eddy, of Louisville, Ky., and others.

COLORED REFUGEES. Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4.—The Colored Refugee Board held a meeting to-night, at which reports were made going to show that there has been were made going to show that there has been little falling off in the negro emigration Northward, and that the number may be expected to increase after the crop is gathered. The members of the Board state that a better class of colored people is coming in, and that the demand for assistance is not so pressing and so general as it has been. Many of the later immigrants are from stations remote from the river. CANADA.

Where a Part of the Consolidated Bank's Money Has Gone.

Program of Arrangements for the

Viceregal Visit to Toronto. THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

Receial Dispace to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Ont., Sept. 4.—Various sharpholders of the Consolidated Bank have been
anxiously inquiring where the vast amount of
the capital which has been lost has gone. No
answer has been vouchsafed by the Directors to
the question; but a recent meeting of the creditors of one of the bank's debtors shows where
the start a portion of the money has gone.

iters of one of the bank's debtors shows where at least a portion of the money has gone. Thanks to the good sense of the inspectors of the estate, the creditors were furnished an on-dinary formal statement of assets and liabili-ties, with a printed analysis of the profit-and-loss account, and the assets and liabilities at the close of each business year. By the statethe close of each business year. By the statement the creditors were able to see the course of the business since its inception. The Consolidated Bank was down on the list as creditor, direct and indirect, for over \$120,000. Practically speaking, the bank had run the business; for, from the start, the concern had been a bankrupt affair, and, but for the capital got from the bank, it would have been unable to have been carried on. The analysis shows that, during the five years' business of the concern. have been carried on. The analysis shows that, during the fife years' business of the concern, but one year (the first one) showed an excess of profit over charges and losses. In the first year bad debts to the extent of \$79,961 were made; but, of this sum, only \$14,822 had been written off,—the balance having been carried foward from year to year, presumably to show a nom-inal surplus on the books. That the bank was aware from time to time of the condition of the

inal surplus on the books. That the bank was aware from time to time of the condition of the business, would seem evident from the statement of the insolvent, at the meeting of the creditors, that the late Manager of the bank had promised him to write off from the bank's claim a sum for the neighborhood of \$40,000.

Acting General-Manager Campbell represented the bank at the meeting of the creditors, and deprecated circulation of the printed analysis above referred to. He had no objections to having such statements read to the meeting, but the printed copies would give the facts to the public, which had no concern in them. This brought the Chairman out in a burst of indignation, in which he said he had no intention of blaming Mr. Campbell, for the mischief was done prior to his advent at the bank; but the manner in which the previous Manager had treated the account was simply disgraceful, and words failed him to fitly tharacterize the want of business-prudence displayed. The young man who conducted the business, not withstanding his knowledge of his own insolvency, which existed from about the time he started the business, for he owed more than he owned, nevertheless lived well all the time. His average annual drawings were about \$3,000. He was an unmarried man, lived at the Windsor House, and fared sumptuously, He gave champagne suppers to friends owned two fast horses, and conducted himsel. at the Windsor House, and fared sumptuously. He gave champagne suppers to friends, owned two fast horses, and conducted himself generally like a person of ample means.

At the second meeting of creditors, this high-toned young man had the assurance to offer a settlement of 10 cents on the dollar, cash; and, the bank being willing to accept, its claim controlled the majority. A number, however, were against ancepting. The offer has, however, been accepted,—a majority in number also havene, at a subsequent meeting, been found to accept a compromise.

compromise.

The shareholders in the bank have now the humilistion of knowing that some of their hard-earned money has gone to cuable a roung man to live at the Windsor, give champagne-suppers, and own fast horses, which he otherwise would not have been able to do. And how this young man regards the serious and rethis young man regards the serious and responsible nature of the position he is in, let the following smart retort attest: A friend, meeting him, said: "Ah! I am sorry to hear you've got into financial difficulty." "Yes, it's just like my d—d luck to get in with a rotten bank"!

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—The Marquis of Lorn

and the Princess Louise will occupy Government House during their stay in Toronto, -Lieut.

Goy McDonald and family having secured room sat the Queen's Hotel.

The following is the program of arrangements for the Viceregal visit:
His Excellency and her Royal Highness will the foot of Lorne street, where they will be re-ceived by the Mayor and Reception Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor, and members of the Ontario Government. The children, massed on the number of 6,000 or more, will welcome their

the platforms on each side of Lorne street, to Excellencies by singing appropriate music. Their Excellencies will then proceed to the Horticultural Gardens, by way of Front, Yonge, and ticultural Gardens, by way of Front, Yonge, and Gerrard streets, accompanied by a procession, which will form along the line of march. Upon arrival at the Gardens, his Excellency and her Royal Highness will be conducted to the Pavilion, where the civic address will be presented by the Mayor, after which the members of the Council will be formally presented.

Her Royal Highness will then be invited by the President and members of the Horticultural Society to plant a tree in the Gardens. His Excellency and her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation, will then drive to the Industrial Exhibition, when the same will be formally opened; and afterwards return

to the Industrial Exhibition, when the same will be formally opened; and afterwards return to Government House. In the evening a general illumination of the city will be made from 8 to 10 p. m.

On Saturday, the 6th, the sailing regatta, under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, will come off; a grand lacrosse match, under the auspices of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, will take place in the afternoon; and a drawing-room will be held at Government House in the evening, when visitors will be received in the evening, when visitors will be received whose names commence with the letters A to M

whose names commence to the Scottish games will be held in the afternoon; and in the evening a drawing room will be given to visitors whose names commence with the letters N to Z inclu-

On Tuesday, the 9th, a general review of the Volunteers will be held on the Garrison Common; and in the evening the citizens' ball will mon; and in the crossing cocur.
On Wednesday, the 10th, their Excellencies will visit places of interest in the city.
On Thursday, the 11th, a musical entertainment will be given in the Horticultural Gardens, under the management of the Philharmonic Society, when their Excellencies will be present. On Saturday, the 18th, a rowing regatta will

VARIOUS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—It is said that, in furtherance of its tenant-farmer emigration scheme, the Government has engaged Mr. Thomas Con nolly, late correspondent of the London Times, to deliver lectures in England on Manitoba and the Northwest, and endeavor to promote emigration. Mr. Connolly is at present in the Prairie Province, collecting information.

A good deal of quiet interest has been manifested in the meighborhood of the backle study.

fested in the neighborhood of the hotels, and there have been frequent inquiries, as to whether any of the large number of eminent capitalists who it was said had agreed to build the Pacific Railway, and who Sir Charles Tupper was bringing out with him, had arrived; but, up to the present time, no one answering the description present time, no one answering the description of an "eminent capitalist" has registered, and people are beginning to fear that the men of wealth have been lost or mislaid on the way

wealth have been lost or misiald on the way out.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

Montreall, Sept. 4.—Since the opening of navigation this year, 350 vessels have arrived in this port, and 312 departed,—leaving in port thirty-eight vessels. During the same period last year, 322 vessels arrived, and 282 departed,—leaving forty in port. This year 3,123 rivercraft have arrived, against 3,333 up to this date I ast year,—showing a decrease of 181.

The Eletria, a dipe sailing vessel of 930 tons, which arrived at this port the other day, brings a cargo of sugar from Java. She has hicherio traded between Holland and Java.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 4.—Her Majesty's ship Griffin has arrived at Pietou with siriy-three passengers of the steamer Quebec, which left here Monday night for Quebec and Montreal, and went ashore at East Point, Prince Edward's Island. The stranded steamer arrived here from Liverpool Monday morning.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 4.—The crops suffered considerably in the atorm yesterday in the eastern portion of the Province.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 4.—The schooner Arnot was seized to day by customs officers for smusgling. The Collector imposed a fine of \$200.

MARINE NE

The New Propeller Avo Books at the Lime and Sinks.

Her Cargo of Wheat and I

Full Particulars of th Insurance,

The Propeller Bertschy Wi

Marrow Escape of the Sc

from Pounde

The Rising Star Dismasted. Freights, Etc.

Those interested in maritim-port were startled yesterday by grams that the fine new freight a Union Steamboat Co. rrams that the one new south Union Steamboat Company's Bu line, had atruck the dangerous a Kiln Crossing in Detroit River 'I and sunk. Messrs. John Lyon the valuable grain cargo on the following dispatch: Buryard. Sept. 4-2:50 p. m-Lime-Kilns. Eight feet of water

The senders of the telegram consignées of the Avon's grain of Borr, of Buffalo, also senf a telegram consignées of the Avon's grain of Borr, of Buffalo, also senf a telegram cover a similar dispatch. Still stated that the Avon laid direct at the Lime Klins, and obstruct ously. Full particulars of the dist night by Tre Triboxn's secretary of the Country of the Coun

The Avon was built in 1877, and
Last evening THE TRIBU
called upon Mr. Thomas More
Union Steamboat Company
any information he might
sinking of the Avon. Mr. Mi
crecived any telegram frou
whem he supposed to be in Ninformation about the matter
Dor's dispatch. The Avon lei
evening about 7 o'clock, in
Shannon, of Buffalo, with
wheat, 22,000 of which was
& Co. to Sawyer, Wallace &
and 4,000 by Alexanoer G
parties; also 24,000 bu rye
Co. to New York, and a sec
meal, and fiar-seed on accoun
shippers. The wheat was
bushel, and the rye 50c a
have an insurance of
part of the wheat in wh
outside or non-pool con
western, Rochester Germa
rof Fanenil Hall, of Bostom
for \$13,00° in the same con
of the risk held by each con
refused to give for business r
portion of the wheat cargo in
x, of Brooklyn, for \$4,00
dour, oat-meal, flaxseed, et
sured for \$8,500 in the Mere sured for \$8,500 in the Mercar ance Company. It is believed cargo will be nearly a total lost the ack-load will be saved. The Union Steamboat Compits steamers, but keeps an instead, to cover the loss of any of The Avon was built by the Company at Burdelo in 1877, abustion of \$85,000. Her ha and she can be raised without a mercar before the same of the

DEFROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—
from Chicago to Buffaio, laid olast night until this morning the Lime-kil me, she first struck the rock Southern Railroad station as awang around toward the Cato the swift current and stift it was impossing to regain the surface form the pumps were work, she bogan to fill by noon the water was wideck and level with the surface fires were extinguished by 10 lies directly across the characteristics. lies directly across the char towards the Canadian shore, in passing vesseis. At 4:30 p. Alfred arrived from Windsor of which was placed on each a transferring the cargo commen are at work, and efforts are be the wet grain before it swells. Tugs are required to assist a ing to avoid contact with the of the Aven report no insuran do not consider the damage we sent to this port for repairs. The rise and fall of water a few days has been very romat two and three feet within a

MORE DISAS

Boseial Disparch to

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—The A
delphia arrived up to-day,
the Detroit dry-dock for
around Bar Point this mornin
which caused her to leak,
able to keep her free until she
she will get away to morrow She will get away to-m About 3,000 bn of the ca Capt. E. M. Peck, of

Capt. E. M. Peck, of here several days pegotiatin dock. To-day the papers Mr. Peck will take posse E. T. Peck, of Cleveland, a ness. The lease is for one y of the four succeeding.

The schr W. H. Rounds, Black River, Lake Huron pumps has gone to her aid. Early this morning the sc soits, in tow of the tug bound on Lake Huron, not were run into by the schr bound. The Case was no others were considerably. Huron by the tug.

The storm has been one of years. years.

Special Disputch to Post Hurson, Sept. 4.—Th bound up, collided with the of tug Winslow, boand up this port, on Lake Huron, damage is the loss of two and head-gear. The Myomast rigging and sail, twenty-one stanchtons, raon starboard side. Both v by the Winslow. She had tow astern at the time of the receive any damage. Wind twas close-hauled, showing drifted side into the Myosof shifted northwest.

MILWA MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4. late continued througho wind north-northwest. No ported. The Goodrich line sheboygan were five hours. Chicago, bound north, remaithe steamer Flora arrived flours late. She was obligating a portion of the steamer.

ing a portion of the trip, i wankee considerably sout. The Canadian steam bargary wankee considerably sout. The Canadian steam bargary with one of her consists, off Two Rivers Point, other, the Gibraltar, arrivin The steamer and her tow Canadian prop Californic Chicage with grain, p day for fuel.

Vessels arriving from treport no disasters. "Perlenced, and rain fell) Capt. "Bill" Refley took charge of the tag Wilte" here will depend all stances within his control. The arrivals from below redy were the schra fi. Folge Porter. The Paige made the Milwankee and Cleveland in down a cargo of fron ore fir turn cargo of coal for the is. The recent mishap to the come has decre used her Go star allowance to sevon; condition of things continuing an entirely new soul class shape.

Grath freights dull, wit Charten reported at the "Cartin freights dull, wit Charten reported at the "Cartin freights dull, wit Charten reported at the "Charten report itting on a new

ADA.

the Consolidated ey Has Gone.

agements for the sit to Toronto.

DATED BANK. h to The Tribuna. idated Bank have been ere the vast amount of sen lost has gone. No led by the Directors to meeting of the crednk's debtors shows where noney has gone.

ense of the inspectors of s were furnished an or-it of assets and liabilirsis of the profit-andets and lianilities as s year. By the statere able to see the course its inception. The Conect, for over \$120,000. bank had run the busrt, the concern had been but for the capital got have been unable to The analysis shows that, one) showed an excess of es. In the first year \$14,822 had been written been carried forward oks. That the bank was evident from the statet the meeting of the

Manager of the bank had off from the bank's claim hood of \$40,000. ager Campbell represent-ting of the creditors, and of the printed analysis e had no objections to a read to the meeting, but ild give the facts to the concern in them. This concern in them. This out in a burst of indigna-bad no intention of for the mischief was if at the bank; but the previous Manager had a simply disgraceful, and ally tharacterize the want displayed. The young teted the business, knowledge of his chief the business, for he owed avertheless lived well all annual drawings were an undarried man, lived an unmarried man, lived and fared sumptuously, suppers to friends, and conducted himself of ample means. ditors, this highthe assurance to offer a on the dollar, cash; and, to accept, its claim con-

the bank have now the ing that some of their as gone to cuable a roung Windsor, give champagne horses, which he other cen able to do. And how

et in with a rot ISE AT TORONTO. -The Marquis of Lorns

will occupy Government family having secured program of arrangements

her Royal Highness will th of Sentember at 11:30 hey will leave the cars at et, where they will be re-nd Reception Committee, or, and members of the side of Lorne street, to more, will welcome their ting appropriate music. I then proceed to the Hor-way of Front, Yonge, and mpanied by a procession, the line of march. Upon s, his Excellency and her dress will be presented by members of the

dress will be presented by itch the members of the ally presented.

will then be invited by mbers of the Horticultural of the Gardens. His Exal Highness, accompanied poration, will then drive a khibition, when the same od; and afterwards return a first the evening a genue city will be made from

the sailing regatta, unin the afternoon; and a held at Government House

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Ith, a musical entertainin the Horticultural Garniggement of the Philhartheir Excellencies will be

Sth, a rowing regatta will

RIOUS.

tch to The Tribuna.

It is said that, in further-

engaged Mr. Thomas Cop-dent of the London Times, England on Manitoba and England on Manitoba and cendeavor to promote emi-gy is at present in the Prai-ning information. It interest has been mani-borhood of the hotels, and uent inquiries, as to whether where of eminent capitalists

agreed to build the Pacific Charles Tupper was bringd arrived; but, up to the eanswering the description this it may be the target of the to fear that the men of lost or mislaid on the way

steh to The Tribune.

4.—Since the opening of 250 vessels have arrived in departed,—leaving in port.

During the same period arrived, and 283 departed, et. This year 3,123 rivergainst 3,303 up to this date a decrease of 181.

satting vessel of 950 tons, a port the other day, brimws in Java. She has hisherio and and Java.

Sept. 4.—Her Majesty's ship at Pictou with sixty-three teamer Quebec, which left for Quebec and Montreal, East Point, Prince Edward's inded steamer arrived here day morning.

Sept. 4.—The crops suffered storm yesterday in the east-

storm yesterday in the east-rovince.

Sept. 4.—The schooner Ar-by by customs officers for Collector imposed a fine of

MARINE NEWS.

The New Propeller Avon Strikes the Bocks at the Lime-Kilns and Sinks.

Her Cargo of Wheat and Rye, Valued at \$40,000, Supposed to Be a Total Loss.

Full Particulars of the Disaster. Insurance, Etc.

The Propeller Bertschy Wrecked, and the Alice Rust Goes to Pieces.

Marrow Escape of the Schooner Massau from Poundering.

The Rising Star Dismasted, Other Mishaps, Lake Freights, Etc.

SINKING OF THE PROP. AVON. Those interested in maritime pursuits at this port were startled yesterday by the receipt of telegrams that the fine new freight prop Avon, of the Union Steamboat Company's Buffalo and Chicago line, had struck the dangerous rocks at the Lime-Kin Crossing in Detroit River Thursday morning, Masser, John Lyon & Co., who shipped

Rin Crossing in Detroit River Thursday morning, and annk. Messrs. John Lyon & Co., who shipped his valuable grain cargo on the vessel, received the rollowing dispatch:

Beyralo, Sept. 4-2:50 p. m.—Avon sunk at the Lime-Klina. Right feet of water in her hold.

The senders of the telegram were the Buffalo emigness of the Avon's grain cargo. Capt. E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo, also sent a telegram making the same amouncement, and Atkins & Beckwith received a similar dispatch. Still another telegram stiled that the Avon laid directly in the chappel at the Lime-Klins, and obstructed navigation seriously. Full particulars of the disaster were sent has night by The Tribunk's special telegraphic correspondent at Detroit, and are as follows:

Special Dispatch to yies Tribuna.

personnent at Detroit, and are as follows:

special Disoutes to 7ix Tribuna.

Distroit. Mich., Sept. 4.—The Union Line. prop Avon struck bottom at the Lime-Kilin Crossing, near Maden, early this morning, and soon after sunk. The water is up to her main deck. She is lying directly across the channel, and to get by her vessels require the aid of turs. A wrecking tug, with lighters and steam pusse, has gone to her assistance. The cargo consists of 20,000 but of wheat. 24,000 but of rye, and a large quantity of eatmeal. The value of the boat is \$80,000, or which there is no insurance. The cargo is covered by insurance. She will be brought here for repairs. The Ayon was built in 1877, and rates Al.

Tast swening Tag. Tribune's marine reporter

by insurance. She will be brought here for repairs. The Avon was built in 1877, and races Al.

Last evening The Tribune's marine reporter called upon Mr. Thomas Moriord, the agent of the Union Steamboat Company at this port, to obtain any information he might have concerning the sinking of the Avon. Mr. Morford said he had not received any telegram from Manager Bulland, whem he supposed to be in New York, and his first information about the matter was conveyed in Capt. Dor's dispatch. The Avon left Chicago last Sunday evening about 7 o'clock, in command of Capt. Shazon, of Banfalo, with 26,000 bu No. 2 chest. 22,000 of which was shipped by John Lyon & Co. to Sawyer, Wallace & Co., of New York, and 4,000 by Alexander Geddes to New York, and 4,000 by Alexander Geddes to New York, and 4,000 by Alexander Geddes to New York, and the sales 24,000 bu rye shipped by Lyon & Co. to New York, and a ceck-load of dour, catment, and far-seed on account of several Western abpers. The wheat was worth about 88c a bushel, and the rye 50c a bushel. Lyon & Ca. have an insurance of \$21,000 on their part of the wheat in what are known as outside or non-pool companies,—the Great Western, Rochester German, Buffalo German, and Fancull Hall, of Boston. The rye is insured of \$13,000 in the same companies. The amoant of the risk held by each company the agent here were streed to give for husiness reasons. Mr. Geddes'

sesters, Rochester German, Buffalo German, rad Fancuil Hall, of Boston. The rye is insured for \$13,000 in the same companies. The amount of the risk held by each company the agent here refused to give for business reasons. Mr. Geddes portion of the wheat cargo is insured in the Phæmix, of Brooklyn, for \$4,000. The deck-load of four, out-meal, flaxweed, etc., is said to be fisured for \$8,300 in the Mercantile Mutual insurance Company. It is believed here that the grain cargo will be nearly a total loss, but it is thought the aeck-load will be saved.

The Union Steamboat Company does not insure its steame? But keeps an insurance account, or fand, to cover the loss of any of its vessels.

The Aron was built by the Union Dry-Dock Conpany at Buffalo in 1577, and has a recistered valuation of \$85,000. Her hall is a wooden one, and she can be raised without great difficulty.

Burnort, Mich., Sept. 4.—The Aron, en route from Chicago to Buffalo, Ind over at this port from his night until this morning, when she started down, reaching the Lime-kiln Crossing at \$2.30 a. m. She first struck the rocks opposit the Canada Southern Emiroad station at Amberstong, and swing around toward the Canadian shore. Owing to the swift current and suffigule from the west, it was impossible to regain her headway, and 200 yards further down she strack again. Altionach the pumps were promptly set at work, she began to fill so mpidly that by noon the water was within three feet of the deck and level with the surface of the river. The fires were extinguished by 10 o clock. The Avon lies directly across the channel, with her bow towards the Canadian shore, right in the course of passing vessels. At 4:30 p. m. the tug Prince Alfred arrived from Windsor with two lighters, one of which was placed on each side, and the work of transferring the carry commenced. Steam bumps are at work, and efforts are being made to remoye the wet grain before it swells and bursat the hill.

Tugs are required to assist other vessels in passing to such contact the dama

Dernorr, Sept. 4.—The Anchos Line prop Phila-delphia arrived up to-day, leaking, and went into the Detroit dry-dock for repairs. In coming around Bar Point this morning the struck bottom, which caused her to leak, but her pumps were able to keep her free until she could reach Detroit. She will get away to-morrow, probably.

About 3,000 bu of the cargo in the schr Empire

State were damaged.
Capt. E. M. Peck, of Milwaukee, has been deck. To-day the papers were signed, and hr. Peck, of Cleveland, will manage the business. The lease is for one year, with the privilege of the four succeeding.

The schr W. H. Rounds, coal laden, is ashore at Elack litter. Lake Huron.

ness. The lease is for one year, with the privilege of the four succeeding.

The schr W. H. Rounds, coal laden, is ashore at Black River, Lake Huron. A tug with steampamps has gone to her aid.

Early this morning the schrs J. I. Case and Mynsotia, in tow of the tug Winslow, downward-bound on Lake Huron, not far out from the river, were ran into by the schr R. M. Portsch, upwarn-bound. The Case was not injured, but the two others were considerably. All were taken to Port Huron by the tug.

The storm has been one of the worst known in years.

Pears.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Post Hurson, Sept. 4.—The scar E. M. Portch, bound up, collided with the schr Myosotis, in tow of tog Winsiow, bound up, fourteen miles from this port, on Lake Hurson, last night. The Portch's damage is the loss of two jitos, jioboom bowsprit, and head-gear. The Myosotis' loss is mizzen-top-mast rigging and sail, main-topmast and gail, tweaty-one stanchtons, rail bulwarks and stringer as stancard side. Both vessels were towed back by the Winsiow. She had the schr G. M. Case in tow astern at the time of the collision, but did not receive any damage. Wind was west. The Portch was close-hanled, showing green light, and she crifted side into the Myosotia, the wind having shifted northwest.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Descrict to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER. Sept. 4.—The heavy weather on the late continued throughout last night, with the vand north-northwest. No further mishaps are reserved. The Goodrich line steamers Chicago and bried. The Goodrich line steamers Chicago and Saboygan were five hours late last night. The Chicago, bound north, remained in port. To-day the steamer Flora arrived from Grand Haven four lours late. She was obliged to run before it during a portion of the trip, and hove in sight of Milwankee considerably south of her usual course. The Canadian steam barge Lincoln parted company with one of her consorts, the Lisgar, last night, off Two Rivers Point, and out back with the other, the Gibraltar, arriving here at noon to-day. The steamer and her tow are grain-laden. The canadian prop California, cownward bound from charge with grain, put in here at noon to-day for fuel.

Vessels arriving from the lower end of the lake report no disasters. "I Dirty" weather was experienced.

day for feel.

Vessels arriving from the lower end of the lake report no distances. "Dirty" weather was experienced, and rain feel in torrents yesterday. Capt. "Bill" Kelley arrived to-day and at once took charge of the tag Welcome. Ris "leave of life" here will depend altogether upon circumsinaces within his control.

The arrivals from below reported up to moon tody were the schrs hi. Folger, Joseph Paige, and Potter. The Faige made the round trip between diwankee and Cleveland in sixteen days, carrying own a cargo of from ore from Escanaba and a return cargo of coal for the Bay View Holling Mills. The recent mishap to the boiler of the tag Welcome has decreused her Government steam pressure allowance to seventy-five pounds. If this modition of things continues muca longer she will require an entirely new holler to gut her in first-last shape.

Grain freights dull, with little inquiry. No

Grain freights dull, with little inquiry. No charters reported at the noon Board. The schr Loolins goes to Menominee for lumber for Chicago at \$2. 129% per m; the schr Starke to Muskron at \$1.75 for lumber to Chicago. The prop City of Duluth has received a new wheel, and left the drydock at moon to-day. The same barge for new wheel.

Minwaters Bent Companion to The Tribuna.

Minwaters. Sept. 4.—It appears that the barge Chicaltre, referred to in a previous dispatch,

sprung a leak during the gale. This compelled her return to Milwinkee. The Gibraltar went into dry dock this afternoon for repairs. Her cargo of 17,500 bu wheat has suffered no damage.

The schr William Aldrich and scow Nellis Church were also docke 4 to-day to stop leaks.

The barre J. 3. Kitchen srrived to-day with rudder-head twisted off.

Late this afternoon the schr A. B. Norris was chartered for a cargo half wheat, half corn, at 450 to Buffalq.

Cleared—Steam-barge Barnum; schr A. B. Moore.

WRECK OF THE PROPELLER

WRECK OF THE PROPELLER
BERTSCHY.

News was received here yesterday that the prop Bertschy had gone ashore at Port Austin, on Lake Hurton, and was a total loss. Her owner was well known here. The following dispatch gives the particulars:

Detroit, lept. 4.—The prop J. Bertschy, running between Saytnaw, Detroit, and Cleveland, and loaded with lumber and shingles, and bound down, went ashore near Port Austin, carly this morning, and is fast going to pieces. All the crew and passengers were saved. The life-saying station there rendered good sevelee, and to its members belongs the credit of no lost, and was owned by Capt. McGregor, who sailed heart of the life-saying station there rendered good sevelee, and to its members belongs the credit of no lost, and was owned by Capt. McGregor, who sailed heart of the life, and was insured for \$5,000. Ev. of the life, and was insured for \$5,000. Ev. of the life, and was insured for \$5,000. Ev. of the life, and the life, and was insured for \$5,000. Ev. of the life, and the life, and was insured for \$5,000. Ev. of the life, and the life, and was insured for \$5,000. Ev. of the life, and the life, and the life, and all of the life, and the life, and all of the life, and the life, and all of the life, and all of the life, and the life, and

THE LATE GREAT BLOW, AND ITS

DISASTERS.

Additional reports of dustiers show that the late storm on Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Eric was the most severe and violent of the season.

Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE give the particulars of vessel disasters elsewhere on the lakes. Reports received here yesterday also go to show Reports received here yesterday also go to show that the sea was the heaviest of the year. Capt. Frost, of the canal schr Nassan, which ran back here yesterday, reports that his vessel had a very narrow escape from foundering with all on board. The Nassan loaded with 22,000 but of wheat for Buffalo, on Murry Nelson's account, and left this port last Tuesday. Wedneeday she was caught in the gale about twenty miles off Milwaukee. About noon of that day the sea rans on heavily that the combs fairly rolled over on the vessel's decks, and she shook and shivered as If she were going down every moment. Capt. Frost tried the sounding rod and the crew worked the pumps. The cargo shifted and the vessel tock a bad list to the port, and was put back for Chicago, reaching here as above stated. Capts. Blackburn and Gunning were appointed to survey the vessel immediately after Capt. Frost reported her condition to the insurance agents, who heid lines on her cargo, and, after an examination, reported that the grain was not damaged to any considerable extent. Capt. Frost desired that part of the cargo be taken out for the purpose of learning to what extent it is damaged, if to any, and if its found wet the whole will be

Bond. Milwaukee to Kingston, corn; Augusta, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Belle Mitchell, Chi-cago to Oswego, corn; prop Ocean, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo. Arrived at elevator—Schr Jessie Scarth, Chicago to Port Colborne, corn. Cleared—Schr S. H. Foster, Buffalo, thence to Chicago, with coal. Chicago, with coal. Wind-west-southwest; brisk.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 4.—Arrived—Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 2, 500-bu corn, 600 bu rye; Gold-Hunter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Zinc City, La-

Salle, 6,000 bu corn.
Cleared—Atlantic, Ottawa, 10,000 ft lumber;
Dapube, Ottawa, 94,695 ft lumber, 3,500 lath;
Morning Light, Ottawa, 60,000 ft lumber; Dolphin, Jollet, 70,840 ft lumber; Champion, Peru, 87, 871 ft lumber; Ed H. Heath. Peru, 75, 000 ft lumber; Elizabeth. Lockport, 5, 163 bu wheat; Orion, Joliet, 72, 791 ft lumber, 50, 000 lath; Mon-itor, Morris, 31, 687 ft lumber; Josia, Joliet, 93, 299 ft lumber, 30, 650 lath; Hercules; Joliet, 41, 299 ft lumber, 30, 650 lath.

LAKE FREIGHTS. The demand was not urgent for grain carriers yesterday, and rates were anchanged. The engagements made were as follows: To Buffalo—The Ketchum, L. A. Law, Saveland, and Kesting. forn at 4%c; schr Donelson and Hall, wheat a Sorn at 4%c; senr Donelson and Hall, wheat at 5c; paop Cieveland, rye; prop Oneida, wheat at 5c; to saraia—Prop City of Concord, corn. To Port Colborne—Schr Lady Dufferin, wheat through. Chpacity—185, 000 bn wheat, 220, 000 bu corn, and 12, 000 bn rye.

Lumber freights are unchanged.

DISMASTED BY COLLISION.

Milwauker, Sept. 4.—A private telegram from Capt. J. E. Calinway, of the schr Myosotis, dated Port Huron, this morning, says: "While in tow of tng Winsiow, at 9 o'clock last night, fifteen miles north, the schr E. M. Portch collided with un, carrying away our mizzenmast, maingaff, mainrigging, and tweaty-two stanchions. It will take five days to repair,"

RAISING CARGO RATES. RAISING CARGO RATES.

Rectal Dissaint to The Tribuna.

DETROT, Mich., Sept. 4.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the carpo-insurance pool to-day the only question considered was that of raising the schedule of cargo rates. No definit action was had, but to-morrow will decide. The members present were: Capt. E. F. Dorr, Buffaio, Chairman; J. J. Clark, Detroit, Secretary; Alfred

A DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES. The linesmen and fromen on the harbor tugs, who are now getting \$30 a month, will probably demand \$40 to-day. They were to have held a meeting last night, but did not do so. They have an understanding, however, in regard to the matter, and unless their demand is complied with they will no doubt quit the boats. The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company is paving \$40, and also a few other tags, but the large majority of the boats are not.

ACCIDENT TO THE MUSKEGON. GRAND HAYEN, Mich., Sept. 4.—When coming into the harbor here this morning, the Goodrich steamer Muskegon blew off her cylinder-head, and will be unable to go out to-night, Repairs are being made as fast as possible, and she may get started before morning.

NAVIGATION NOTES. The schr Trowbridge is overdue.
The schr Kate Darley arrived in yesterday, looking fine.

The bark Naiad left for Milwaukee with her cargo of lumber last evening. Capt. William Kelly, of this port, has gone to come.

The schr Golden Fleece had 888 tons of coal taken out of her in fifteen hours at Voss & hay-

docker's dock.

The lumber-shovers have demanded 20 cents per 1,000 feet for unloading lumber and 25 cents for 1,000 feet for unloading lumber and 25 cents for timber, the new rates to take effect to-day,. The Seamen's Union met at No. 90 West Randolph street last evening, and disposed of the routine business of the month.

The breaking down of the machinery at the Galeus Elevator prevented Capt, Fitzgerald, of the steamship V. H. Ketchum, from finishing his load and getting out last night. There will be about two hours' work to finish him to-day.

The steam-barge Davison towed the James C. King out, bound for Buffalo. Capt. Sinclair, one of our best lake navigators, has command of the Davison at present.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sallings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALE.

Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.

Prop Ketchum, Buffalo, light, State street.

Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Market.

Prop Coonto, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.

Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.

Schr Mentpelier, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.

Schr Mortica, Snamico, lumber, Rush street.

Schr T. A. Scott, Buffalo, sait, Onondage.

Schr Milwaukee Belle, Green Bay, posta, C., B.

& Q.

Schr M. J. Cummings, Cleveland, coal, Madison Schr Kate Gillett, Masonville, ties, Van Buren street.
Schr Ids, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Imperial, Buffalo, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Gecilia, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr W. H. Vanderbilt, Ashtabula, coal, Archer

schr Lilie Pratt. Ludington, lumber, Market. Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, coal, Central Wharf. Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Erie, coal, opposite Market,
Schr Lafrienier, Cleveland, no order.
Schr Kate Darley, Escanaba, ore. Plast-furnacs.
Schr E. J. McVea, Charlotte, coal, Madison street
Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber, Kinzie street.
Senr Conneaut, ____, lumber, Market.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Sovereign, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Mag McRae, Montreal, grain.
Schr James C. King, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Davison, Buffalo, grain. GPI. Frost reported that the grain was not agents, who held lines on the cargo, and, after a carmination. reported that the grain was not desired the start of the earps of the same of the third purpose of isenting to what extent it is damaged, the same of the same of the purpose of isenting to what extent it is damaged, the purpose of isenting to what extent it is damaged, the same of the same of the purpose of isenting to what extent it is damaged, the same of the purpose of isenting to what extent it is damaged, the same of the same of the purpose of isenting to what extent it is damaged, the same of the same

Not Lord De Liste.

than what is known as 'The Empress' Teas.' In these select reunions she will discuss with equal facility the most difficult topics and the most familiar questions. The originality of her views and the bolduess, nav, even temerity, of her opinions astonishes and captivates one. Her language, sometimes incorrect (sic), is full of color not verve. Wooderfully precise in all business discussions, she rises, when engaged in conversation on political or moral topics, to real eloquence. Schr Hungarian, Muskegon, light. Schr May Thompson, White Lake, light. Schr Mary Nau. Oconto, light. Schr Naid, Milwaukee, lumber. Scar Mary Nau. Oconto, licht.
Schr Naiad, Milwankee, lumber.
Schr Asa Childa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Robt. Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Robt. Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Robt. Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Agnes, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Cleveland, Sudalo, sundries,
Schr Jenuy Lind, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jenuy Lind, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mocking Bird, Saugatuek, light.
Schr Jener, Lindington, light.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, light.
Schr Machalen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Selt. Ludington, light.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sunaries.
Schr Mardalena, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Herschel, Ludington, light.
Schr Herschel, Ludington, light.
Schr Herschel, Ludington, light.
Schr Herschel, Ludington, light.
Schr Annie Tomine, Ludington, light.
Schr Annie Tomine, Ludington, light.
Schr Bophia J. Luff, Marinette, light.
Schr Sophia J. Luff, Marinette, light.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Muskegon, light.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee, light.
Prop Norman, Manistee, light.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lizzle A. Law, Buffalo, grain.

sation on political or moral topics, to real eloquence.

"Pious without bigotry, and highly cultivated without being pedantic, she talks on every topic with the greatest abandon,—indeed, perhaps so may be a little too fond of discussion. Very quick by nature, she very frequently lets herself be carried too far in the heat of argument, and this has more than once made her enemies. Her exaggerations, however, are always the result of her love of the good. But, besides the clever woman, the prudent and courageous sovereign, we must show the mother, full of solicitude and tenderness for her son.

"She wished the Prince-Imperial to have a manly education; she has a full account given to her of his work, and follows the progress of his studies, thus assisting, as it were, from day to day at the growth of this young mind, at the mental development which, in the case of an heir to such brilliant prospecta, is the guarantee of a splendid future."

THE LAW OF MATRIMONY.

Latte Rock (Ark.) Gasette.

Yesterday morning an old negro man arrived in the city from St. Louis in search of his behouse the old man, stiff with rheumatism, hob-bled up the narrow steps and fell against the door, which, yielding to the weight of his body, opened. Sitting near the window was a tail, bony woman. Near the fireplace, rubbing a fiddle with a greasy woolen rag, sat a man.

"It seems ter me like," said the visitor, drop-ping down on a trunk, "that you uster be my wife afore de Wah."

"Bless de Lord," exclaimed the woman, "it's beginnin' to hitch onto me in de same direc-tion."

"What does dis grankin' mean?" spid the last husband, dropping the fag and throwing

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

MISS BANGS.
St. Louis Times-Journal.
The beauteous, baxom Bertha Bangs
Is one of our dixinest girls.
She bangs the doors, and bangs the chairs,
And likewise bangs her auburn curls.

She bangs on the planny, too, And bangs upon her light guitar: But oh! of all the bangs she bangs She mostly bangs her suburn hair.

O banging, bonneins, buxom beile, The poet's lyre with raptare twangs, Responsive to the influence Of thy beloved and beauteous bangs. NAPOLEON'S SHETCH OF EUGENIE.

Whitehall Review (London).

An extraordinary chain of circumstances has put us in possession of the following interesting document,—the portrait of the Empress Eugenie, drawn by her august consort, Napo-

to a journal long since dead, known as the Diz Decembre, and a copy of the paper containing it is not to be found now in the public market. The sketch was written entirely by the hand of Napoleon 11L, and as such is of historic in-

"To-morrow is the fete day of the Empress, so it will not be out of place to dedicate a few lines to her. Spanish by birth, and the daugh-ter of a great patricism house, some public organs would seem to take every pains to represent her as being imbued with the most intolerant religious fanaticism, and, in fact, with all the prejudices of nobility. What good is it to occupy one of the first thrones of the universe if one is misunderstood in this way? A short sketch of her life will put her before the public in her true colors. The father of the Empress Eugenie was the Comte de Montijo, one of the few Spaniards who, being inspired with passion-ate devotion to the Emperor, followed him through all his campaigns. Taking part as he did in our triumpha as in our reverses, and crippled with wounds, he was one of the last to combat the enemies of France on the hights of the Buttes de Chaumont. Retiring to private life on the downfall of the Empire, he kept his

life on the downfall of the Empire, he kept his Napoleonic sentiments, and ere long his liberal opinions made him the object of persecution on the part of Ferdinand VII.

"In 1838 the Contesse Montijo came to Paris with her two danghters, and placed them in one of our largest educational institutions. Brought up at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, she who was one day destined to be Empiress of the French, and who was then called the Comtesse de Teba, learned as it were French at the same time as her native tongue, Spanish. A few years later the Montijo family returned to Spain, where the Count died. Left under the wing of their mother, the two young girls received from her that complement of education which completes a Jady's training and prepares her for her entree into society.

pletes a lady's training and prepares her for her entree into society.

"All those who visited Madrid at that time must remember that hospitable salon which the intellectual leaders of every country—diplomatists, writers, and artists—would seem to have made a place of rendezvous. A grande dame, who was justly famous for her intellectual qualities and her affability, the Countesse Mentijo, did the honors of the salon, of which her two daughters were the chief ornaments. Ere long the eldest espoused the Duc d'Albe. The youngest was remarked not only because of her great wit and intelligence, but for the amicable and lovable qualities of her heart. Frequently surrounded by persons animated with sentiments of a different epoch, her precocious intellect prompted her to reject what she could not approve of in their opinions, and, whether owing to recollections of the years passed near her father, or to the influence of her Franch education, or finally to the power and vigor of her own personal convictions, she was frequently heard in intimate reunions boldly to defend the cause of progress and the new ideas. Her lively imagination sought food for these noble aspirations towards the beautiful and useful, and she was often seen poring for hours at a time over the works of Fourier. Her friends nicknamed her lauphingly La Phalansterienne, but every one admired this young girl of 18 who was to such a degree interested in social problems, and who seemed to be preparing herself by study and meditation for some great and mysterious destiny.

"One curious incident in her life is worthy of being chronicled. Always full of sympathy for those who are suffering, and by nature feeling compassion for the oppressed, she was insoired with a secret sympathy for the Prince, who, a victim of his convictions, was a prisoner at Ham, and, not withstanding her extreme youth, she begged her mother to bring him some consolation. The Comtesse Montijo, it is said, had decided on undertaking this pious pilgrimage when her plans were suddenly cha entree into society.
"All those who visited Madrid at that time

sight of in the celat of the Crown of France. The Empress remains a woman of simple and natural tastes. After her visit to the cholera oatients at Amiens nothing seemed to surprise her more than the murmur of applause which from every side greeted her rourageous venture. In the end, indeed, this even annoyed her. The lot of the unhappy classes most especially is forever exciting her interest, and she likes to busy herseif about what are termed to-day 'Œuvres, sociables,' Every one knows with what efficacious activity she took part in the reorganization of the prison for children, in that of the Societies de Sauvetage, and in the regime of the charitable institutions. She founded the society for the advancing of money to children who work, and how many generous reforms she is now pushing forward, and with what marvellous perseverance! One can always find in her a little of the young 'Phalansterienne.' The

lous perseverance! One can always find in her a little of the young 'Phalansterienne.' The condition of women preoccupies her in a most emineht degree; she endeavors to ameliorate and alleviate it, and if necessary she intends decorating Ross Bonheur.

"Twice during the Italian war, and during the Emperor's voyage to Algiers, she has been Rezent, and all know with what moderation, with what political tact, and with what justice she exercised the Viceregal functions.

"When in private life the Empress gives herself up to serious reading, and one may even say that no question of economy or finance is unknown to her. It is charming to hear her discuss these difficult problems with the most competent authorities. Literature, history, and art are as frequently the subject of her causeries, and at Complegne nothing is more delightful than what is known as 'The Empress' Teas.' In these select runnions she will discuss with equal facility the most difficult to the content of the content of

The peer who pleaded "the privileges of his order" in bar of a suit for 48 shillings' worth of coal turns out not to be Lord De Lisle, the descendant of Sir Philip Sidney. The matter has been the subject of grave discussion in both houses of Parliament, the Government officers have been officially questioned about it and gave solemnly cautious replies, and the London Standard, which was sued for libel, admits that it was not Lord De Lisle, of the line of the Sidneys, who was the party in the case. But there was such a case as that described in the court mentioned, and it is not denied that the other circumstances were as stated. All the papers gave the defendant as Lord De Lisle, of Penshurst, and no correction was made for several days. Even now there seems to be a mysterious reticence as to the real defendant who pleaded "the privileges of his order" against the bill for a ton or so of coals. fore-the-War wife. The old man went off into the War with his master, but, undergoing a change politically, deserted him and embraced the emancipation cause, and now, after so long a time, he comes back to the scenes of his childhood. After making a great many inquiries he learned that his wife had married again and that she and her husband were living down on Second street. Arriving at the designated house the old man, stiff with rheumatism, hob-Everts Amused.

Busion Berold.

Secretary Everts, who rarely smiles at the indicrous, is said to have laughed immoderately when told that Mr. Conkling disapproved of his later beautiful Motimos Indicated.

the fiddle on the bed. "Splain yourselvez."

"Dis 'oman uster be my nat'ral wife, and I've come beah ter see if we can't make some sorter 'rangements in regards to ft."

"Ole man," said the last edition of matrimony, "de bes' and mos' p'lite thing is for yer to go 'way an' ten' ter yer business. Dis 'oman an' myself understands each oder putty tolerable well, an' de bes' thing is fer yer to leve us."

"Daniel," said the woman, "when yer was young yer was a pretty squar sort of feller, but now de rheumatiz have cotch yer, and fore God I doan' wanter rheaumatized man. Dan, you's bow-laigged at de bes'. 'Sides all dat, I'se changed my 'ligion."

"Let me sight yer to a parable in de law, 'cordin to Blackstone," said the second husband. "De fir's deed am de las' will am de mos' powerful. De fir's deed am subject to de las' will. Wasn't it a deed when yeu married dis 'oman' wan't de ack of marryin' her a deed!"

"Tibber shoah," said the first husband, reflectingly.

"Wan't our marriage a will! Wan't it de 'oman's will dat she married me? Answer de question squariy."

"Yes."

"Wal't our marriage a will! Wan't it de 'oman's will den, 'cordin' to de law, de 'oman's 'wan't and hand and the first husband, reflectingly.

"Yes."

"Wal't our marriage a will! Wan't it de 'oman's will den, 'cordin' to de law, de 'oman's 'wan't and hand and the first husband, reflectingly.

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Yes."

"You may talk about equality and all that sort of thing. but until a woman can go a week's one proposed and solution of the content of the law, in response to the inquiry whether she was quick, she replied: "Oh! so quick in any the south of the solution of the law, in response to the inquiry whether she was quick, she replied: "Oh! so quick in want of the solution of the solu

"Hober shoan," said the birst hubband, averaged in the law of the law of the law, de 'oman's will dat she married me? Answer de question squariy."

"Yes."

"Well den, 'cordin' to de law, de 'oman's mine."

"Dat's a fac', Dan," said the woman.

"Ain't yer gwine to give me no allum money!" asked Dan.

"De law don't mention that," said the victorious husband. torious husband.

Dan arose from the trunk and looked around the room. A tear stood in his eye. Suddenly his face brightened.

4 Gin' me dat catfish over dar, an' I'll leave

"De law don't mention de fish, but I'll gin' it ter you."

Daniel picked up the fish, ran his finger through its gills, and passed out into the street.

THE AGEING FLIRT. She was supreme five years ago. But five years have told upon her complexion and her beauty, while the young men who adored her are young men still, and woo her little chit of a sister, who seems to her only fit for the governess and the children's dinner. The retrospect is not pleasant. She thinks of time wasted, of honest hearts toyed with, embittered, reed, of honest hearts toyed with, embittered, rejected. She has seen, one by one, pretty girls of not half her beauty or style reaped and garnered by the proper husbandmen. And now she stands out rejected, abandoned, and in the cold. The retrospect is not pleasant. But how about the prospect? It is sadder still. There is the gay music, the bright rooms, the polished floors. Still her name figures on the invitation-cards, though she knows that she is asked not for her own, but for her sister's sake. She might indeed give up the game and retire with the dignity of years. But the dignity of years is an indignity for her. She cannot take the hint of the period, or read the handwriting with which Time autographs her brow. She saill haunts the bright scenes—a sorry sight. Superannuated beaus graphs her brow. She siill haunts the bright scenes—a sorry sight. Superanouated beaus and timid striplings fail to her lot. It begins to become very dreary. Still she trips it on a toe which perhaps never was fantastic, and has certainly long since ceased to be light. Whatever may be her faults, no one can deny that she has courage and perseverance. People would almost wish that she had neither. For the world is a selfish world, and people who give dances like to see fresh faces and lovely figures in the ball-room. Here is the third stage of the life of the firt. It is not a pleasant picture to look at. It is not—except from the moralizing cynic's point of view—an agreeable object to contemplate. Quick! let us dismiss the company. Let our guests hurry home. The dawn comes breaking through the windows. The musicians are tired. The waterman has let his lamps out. The bright sun is in the heavens. And here comes the pretty, fresh young girl, her face beaming with

san is in the heavens. And here comes the pretty, fresh young girl, her face beaming with the roses of youth and health, and it may be love, to thank her kind hostess for a pleasant evening. The old firt takes charge of the little creature that London society will soon turn into a young fiirt. The admiring beaus escort both down to their carriage-door, and the coachman drives home by the park. The blackbirds are piping loudly in Kensington Gardens. The market gardeners are reposing on flat forms of cabbages and salads that the sleepy horses are mechanically dragging to the great mart at Covent Garden. It is just another ball got through, but the season is at its hight, and there are many more to follow. Perhaps the elder sister might give one word of advice to the younger, and warn her before it is too late of the fate of a faded old fiirt.

ner-party of twelve, and on the morning of the appointed day, when conferring with the head servant, a very accomplished and welltrained waiter, she discovered that one of the trained waiter, she discovered that one of the twelve stiver shells in which scalloped cysters were to be served had been misplaced. Rigid search for the missing article having proved unavailing, the lady decided that, sooner than give up that particular course, she would simply decline cysters when they were handed her, and so the eleven shells would be sufficient. It happened that when the cysters were served at dinner by the same accomplished attendant, his mistress was engaged in a very animated conversation with one or two of her neighbors, and, forgetting her determination, she took one of the shells of one or two of her neighbors, and, forgetting her determination, she took one of the shells of oysters and set it before herself. If the servant's heart fell in consternation at this he gare ao external sign of it, but, speaking in tones distinct though low, said respectfully: "Excuse me, madam, but you said I was to remind you that the doctor forbade your eating oysters." His mistress laughed, and returned the oyster to the waiter, saying in exolanation to her guests, "I am so absent-minded that I have to engage Thomas to remember things for me sometimes," which, indeed, was litterally true. After the dinner was over the story was told by the lady to one of her guests, from whom the present writer had it.

IN A QUANDABY. A Paris newspaper prints the following: "Monsieur the Editor: You ask if it is just to re-establish divorce. Can the question be

seriously put? "I have three daughters, monsieur. It was my duty to marry off all three. This was not one without trouble.

"At last, it is done. I thought that I was about to lead a peaceful life.

"But it is otherwise. I am told that divorce will be voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

"If this is so my daughters, who are unbappy in their homes, will get divorces—that is certain; and when they are divorced they will wish to meet again. "Behold me compelled to furnish them with three new husbands.
"I trust that your journal will receive this protest of a father of a family."

EXPECTANCY. M. Quad.

A belated pedestrian going up Fort street east at a late hour the other night thought he observed a figure crouching in the latticed porch covering a front door. The matter had a suspicious look, and he haited and looked over

suspicious look, and he haited and looked over the fence.

"Go on, now!" called the voice of a female through the gloom.
"Do you live there?" inquired the man.
"Indeed I do."
"Can't you get in?"
"Indeed I can."
"Well, what are you waiting for?" he asked after a nause.

after a pause.

"What for?" she demanded. "Would a respectable woman be crooked over here at this hour of the night with a club in her hand if she didn't expect her husband every blessed minute?"

FEMININE NOTES. Aphorism by a perfectly reckless belle: "Be flirtuous and you will be happy." An individual who called his first daughter Kate, when his wife surprised him with another girl promptly christened her Duplicate.

of Pompeli are of light make, as if constructed for woman's use. Those old appears knew their little business. Miss Penney was saved from drowning by Jonathan Smith. In equity she belongs to Smith from this time hereafter, becaused a Penney saved is a Penney earned.

All the axes and bucksaws found in the ruins

aved is a Penney earned.

An agricultural society offered a premium for "the best mode of irrization," which was printed "irritation" by mistakes whereupon an honest farmer sent his wife to elaim the prize. The young King of Spain goes around with his arm in a sling. He gives out that he fell from a carriage, but it's noticeable that the Madrid Female Archery Club has disbanded. An old farmer intent on maxing his will was asked by the lawyer the name of his wife, when he gravely replied: "Well, indeed, I really don't recollect want it is; we've been married for in-

You may talk about equality and all that sort of thing, but, until a woman can go a week's journey with no other baggage than a clean handkerchief and a tooth-brush, she can never hope to occupy a position upon the same eralted plane with us who are Nature's lords of the universe.—Exchange.

AMERICAN GIBLS ABROAD.

A Tribute to the Beauty of Uncle Sam's Daughters — Everything Against Them When They Arrive on Foreign Shores— Their Bad Manners and Proneness to

Fitrtation—Their Mothers.

London Mayfair.

It is doubtful whether any country in the world produces so many pretty girls as America, and it is certain that some of the prettiest in the world are Americans. The fact is indisputable peculiarities of Venus, as a goddess, that there could be no doubt whatever about her beauty. There was a great deal to be said for Juno, as she swept along with that stately peacock trailing its tail on the sward; and it was impossible ing its tail on the sward; and it was impossible to deny the attractions of Minerva; still, the moment Venus came into the field, Paris held out his hand and put the apple in hers. So it is with the pocket-edition of the goddess which the busy city of Bunkum and Shoddy publishes in wholesale quantities. The little New York beauty is irresistible so long as she keeps her mouth shut, and almost irresistible even when she opens it. Everything seems to be against her. "Give me blood," said the aristocratic, pre-eminently carnivorous old lady who met young David Copperfield and asked him whether he went much perfield and asked him whether be went much into society,—"give me blood; there's nothing like blood." Most people would agree, in a limited sense. We know the beauty of our own aristocracy, and attribute it largely to high birth and good breeding. We know the dignity and bearing of an Austrian lady, and the com and bearing of an Austrian lady, and the commonplace comcliness of a little German parvenu. We have our pet theories, ready cut out and dry, and can apply them to every case. The iion and the unicorn are fighting for this crown of beauty, and up comes the little Yankee belle and knocks them both down. The impartial Paris (in a suit of dittos), standing with his hands in his pockets on the Rhime boat, and not paying the slightest attention to the scenery, but looking at the pretty girls of all the countries in the world, singles out the New York Venus in a moment. He has not a doubt but he is right, and she thinks that he's an excellent judge.

the roses of youth and health, and it may be love, to thank her kind hostess for a pleasant evening. The old firt takes charge of the little creature that London society will soon turn into a young fiirt. The admiring beams escort both down to their carriage-door, and the coachman drives home by the park. The blackbirds are piping loudly in Kensington Gardens. The market gardeners are reposing on flat forms of cabbages and saiads that the sleepy horses are mechanically dragging to the great mart at Covent Garden. It is just another ball got through, but the season is at its hight, and there are many more to follow. Perhaps the elder sister might give one word of advice to the younger, and warn her before it is too late of the fate of a faded old flirt.

TACT ON THE HALF-SHELL.

Detroit Free Press.

Whatever this subtle attribute may be called,—this happy knack of saying and doing exactly the best thing that can be said and done under the circumstances,—it is certainly a highly valuable one in every department of life. A lady of this city recently issued invitations for a dinner-party of twelve, and on the morning of control of the circumstances,—it is certainly a highly valuable one in every department of life. A lady of this city recently issued invitations for a dinner-party of twelve, and on the morning of control of the circumstances.—it is certainly a highly valuable one in every department of life. A lady of this city recently issued invitations for a dinner-party of twelve, and on the morning of control of the control of the company of the control knows a great deal, and certainly makes no secret of her exocitions and her absolute realism protects her from and her absolute realism protects her from come of the bad effects of the produces of the bad effects of the produce of the property affords a delightful view, but the incumbrances are heavy—uncommonly heavy.

It is just at this season of the year that the property affords a delightful trip of triumba and bleasure. Not, indeed, that they think much of the English, or care at all for our sights and institutions. They believe in Albani and Kellogg, in Mark Twain and Hawthorne, in Tiffany, in Sothern, and in Leland. London is the first big city they see, but for them it is only a halting loace. They submit to be taken to its few places of resort. They regard Westminster Abbey as having to a second-hand appearance, and think the Langham Hotel small and dirty. They are very lively in their criticism of English girls, whom they pronounce for the most part to be "gawkies." Rotten Row is tolerable, and the Royal Academy a wonderful place for a headache. The conscientious parents take them down the river to the rower "to improve their minds"; but their dresses are so spoilt in the steamer, and the display of "mind" on Tower hill is so very triffing, that there is scarcely snything to minorous parents take them down the river to the rower "to improve their minds"; but their dresses are so spoilt in the steamer, and the display of "mind" on Tower hill is not very triffing, that there is acarcely snything to minorous parents and the steamer, and the steamer of the steamer of the steamer, and the steamer of the steamer of

zens of New York who do come aver the Atlantic are, no doubt, excellent men of business, but have very little is common with Apollo or Antinous. Ferhaps, after all, the English girls are not so bad. Possibly they may not be such gawkies as they are said to loca. If they are, one fact is at least clear: they soon grow out of it. American beauty has some consolation even for a jealous English critic. He must admire it. He casnot deay it. It is not a matter to argue about or dispute. The little New York parvenu, with an ancestry that throve on shoddy, and a parentage that grew rich on petroleum, has, potwithstanding these satecodents, a beauty that is at once captivating and refined. And yet there is consolation for the English art. "I had searcely taken orders for a year," says the dear, delightful Vicar of Wakefield, "before I began to think seriously of matrimouy, and chose my wife, as she did her wedding-dress, not for a fine, glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well." When we look at the New York beauty, brilliant in stik, and then turn to the faded, worn-out mother dingy in alpaca, we may feel perfectly cartain that Dr. Primrose would not have crossed the Atlantic for his bride.

LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON OF MASBY'S "WIDOW BEDOTT."

BURGESS & LOCKE COMBINATION, In Nasby's (D. R. Locke's) Four-Act Comedy,

HOOLEY'S. HOOLEY'S A GENUINE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH!

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. DENMAN THOMPSON

"JOSHUA WHITCOMB," Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday MATINEES, until further notice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
51 South Clark-st.

ding-room only. The Auditorium filed with lact OLIO, VARLETY, PANTONIAE.
Fror eventing at 8 o'clock, including Sunday,
Matiness Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday for ladee
and familion at 2 o'clock; doors open at 1 o'clock.
Fopular prices, 75, 50, 38, 28, and 18 cents.
Box office open from 10 to 4 o'clock.

HAMLIN'S THEATER.
Clark's, between Washington and Randolph.
Will open for the Season of 1879 and 1880, SATURDAY EVENING, Sopt. 6, with an entire New Stack Company of Dramatic Actors of scinowledged ability in a Charming Emotional Drama entitled MAGNOLIA, the White Slave!

M'CORMICK HALL. uncement Extraordinary! Col. A. Y. HARPER,

will address the citizens of Chicago MONDAY EVEN-ING, Sept. 8. on States Rights, Reconstruction, Sambo, The Yazoo Affair, etc.

owing to the usual Friday services of the Chur-SATURDAY, SEPT. 6. LAST MATINES AND NIGHT OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

PARK-PLACE PAVILION, Corner Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Gre THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

BY THE FULL Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place very Tuesday and Friday during the summer second.

MEDICAL KIDNEY COMPLAINT

KIDNEYWORT

AS A SPRING MEDICINE

TO BENT. To Rent, IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third

floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW.

8 Tribune Building. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STATE LINE To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Petral, and Local Garry from S. Y., very Theories, Pine Online S. 10 Ftb. according to escoundation. Second Case 340. Steerage, S.A. AUSTIN, BALDWIP & CO.; 72 Brossiway, S. Januari 100 thousands, a. C. 10 JOHN BLEUEN, Western Manager,

HAVERLY'S THEATER

NEIL BURGESS

WIDOW BEDOTT:
OR, A HUNT FOR A HUSBAND.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays half night prices
Monday-Neturn of TUNY PASTOR and BOULL
COMPANY.

MAHN'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY,

And Final Performances of

FATINITZA.

Every Evening at 8, Wednesday and Suturday at 2.
Popular Prices—25c. 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Ratinese,
25c and 50c.

Next Week—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

With New and Magnificent Scenery and Mechanical Ex-fects. Preceding the Drama a oill of Amazina Spe-cialites will be introduced and A.M.A.N. WILL. BE SHOT From an Enormous Cannon. Get your seats early and avoid the rush. Box-Office open all day Saturday.

"OKOLONA STATES,"

Tickets, with reserved seats 50 cents. For sale sustanday Morning at Chicago Music Co. 's, 152 State-st. MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT

MONDAY, SEPT. 8. AT THE UNION PARK COM-

GRAND CONCERT CHICAGO ORCHESTRA. Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.

Piles, Constipation,

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero. Vt., says, enses of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted it charm. It has done better than any remody I ever used. I have prescribed it for PHLER with affect having cured averal very had summy year inter he says "it has saver fulled." Thomands who have been carred when all emeans have fulled, testify to the remarkable yet his greet remedy has in averaged in the same and a calor disease.

ALL abould USE IT. It nets mildly, but envely, on the liver and bowels, removing all marked scoretions, and by its great Tonic powers restoring the feeling of strength and vigor which is natural to every healthy person.

There is no one but what needs just such a remody to do away with the natural torper of the system after passing through the winter.

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no spirit, being prepared in pure water.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or we will mail a nackage,
pre-said, an reschyteffice price,
one deliar.

WELLS, RICHARDON & CO.,
Proprietars,
Burlington, Vt.

Willis, of Milwaukee, is rojourning dge N. M. Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, Is.

J. J. Hogan, Mayor of LaCrosse, Wia, A C. H., J. S., and H. E. Corbett, of London

re guests of the Pacific. F. Driscoll, editor of the St. Paul Pres, is one

red at the Tremont. H. K. Davis and a party of five from Oakland,

unel W. Piercy, of the California Theatre, an Francisco, is a guest of the Tremont.

for lounging on duty.

Ald Clark yesterday returned from an extended pleasure trip, in which he took in the Eastern cities and watering-places. Senator Matt H. Carpenter, James Coleman, and J. M. Rust, of Wisconsin, were domiciled at

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were \$27,967, apirits contributing \$22,396, tobacco and cigars \$4,462, and beer \$698.

There is still a large outflow of silver from the Sub-Treasury, \$7,000 being the amount yesterday. The redemptions were \$2,000.

The Foundlings' Home thankfully acknowledge the receipt of \$4, the proceeds of an entertainment given by Misses Alice G., Jennie W., and Eila B.

W. S. Spiers, General Manager of the Toledo, oris & Warsaw Railroad, and John Given, meral Manager of the Keckuk & Des Moines ilroad, are at the Sherman.

Congressmen Aldrich and Davis vesterday sited the new Custom-House, and went away fished that they could make a favorable report their return to Washington.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by annase, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribars Building), was at 8 a. m., 63 deg.; 10 a. m., 6; 12 m., 69; 8 p. m., 64. Baromer at 8 a. m., 29.50; 7 o. m., 29.55.

Mr. E. M. Turner, the publisher of the Union Park Banner, non-suited the case against A. M. Wright yesterday, and thus abandoned his claim or \$25 for "political services." He was unable prove that Mr. Wright contracted the bill.

The Mexican Veteran Club beld a meeting at the Pacific last evening, but transacted no busi-ness beyond making some preliminary arrange-ments for the meeting of the State Association, Sept. 11 and 12, the program for which has been already published in THE TRIBUNE.

sept. It and to the property of the bonds of A. Knisely & Co., the contrictors for the former and inthing on the new Custom-House, who will commence work at once and finish in about six weeks. The bids for plastering were opened yesterday at Washington, and the work will closely follow the lathing.

Coroner Mann yesterday afternoon beld an nquest upon John Mather, 38 years of age, who was run over by a Northwestern Railroad engine on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near the Paulina-street crossing. A verdict of acciental death was returned. An inquest was also held upon an unknown colored man at the Margue, who was found drowned in the lake at the foot of Van Buren street.

meeting of printers who are out of a job how, and who are under the impression they don't get work because of the nostility infairness of the foremen of the various paper offices, was to have been held yester-ittersoon at No. 7 Clark street, where it proposed to devise some means of bettering condition and providing employment for memployed. There were very few present, ver, and the meeting was a good deal of a

ry quiet but exceedingly pleasant wedok place last evening when Mr. Charles
hony, son of the Hon. Elliott Anthony,
ited for better for worse to Miss Mary
at the residence of the bride's parents,
Obio street, at 7:30 p. m. Dr. McMullen med the marriage ceremony, and two later the happy couple started off on a moon trip. None but the relatives and the friends of the bride's mother neces-gan avoidance of all disalay. Neverthe-hose who were absent manifested their rethose who were absent manifested their re-rd in the shape of a large number of unusu-

The North-Side Street-Railway Company has gun the long-needed improvement of relaying tracks from Clark street bridge to Chicago enue. The track was relaid and the street reved soon after the fire, the work being rather rriedly done, and, as a result, the street has en in had condition for some time past. To been in bad condition for some time past. To patch it would be throwing away money. So the Company has decided to make a clean thing of it, and to improve the street all the way from Chicago avenue south to the viaduct. Cars will run on both sides of the break, so as to diminish the inconvenience as much as possible, and a number of extra cars will also be but in the Wells atreet line, so as to help as much as possible.

There are now in Chicago and vicinity about 25,000 Norwegisb-American citizens, many of them old residents, who came here many years ago. The "old settlers" of their number have arranged for a reunion to-day at Chicago Avenue Fark, in the northwestern part of the city. All old settlers of Norwegian nativity and their families and friends are expected to participate. The reunion will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continue until 11 o'clock in the night. There will be addresses by well-known citizens, music by the Norwegian Band and by singing societies, refreshments, etc. Several hundred Norwegians from Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and elsewhere from "out of town" will be present: take part on the occasion. All old settlers of eyery nationality are invited.

casion. All old settlers of every nationality are invited.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons met last evening in the clubroom of the Tremont House. The President, Dr. Hedges, occupied the chair. Prof. C. Adams read a report on Congenital Tumors of the Larynx, which elicited a good deal of discussion, and a number of reports of actual cases by Drs. Duncan, Miller, Von Tagen, Woodward, Woodyatt, Delamater, and the President. Dr. T. D. Williams ventilated the subject of defective sewerare, riving facts and figures as to the extent and effects of the impurity in our lake water. An interesting iscussion followed, and Drs. Williams, Took er, Von Tagen, Duncan, and Hobart were appointed a committee to report on the subject at the October meeting. Dr. Duncan gave his experience in the treatment of hay-fever, and described his method of management, which has proved outle successful. Drs. Ely and Adams were appouted a Committee on Pathological Anatomy, after which the Academy adjourned.

Col. W. D. Whipple, the Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. Sheridan, has returned from a two months' trip along the Missouri, to the Reckies, Salt Lake City, and return. Starting at Bismarck, he visited on his way up the river Fort Stevenson, Berthold, Baford, Peck, and other posts. He inspected Fort Assintboine, where the Eighteenth Infantry and two companies of cavalry are stationed, and was much pleased with the brogress of the new works at that solut. The troops are camped outside of the line of the works, and when winter comes most of them will be withdrawn, as the post is not completed sufficiently to provide winter quarters for more than a fee companies. This post is situated at an important post, as it is in the direct line of the usual trail from Canada to the settlements on this side of the line. Leaving Fort Peck, the Colonel visited the National Park and the Gayese region, near Yellowstone Lake. The party returned via Salt Lake City and the Pacific Railroad.

The Wast Side Natatorium, or

rife Railroad.

THE WEST SIDE HATATORIUE, or Swimming-School, in the new building at No. 505 West Madison street, contained a large andience, including many ladies, last evening, the occasion being the third annual ladies symming contest, an exhibition both novel and arcting, and which demonstrated the proficiency of the young misses who have been under the instruction of Dr. Kadish and his assistants. The first contest was for grace and correctness of motion for pupils of the present estate. The first contest was for grace and correctness of motion for pupils of the present estate. The first contest was for grace and correctness of motion for pupils of the present estate. The first contest was for grace and correctness of motion for pupils of the present estate. The first contest was for grace and correctness of motion for pupils of the present estate. The first contest was for grace and correctness of motion for pupils of the present estate. The first contest was for grace and correctness of motion for pupils of the present estate. The first contest was for grace and correctness of motion for pupils of the pupils. The first prize is decide between Miss Mand Wiswell and Alias Emma Magous for the tirst prize, they swam another length of the bath together, and the first named was awarded the palm, a gold media, and the other a silver medial. In a contest of speed for girls under 1b for one length Georgia Wild took the first prize, a gold ring, and Lalu Furst the second.

Coll. Harpen, and his Lilits Johnson showed her superfority over all the others by beating her eart best compection half a length of the bath, taking the first prize, a gold media, and the second.

Coll. Harpen, and his argressive and outspoken written, and his argressive and outspoken has written, and his argressive and outspoken the profit of the price of the price

of Democrate and Republicans, and the pecu-iarity of his lecture will be that each side will be pleased with the siaps given the other, and will, therefore, put up patiently with any pun-ishment which it itself may receive. If the Colonel talks as he writes—and it is understood be does—it will be a pretty lively oration, and too well worth listening to.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$1,773 from the Water Department; \$446 from the Collector; and \$200 from the Comptroller.

Collector; and \$200 from the Comptroller.

Commissioner De Wolf visited the Stock-Yards vesterday in a semi-official capacity, and upon his return said the sanitary improvements were "the best he ever saw." He reports that everything has been cleaned up. the buildings whitewashed, and that the transformation within a few months is gratifying and astounding. Supt. Kirkland received further proposals from the new City-Hall contractors@esterday to put bond stones in certain piers and solidify certain others, but he would not give them to the press. They were laid before the Mayor, however, and this morning the two will visit the building and come to some conclusion as to what is to be done.

Commissioner Waller vesterday agreed to

Commissioner Waller yesterday agreed to lop off the heads of four of the old employes in the Water Department, and promises to put his resolve into effect to-day. The change will be "for the good of the party," as it is becoming apparent that, unless certain wards are looked to, Mr. Harrison will not be able to carry certain wards in the Convention next year.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: To F. H. Winston to erect six two-story dwellings corner of Chicago ave-nue and Pine street, to cost \$24,000; to J. A.

Raggo'to erect a two-story dwelling corner of Prairie avenue and Thirty-fifth street, to cost \$3,500; and to Free Kobbeler to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 112 Hickory street, to cost \$2,000.

The Police Committee and Comptroller Gur-

The Police Committee and Comptroller Gurney visited and examined yesterday alternoon the various lots which have been offered the city on the West Side for a new police station. They took a liking to two of those looked at, but no conclusion was reached. These were the one on the southwest corner of Green and Washington, for which \$30,000 is asked, and one further up the same street, and near Halsted, for which \$10,500 is wanted.

Aid. Sanders is in luck. He was the winner of a gold watch at the fair at St. Mary's Church Wednesday evening. His opponents for the prize were Aid. Dixon, ex-Mayor Colvin, Assistant Postmaster Squiers, and all of the other candidates for County Treasurer, and he came in the race at the end and beat the field, and this after having sport considerable in the interest of the others. The result was an entire surprise to him, but it is not thought that it will executage him to become a candi-

entire surprise to him, but it is not thought that it will encourage him to become a candidate for Treasurer this fall, although some are saying that it means nothing less.

The Health Officer vesterday condemned nineteen "piggy sows," which were hanging in Anderson's meat-market, Jackson stree. It appears that a man named Baglev, a "scalper," bought the hogs after they had been rejected at the Stock-Yards packing-bouses at a greatly reduced price,—one cent per pound,—and took them to Flemming's slaughter-house, where he had them dressed for the market, and sent to Anderson for sale. As soon as Mr. Anderson discovered the imposition he was indignant, and turned the meat over to the contractor for removing dead animals, and he is in nowise to blame in the matter.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Treasurer sold Hyde Park pro

Christian Anderson and William Kelly wer

Assistant-State's-Attorney Weber returned

from a trip to Colorado Wednesday, and re-

The bastardy case of Augusta W. Anderson

ty Court, the plaintiff having accepted a cash payment for her loss of virtue.

Emery Storrs showed up at the building yes-terday, after his Eastern trip, and secured a writ of habeas corpus in the matter of Ed Guerin and one of his pals, jailed for larceny.

State's Attorney Mills was presented with a handsome marble clock yesterday in honor of his Slat birthday. The donors were Messrs. Weber, Baker, and Starkey, all connected with Mr. Mills' office.

Judge Barnum issued a special veptre for a Grand Jury yesterday. At the time the ventre snould have been issued the County Board was enjoying a vacation, hence the duty devolved upon Judge Barnum. There is nothing of apecial interest to come before the Jury.

William Morehouse, who is in jail by the act of a party named Crowhurst, petitioned for a release in the County Court yesterday, and the case was continued to Sept. 12, the petitioner being released on bond. James Turbit confessed judgment in the same court in favor of D. H. Hickson for \$310.

THE AUDIPHONE.

A MOST SATISFACTORY TEST.

In the pariors of the First Methodist Church yesterday afternoon Mr. Richard Rhodes, the inventor of the audiphone, submitted his instrument to some severs and very interesting tests, in the presence of a number of people, including Mr. G. C. Tallerdy, of the Medical Times, Dr. T. W. Brophy, Prof. Swing, Mr. M. L. Stone, and Mr. Gray, of the Interior. Already The Traisung has contained a brief account of this wonderful invention, and the interest it has awakened among deaf people is but a revival of that over the announcement made a year or so ago by Edison when he declared himself the discoverer of an appliance by which the man or woman whose ears were utterly useless should be able to hear, not only ordinary conversation, but should be able to appreciate the pleasures of music. When Edison failed to fulfill his promises, people generally, and many medical men, too, scouted the idea of ever being able to reach the point which the inventor of the quadrupler telegraph thought he had reached; but Mr. Rhodes, a deaf man himself, when

THE AUDIPHONE.

erty for taxes vesterday.

sumed his duties yesterday.

The Cor

fever were reported yesterday.

About \$30,000 worth of scrip was rede Six new cases of diphtheria and one of scarlet The Mayor was absent from the rookery mo

unper teeth, and the vibrations received on its surface are conveyed by the medium of the teeth to the acoustic herves, and produce upon them an action similar to the action produced by sound upon the drum of the ear.

In addition to experiments made yesterday with people who were not completely devoid of hearing two boys were made to hear the human voice for the first time in their lives. One, 17 years of age, was deaf and dumb, while the other was about 15, and, although he could speak, he was perfectly deaf. At first the sounds were strange to them, but after a little they signified that they could hear them distinctly, and understand perfectly that they were sounds. Of course, in order that they may comprehend what the meaning of the words spoken is they will have to be taught. Medical men and others were charmed with the experiments, they admired the simplicity of the invention, and there certainly now appears to be no earthly reason why the deaf should remain deaf. of the day yesterday on private business.

Patrojman Jarvis D. Farnsworth, of West
Lake Street Station, was discharged yesterday

SPELLING REFORM.

CONPLETING THE ORGANIZATION.

The Chicago Spelling-Reform Association held another meeting at the Palmer House last evening, to complete the organization. There were fifteen members present. Mr. Hibbard pre-

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported through Mr. O. E. Vale, recommend ng the sdoption of the same rules as those of the National Association, that the meetings neld every other month, that in November to be the annual one. The fee was fixed at \$1.50. The report was adopted.

The Committee to suggest officers reported follows: President, Duane Doty; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Weils, William J. English, H. N. Hibbard, Samuel Willard, O. E. Vale, A. D. Hogan; Recording Secretary, George D. Bromell; Corresponding Secretary, O. C. Blackmer; Treasurer, H. R. Boss.

mer; Treasurer, H. R. Boss.
They were elected.
A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Wells, in which he said:
"I believe the time has come when educators and scholars on both sides of the Atlantic should unite in an earnest and determined effort to reform the orthografy of the language. Whatever may be the inconveniences and losses attending such a change, they are so greatly outweighed by the advantages to be gained that no more time should be lost. The pressure for reform has long been felt, and the constantly-increasing namber of those who speak the Laglish lenguage calls more and more strongly for relief. We nave no right to entail upon those who come after us the enormous waste of time who come after us the enormous waste of time that would be required to master our presen

ME. DOTT,

after referring to the leigh system, which was
to be used in some of the primary schools, said
there was an evident spathy on the part of
school men as to the reform, judging from correspondence he had had with them. By direction of the Board of Education, he had sent out
500 letters to secure their co-operation in an
effort to petition Congress to take some action
in the matter. Less than 100 replies were received. All the protests came from the South.
As the answers were not numerous enough to
warrant a petition, some future action was
necessary to supplement that already had to
make effective what had been done.

Mr. Hibbard spoke of the movement, saying
that it had more to fear from ridicule than anything else, and the great thing to, be done was
to bring to it friendly co-operation, by wise,
discreet, and prudent action.

Prof. Willard also made a few remarks, characterizing the present method of spelling as
institutions and descret. MR. DOTY,

Mr. Webb, of St. Joseph, Mich., believed the

Mr. Webb, of St. Joseph, Mich., believed the changes in the letters need not be at all radical, and that the rules could be made so simple that any one could grasp them at once. He was heartily in sympathy with the movement, and wished it success.

Mr. H. R. Boss referred to the fact that a number of newspapers had fallen into lite, and others were about to, and their influence was very important in breaking down the intense reverence men had for the dictionary. If the printers once got into the movement they would bring everybody else around.

Mr. Bromell said the departure of The Tribus was small, but it was an evidence of development. He was proud that Chicago had taken the lead, and hoped she would hold it. As to a method for oushing the reform, all its friends should use more or less fonctic spelling in their correspondence.

Mr. Blackmer offered the following, which was adopted:

was adopted:

Resolved, That we hall with pleasure the decided stand taken by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in the adoption of several new rules for spelling, tending in the direction of reform in orthografy. The stand taken by THE TRIBUNE cannot fail to have an important influence in breaking up the superstitions reverence for the unabridged dictionary, and this Association congratulates the editor upon his ing taken the position thus assumed. After the fees were paid in the meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in November.

THE EXPOSITION.

A PAIR ATTENDANCE. There was lots of room at the Exposition yes-terday, but the attendance was very fair for the the prominent members of the Bruch and Dar of Chicago, and leading business and professional men. Among those present were the sional men. Among those present were the following-amed gentlemen: Judges Moore, Jameson, Gary, Rogers, McAllister, Barnum; ex-Judges Farwell, Williams, Lawrence, Doolittle, and Miller; Messrs. M. W. Fuller, Joseph E. Smith, H. T. Steele, Sidney Smith, J. A. Sieeper, Frederick Ullman, Col. Pierce, E. T. Ewing, Calvin De Wolf, Robert Hervey, A. J. Galloway, R. H. White, John A. Farwell, Adolph Moses, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Shepherd Jonnson, Robert Law, Jr., H. B. Hurd, S. K. Dow, D. L. Hough, F. W. Forch, Jr., Lesder Confee, Robert Ray, I. O. Williams, John Woodbridge, A. B. Rich, James Goggin, C. C. Bonney, Frankin Denison, W. M. Hawley, G. A. Follanson, Was very large. That, however, is not singular. The Exposition always was a favorite resort for young men and maidens, as it is a change from the theatre, and the conservatory, and art-gallery, and ail else that is to be seen furyoung men and maidens, as it is a change from the theatre, and the conservatory, and art-gallery, and all else that is to be seen fur-nish tobics of conversation for many an evening in the future.

The Committee on Public Charities met yesterday afternoon and awarded the grocery and dry-goods contracts,—the first to Franklin Mac-veagh & Co., and the latter to Field, Leiter & Co. The Hospital Committee was also in session, and decided to buy the dry goods and groceries needed for the Hospital of the same firms. ceries needed for the Hospital of the same firms. The statement made yesterday that the Sheriff had closed the American Oleograph Company on judgments amounting to \$12,000 was erroneous. There were writs of attachment issued on the affidavits of Frederick W. Cotzhausen and the First National Bank of Milwaukee, complainants in certain suits in a d against the Company, which writs were serv id by the Sheriff. The place is not, however, closed up. The business is going on as usual, but is at present in the hands of a Sheriff's custodian. The elecadants will furnish a forthcoming bond for its release as soon as certain of its officers arraye from New York. They will show, they say, that the suits are simply persecution. in the future.

Few or no vacant spaces are now to be seen, though half a dozen of the booths are vet in an unfinished state; but these will be completed and occupied by this afternoon. All the workshops were in operation and these seemed to be the most interesting to nany, since one could there learn how different articles are made, or, rather, see them fabricated,—something which is attended with difficulty on the outside. Nearly all the exhibits in the agricultural department are in place, and the working of the machinery attracts if good deal of attention. The hot-house and floral display in the south end are in good shape, and look well. And what will interest many is the fact that the elevator is running, and people can ascend to the dome and get a look at the city. As a whole, the Exposition is better that ever before, and will doubtless be a source of pleasure and profit to thousands between how and the closing day.

UNVEILING OF THE BANGS MONUMENT. suits are simply persecution.

The bastardy case of Angusta Sax vs. Daniel Lucie was concluded in the Criminal Court yesterday, the jury finding the defendant ruilty. A motion for a new trial was entered, and the defendant released in bail of \$1.000. After this matter had been disposed of a jury was impaneled to try the case of Charles Warner, charged with attempting to play the confidence game on Lavinis Day, of Sheldon street. About a year ago Mrs. Day lost some boods by theft, and a short time after their disappearance Warner visited her, charged himself with having stolen the bonds, and offered to return them for \$1,500. He showed the ledy a package which he said contained the bonds, but she refused to bite, and Warner was arrested. The trial will probably occupy all of to-day.

UNVEILING OF THE BANGS MONUMENT. The monument erected to the memory of the late Gen. George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, will be unveiled at the Exposition Building Saturday evening at 8:30, with appropriate ceremonies, including an oration and tribute to the deceased by Emery A. Storrs, who was a life-long friend of Gen. Bangs.

A. Storrs, who was a life-long friend of Gen. Bangs.

The monument is of gray marble, from the Bedford quarries, is eighteen feet high, represents an old dismantled forest oak, the base being a railway tunnel, cut thro a gorge or cliff, which firmly holds the roots, with a mail-car and brakeman, to represent the tunnel of eternity, when the car stoos with its lonely occupant. About the middle of the tree is a broken limb, fourteen feet long, which falls back. A flock of sparrows cluster on the broken and weather-beaten branches. A part of the bark is broken and falls downward, leaving a smooth surface on which to engrave the inscription. The whole is a fine work of art and true to nature. This monument is the work of at Chicago artist, Mr. F. O. Cross. The novelty of this work, the high reputation of Mr. Storre as an orator, and the popularity of the deceased, will no doubt attract a large grathering to the Exposition Building at the time.

BRIDEWELL PARDONS.

LOOKING UP THE STATISTICS. of the pardon power by the Mayor, and the traffic said to be carried on by certain Aldermen in that line in getting friends out of the Bride-well, a reporter yesterday looked up the facts. He found that from May 1, when Mr. Harrison He found that from May 1, when Mr. Harrison came into office, up to Aug. 30, ninety-six pardons had been granted, which, excluding Sundays, was nearly one a day. Further than this, notwithstanding the Mayor's care in the matter, he found that the number had increased under his Administration, and, as has been claimed, the Aldermen appear to be responsible for it to a large extent, as the following shows:

Week asking May 3, one pardon, on account of Capt. Johnson.

Week enning May 10, the pardons. One on recommendation of Col. Cleary.

Week ending May 19, one pardon, on account of sickness.

Week ending June 7, eight pardons. One at the instance of Ald. Turner; two at instance of Ald. Mc affery; and one at instance of Ald. Purcell.

Week ending June 14. nine pardons. Justice Walsh secured one, and husband and wife were released to attend the funeral of their child.

Week ending June 21, three pardons. Justice Kaufmann secured one, Ald. Meyer one, and Supt. Felton the third.

Week ending June 28, three pardons. Ald. Cullerton got one.

Week ending July 5, six pardons. One through Justice Summerdeld, one through City-Attorney Grinnell, and one through Ald. McNally.

Week ending July 19, seven pardons. One by Ald. Cullerton, and one by Justice Summerdeld.

Week ending July 19, seven pardons. Ald. Riordan secured two. Ald. Cullerton one, and the Police Department one.

Week ending Aug. 2, seven pardons. Ald. Peevey got one, and Ald. Cullerton one, Justice Walsh one, and Ald. Peevey two.

Week ending Aug. 9, seven pardons. County Commissioner Wheeler got one, and the others were procured on and old Justice Kaufmann. Week ending Aug. 16, seven pardons. Ald. Ne. Nally got one, and so did Justice Kaufmann. Week ending Aug. 18, seven pardons. Ald. Jonas procured one, and "several Aldermen" the others.

Week ending Aug. 23, eight pardons. Ald. Jonas procared one, and "several Aldermen" the others.

Week ending Aug. 30, nine pardons. Al ler procured two, Ald. Barrett one, and Hudson one. It will be seen from scanning the above that

THE ALDERMEN have brought about over one-third of the pardons which have been granted, and that some of them have been more successful than others. One pardon, it will be noticed, was granted at the instance of "several Aldermen"; and, oeside this, the reporter was led to believe that the records did not show all the facts, so far as these bublic servants were concerned. Many were issued at the instance of "friends and others"; and, since the pardon question was stirred up about a year ago, and for awnite the records failed to show any Aldermanic interlerence in such matters, it is fair to presume that the words "and others" cover up considerable information on the subto presume that the words "and others" cover up considerable information on the subject. But the Aldermen, it will be noticed, are not the only persons who have been figuring to rob justice and empty the Bridewell, although they have been most prominent. The Justices have done their share, and other zentlemen of prominence have also been using their influence with his Honor, from all of which a lesson might be drawn. The Mayor might, for instance, impress upon the Aldermen who are such frequent applicants for favors for the criminal classes that, as between the prisoner and the people, their "influence," or official position, will have no weight. He might also impress upon the Justices the necessity of their exercising greater care in their commitments, which would save the people considerable expense, and the Justices themselves the humiliation of asking for pardons as frequently as they appear to have been doing.

OLD SETTLERS. AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF CALUMET CLUB, Aug. 20, the following preamble and tions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, The reception g. 1 to the Old Set-tlers of Chicago by this Club, May 27, 1873, was an occasion of great interest and esjoyment to the members of the Club, and the gratification of the attending guests has been very generally expressed;

attending guests has been very generally expressed; and

WHENEAS. Said reception, and the publications resulting from it, have caused a renewed interest in the early history of Chicago, and this Club heartily desires to promote the preservation of reminiscences of the past, and to honos the pioneer residents of our city; therefore, be it

Resolved. That receptions to the old settlers of Chicago, resident prior to 1840, be given by the Calumet Club on the third Thursday of May in each year hereafter.

Resolved. That the members of this Club, and those who may hereafter become members, who were residents of Chicago previous to 1840, are and shall be a permanent committee, to be known as the Old Settlers' Committee of the Calumet Cluo, and it shall be their duty to arrange details of invitation and entertainment of old settlers sub-

cluo, and it shall be their duty to arrange details of invitation and entertainment of oid settlers, subject to approval by the Board of Directors, and to procure, orepare, and file in the archives of the Club all obtainable information in regard to the early history of Chicago, and lists of names and present residence, biographical sketches, and portraits of oid settlers.

Under authority of the foregoing resolution, the following named members are the present Old Settlers' Committee of the Calumet Club: Silas B. Cobb, May, 1833; James H. Rees, August, 1834; Frederick Tuttie, January, 1836; Marcus C. Stearns, August, 1836; Joel C. Walter, June, 1837; Mark Kimball, September, 1839; Franklin D. Gray, September, 1839; A register of old settlers is kept at the Calumet Club House, in which all residents of Chicago prior to 1840, who have not already done so, are cordially invited to inscribe their names, and all old settlers are requested to contribute their personal reminiscences for preservation in the records of the Club, and to keep the Committee posted as to their movements.

THE PUNERAL OBSEQUIE of the late Enoch W. Evans were held yester day forenoon at the family residence, No. 560 West Washington street, and were attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances of deceased, including many ladies and nearly all the prominent members of the Bench and Bar of Chicago, and leading business and profes

The remains were inclosed in a black-cloth covered coffin, the plate of which bore the followers. owing inscription:

Enoch Webster Evana, Born July 18, 1817. Died Sept. 2, 1879.

Sept. 2. 1879.

The floral tributes were plain and unostentatious. In a bed of waite flowers placed at the head of the coffin the word "Father" was wrought. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was conducted by the Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, assisted by the choir, and at its close those present took a last look at the dead lawyer, and the remains were borne to the hearse by the following gentiemen, who acted as pall-bearers: John A. Tyrrell, O. G. Griffiths, H. M. Hooker, Alexander McCoy, and Joet S. Page. Mrs. Evans, wife of deceased, and ber two sons and two daughters, and other relatives and friends of the family, accompanied the remains in carriages to the Northwestern Railroad Depot, and thence by train to Rosehill Cemetery, where the burial took place.

THE JONESES.

THEODORE FINDS HIS WAY INTO COURT. The Jones family has come to the surface again. No more of them have been shot, but Theodore is in trouble, not criminally, but he has been found guilty of a misdemeanor by a jury, and fined. Some time ago he swore out a writ of replevin in Dalton, under the guidance of the celebrated Cottle & Co., and Constable McDonald seized a lot of furniture belonging to a Mrs. Reynolds, colored, who lives on the corner of State street and Peck court. As usual, she was deceived,—told to go to Justice De Mars' office on the West Side. She did-so, and, of course, could find no suit against her. She then employed Constable Grant, and, he being posted, went to Dalton, where he was misled, but, going a second time, he found the papers, and ascertained that the case was set for the following day. He had Mrs. Reynolds there in time, and Cottle dismissed the suit. Ms. Reynolds then got a writ of replevin for the goods wrongfully taken from her, but Jones wouldn't tell where they were concealed. Grant, however, found them in a warehouse on State street, near Fourteenth, and secured them. A warrant was then sworn out for Jones for refusing to disclose the whereabouts of the property. He seems to have anticipated arrest, for, when coming in from Dalton the day the parties were out there, he jumped off the train, and ran about three miles.

Grant found him in his office on Cottage Grove avenue, but his brother Rob barred the door, and, when the Constable went to get a policeman, he jumped out of a rear window and made his escape. Grant finally caught him on the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, and, with a revolver ready, knowing the reputation of the family, told him "to throw up his hands."

Theodore took a change of venue from Justice Wallace to Justice Summerfield, and he had a trial before the latter yesterday morning, calling for a jury, and they assessed him \$60 and costs. He appealed. A judgment of \$40 and The Jones family has come to the surface again. No more of them have been shot, but

costs—\$75 in all—has also been obtained against him in Justice De Mar's Court.

And this is not all. He swore at Daiton that he bought the goods and loaned them to his brother Jim, who loaned them to Mrs. Reynolds, and afterwards that he bought the goods or Jim, and exhibited a bill of sale. An export testified that the document had been written within three days. As Jim has been dead over a mouth, he could not have penned it. Hence Theodore is to be arrested for nerjury. It appears that Mr. Reynolds owed Jim \$35, but the latter's estate was indebted to Mrs. Reynolds for taking care of Jim while he was wounded, and of his body during the post-mortem examination. Theodore had the articles seized to secure the \$35, but the Court a lowed the claim for services as a set-off.

PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE, ETC. meeting of a few citizens of the West Division who are interested in temperance and reform work was held at the Washingtonian Home last evening. It had been called by the venerable Father John Beeson, who was years ago an Indian Agent, and whose hobby for years has been the promotion of temperance and the improvement of the condition of the red man of

some length. He deplored the treatment the Indians had received at the hands of the Gov eroment, and made a vicorous appeal for the cause of temperance. He then spoke of his history, and detailed how he had left LaSalie County twenty-six years ago with a team of oxen for Oregon and settled among the Modocs, and how he had since visited Washing-ton in the interest of that people. He followed this by reading the following resolutions: this by reading the following resolutions:

WHEREAS. The Indian's right to protection in the enjoyment of life, liverty, and the pursuit of happinese is as estimable as the white man's; and WHEREAS, latoxicating drink during the last century has demoralized both races and caused the slaughter of thousands of brave men and innocent women and children at a cost of more than a thousand millions of dollars in needless Indian wars; therefore,

Resolved, That the spirit of the age demands that reformers give their best efforts for the success of that political party whose platform is most thorough against demoralizing drink and for the protection of equal rights, irrespective of race, coior, creed, or sex.

Resolved, That a committee be new appointed, composed of both sexes, to report a plan to carry out the above resolutions for the consideration of an adjourned meeting one week hence.

He commented upon the resolutions as he

He commented upon the resolutions as be read them, and paid

They were our fiesh and blood, and honorable, high-minded, and peace-loving people. They had their lands, but the Constitution guaranteeing to them "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," they wanted to keep them. They were harmless, and he had always deprecated the idea of maintaining a standing army to drive them from their homes. There was no more use for an army to protect the whites from them than there was to protect school-houses. He loved the Indians, and detailed his experiences with them, which had always been the pleasantest, dwelling especially upon the idea that their morals had been such that they never found any use for prisons until they had been contaminated by the encroachments of the "paie faces," who, he thought, on the whole, were an unmercitul and unconsclosable part of civilization. He closed his talk our urging that the Indians be protected, and that in the future, as a means of peace, no attempt be made to forcibly eject them from their lands. If thus treated, he believed they would soon become our best citizens, and, beside that, the public expense of moving them from place to place and feeding them would be done away with. They could move themselves and feed themselves if they were only left alone. It was a mistake to say that they were dying out, for the facts were that there were more Indians in the country now than when the Pilgrim Fathers first landed.

The speaker, at the conclusion of his remarks, called upon the Chairman to read the presour-A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE INDIANS.

The speaker, at the conclusion of his remarks, The speaker, at the conclusion of his remarks, called upon the Chairman to read the resolutions, and the meeting to adopt them. He tried to read them, but finally the duty devolved upon the orator of the evening.

A gentleman in the audience objected to the first resolution on the supposition that it proposed to form a new political party.

Father Beeson objected to any discussion. He would make all the speeches, and went on talk about the Golden Bule, which the audience loudly applauded.

All of the resolutions were then adopted, and the following were appointed as the Committee.

All of the resolutions were then adopted, and the following were appointed as the Committee contemplated by them: Norman McLeod, Mrs. S. H. S. Webber, Mrs. Higgie, Mrs. Julia A. Smith Becson, Mrs. E. A. Giobs, Dr. McFadden, James Poppers, John Becson, and Mr. Boucher. It was then announced that Mr. Becson was without means, whereupon the hat was passed around for his benefit. This had the effect to cause some commotion with the audience, but, not with the audience, but, g, a small sum was realized

ACCIDENTS.

Julia Shay, a servant in the employ of Michael Kerwin, grocer, at No. 2 Kansas street, was severely bitten last evening by a large and savage dog owned by Mr. Kerwin. The animal broke a chain by which it was fastened to get at her. Officer John Quirk, who was called in, shot and kitled the dog.

At 3:20 yesterday afternoon a team of horses belonging to W. H. Ford, of No. 147 Hubbard street, and driven by J. P. Nelson, of No. 174 North Desplaines street, ran away and collider at the corner of Halsted and Twenty-ninth streets with a lamp-post, which, together with about fifty feet of the sidewalk, was torn up.
Nelson was injured about the chest and legs,
but a physician who attended him did not think
his case would prove serious.

his case would prove serious.

David Simansky, 8 years of age, living with his parents at No. 481 Clark street, was run down on the crossing of Clark and Taylor streets by a horse and buggy being driven at a furious rate by one Thomas Dooley, sailing from the Town of Lake. The little fellow escaped with a few bruises and cuts about the chest and legs. Dooley was drunk, and says he hired the rig at a livery in Hyde Park. He is being held at the Armory.

hired the rig at a livery in Hyde Park. He is being held at the Armory.

Mr. George K. Hazlitt, of the firm of Hazlitt & Reed, of No. 172 Clark street, while walking along State street in front of the new Music-Hall, at the corner of Randolph street, was struck on the head by a piece of scantling, which either fell or was thrown from the roof of the building. Fortunately the piece of wood building. Fortunately the piece of wood glanced on the side of the head, causing only a severe wound, which, however, the physician who attended him did not consider dangerous.

A BURIAL PREVENTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Sept. 4.—A queer affair occurred at dokena, in this county, a few days ago. Joseph Kaiser, an old settler, died. He was a Catholic and an active member of the church in Mokena, and had contributed a good deal towards it support. The cemetery of his church is situated near Mokena, in which he possessed a lot and near Mokena, in which he possessed a lot and had buried his wife some years ago. At his death, his children concluded to bury him in the same spot. As the procession (composed of friends and relatives) entered the ground they were met by a young briest, who commanded them to leave the premises, and threatened to have the party arrested. The day was very warm and the body was in a state of rapid decomposition, but the children of the deceased, unwilling to have trouble, retraced their way to Green Garden, a distance of eight miles, and interred his remains in a cemetery belonging to another denomination. No expisnation of the priest's action has been offered, and the family will seek legal redress.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 4-Supreme Court proceedings to-day:

15. Rehearing docket-Comstock vs. Gage; motion allowed. 37. Same docket—Sheldon vs. Lewis; motion St. Clark vs. Finlon; motion overruled.
St. Clark vs. Finlon; motion overruled.
46. Rebearing docket—Loury vs. Coster; application allowed.

NEW MOTIONS.

NEW MOTIONS.

128. Wright vs. The Northwestern Railroad Company; motion to dismiss the appeal on short record.

52. The People vs. Forrestall; motion to dismiss the writ of error. the writ of error.
7. People's docket—Goodhne vs. The People;
motion for leave to assign additional errors.
34. Atkins vs. Houston; motion by the appellant to dismiss the appeal.

68. Alexander vs. Wolley et al.; same motion.

On motion of the Attorney-General, the people's

docket is set for hearing on the 11th inst

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow
morning.

History of Steel Pens.

The early history of the steel pen is curiously obscure. The most diligent search fails to discover the first maker or the earliest date of this implement. There were steel, or rather, tron, pens made, we believe, in Holland as early as the middle of the seventeenth century. Towards the close of the last century Mr. Harri-

son, an ingenious Birmingham mechanic, made steel pens for Dr. Priestly. One of them is nothing more than a tube turned out of a flat strip of metal, with the sides and portes filed away in the shape of a pen. The first actual supply of such pens, it is believed (the authority for the statement is no more han local tradition), was made by a Shefileld workman whose name is forgotten. From time to time as far back as 1800, steel pens, inand-fashioned, turned and filed, were made as curiosities or luxuries for presents; but it was not until about 1894 that such instruments were produced in considerable quantities, as regular articles of manufacturer, but the process was tedious and costly. The metal was steel rolled out of wire, and for this Mr. Perry paid as nauch as seven shillings a pound. To the first person he employed he gave five shillings for making each pen; and even when the trade had become regular he gave for agms years as much as 36 shillings a gross to his workmen. Now, thanks to machinery and modern improvements, penson terry good, perhaps, but good enough to write with—can be made and sold at a profit for three cents per gross!

AMUSEMENTS.

"UNCLE TOM." The largest and finest audience of the week was assembled last evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church to enjoy "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They did enjoy it, and applauded with unwonted vigor—for a congregation. The exquisite rendering of the quaint negro melodies outsite rendering of the unctuous personaby the jubiles singers; the unctuous tion of Uncle Tom by Sam Lucas, who denly developed from a first-class comedian into a rare emotional actor; the tricksiness of Dollie Hamilton as Topsy; and the spiritual beauty of Hamilton as Topsy; and the spiritual beauty of Eve-all these were being duly admired with a fervor of expression quite unusual in a church. The truth is the new "Uncle Tom," under the guidance of truly religious pioneers, is just beginning to wedge its way into the affections of the South Side, even in the somewhat forlorn and financially unfortunate, and so to speak forsakes Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. It was surprising to find so many people assemble there saken Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. It was surprising to find so many people assemble there in these dark nights, and it must be attributed to the extraordinary merit of the production solely. Last night came a damper upon the moral drama, just as it was beginning to be snjoyed. The managers had evidently forgotten the fact that there was a prayer-meeting held every Friday evening "contagious" to the play, and they had justly anticipated a crowded house on Friday. The stage manager, Mr. Vincent, came to the front and announced a postponement of the play for one night (Friday) in order to permit the ordinary prayer-meeting to proceed. Perhaps this was in the contract, but very likely the worldly-minded manager had omitted to put it down in his expense-book.

DEN THOMPSON. At 8 o'clock last night the legend "Standing room only" was hung upon the outer walls of McVicker's, and Joshua Whileomb, the gental old Swanzy farmer, kept the vast audience for over two hours in the best of humor. There could not have been less than 2,000 people present. Every indication is given that the present will be one of the largest dramatic engagements ever played in this theatre.

NOTES FROM A PROMPTER'S BOOK. "Come," said Maj. Bob Strong, "let us go up into DeBar's private office." It is a room about twenty fee t square, situated just over and to the right of the entrance. It was a curiosity in itself. Primitive-looking desks and cabinets were against the waits, and in the middle of the floor stood a table, the green baize upon it worn thin. Tacked on the side of one of the desks

noor stood a table, the green baize upon it worn thin. Tacked on the side of one of the desks was a card marked, "The property of Ludlow & Smith, St. Charles Theatre, 1845." These gentlemen managed Old Drury after it had been rebuilt from the ashes of the fire of 1843.

"Here is a curious book," said Maj. Strong, handing out an old ledger. "Here you will see what saiaries were then paid some of the leaders. Look down that page."

There it was recorded: "J. H. McVicker, \$9 per week; Neaffle, \$25; Tom Placide, \$25; James Wright, \$15; Mr. and Mrs. Vance, \$40." This was during the season of 1845-26.

Opening the drawer, Bob took out a long, narrow book, looking like a diary. It was a prompter's book, one page containing the pieces of the evening performance, the other such notes of the prompter on the conduct of the actors and their contretemps as merited attention. It was a sort of black-book, where one could read how Mr. So-and-so did not put in an appearance in his part, and how somebody saw him tight at the Shades, an old cafe on Perdido street, just behind Masonic Hall. Turning over the leaves, we came across the following entries:

"Mooday, June 23, 1846.—Ninth week of the

"Monday, June 22, 1846.—Ninth week of the season, and first night of the engagement of Mr. J. B. Booth.

"Mr. Booth was suffering under the effects of previous intoxication, and could not get through the part ('Iron Chest' was the piece) without being hissed. Mr. Smith explained to the auditors the circumstances, and announced his en-

ence the circumstances, and announced his engagement was then and there terminated."

A little further on we read:
"June 24.—Mr. Booth, at the request of the public generally, re-engaged by the management."

Then for night we reds: "Full and exthasis."

Then for night we note: "Full and enthusiastic houses," "brilliant receptions," "Mr. Booth electrified the throng present."
Looking on, we see more complaints:
"Follies of a Night," Merchant of Venice"—Mr. Tom Placide absent at rehearsal; piece delayed in consequence. As regards Mr. Placide, could I not prevail upon the management (if they do not exact forfeits) to make a lump job of it with him at the end of the season, thereby securing his name from exposure so very often, and relieving me from making use of it in so bad a cause!"

Indorsed on this is:
"The prompter may hereafter omit writing

Indorsed on this is:

"The prompter may bereafter omit writing Mr. P.'s name in the book. Let the prompter at Mobile take his turn. Ludiow & Smith, Managers."

Next we meet a familiar name to all. The prompter writes: "Messrs. Joe Jefferson, English, and Fredericks reported as being very noisy in their dressing-rooms. This is becoming a common thing, and requires notice."

DRAMATIC NOTES. Baroum talks of starting another museum in New York shortly.

It is H. C. Jarrett's present intention to hold himself aloof from theatrical ventures this Steele Mackaye has engaged as a member of

his company, so he says, a young English baronet, Sir William Magnaye. Joseph Proctor, they say, has flung aside the sock and buskin, has purchased a claim at Leadville, Col., and is digging away at it.

Horace McVicker says there were only nine-teen deadheads in the house last night,—the smallest number ever known at any one per-formance in this city. On the 27th ult. George Edgar and Chandos Fulton, last season managers of the Broadway Theatre, New York, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

A New York paper says that Isidore David-son is to fulfil an engagement in the Olympic Theatre of that city, commencing about Sept. 22, when he will produce his new drama, "Be-nighted," a dramatization of Farjeon's novel of "Gril." "Forget-Me-Not" is the title of a new play accepted by Genevieve Ward, and is said to be in preparation at the London Lyceum. The authors are Herman Merivale and F. C. Grove, the latter of whom once wrote a book entitled "Caucasian Travel."

"Cacasian Travel."

There is nothing new under the sun, Mr. Gilbert. The "Pinafore" joke, "Never—hardly ever." occurs in Persius. He says: "Quis hac leget? Nemo me—hercule. Nemo? Vel duo, vel.nemo," Anglicz—"Who will read this? Surely nobody. What, nobody? Well, hardly anybody."—London Figure.

A gentleman connected with a prominent New York Theatre in a letter, received in this city, says of Bartley Campbell's new play "My Partner," which will be produced at the Union Square Theatre on the 15th: "It is a powerful drama, with two of the strongest situations I ever read. How it will act I cannot determine, because the dialog is not in tone up to the story, being alternately crude and 'blghfalutin'. But the story itself is really fine, and reveals in Campbell a nower of imagination 1 did not suspect him to possess."

The Clipper says: "Miss Marie Williams, who

not suspect him to possess."

The Clipper says: "Miss Marie Williams, who was engaged to Samuel Coiville as a leading member of his opera burlesque troupe for this season, after arriving in England declined to to return and fulfil her engagement, although she had been furnished with a steamship passage at Mr. C's expense." The real resson for Miss Williams' non-arrival in this country was simply owing to this fact: Mr. Sam Colville aigned a contract with her for next season, and then Mr. Sam Colville aigned a contract with her for next season, and then Mr. Sam Colville, without consulting the lady in the matter, turned her, along with his show, over to another manager for so much mosey. Miss Marie Williams keew nothing of the gentleman into whose managerial clutches

Some veteran of the stage is giving somewhere some reminiscences. Here are the only some of them that we have got some glimpse of: "When 'The Hunchback' was first brought out in New York, Sherdan Knowles, the author. "When 'The Hunchback' was first brought out in New York, Sheridan Knowles, the author, came over to play the part of Master Waiter. The first time I saw Knowles, "deciares our veteran, "be was standing on an old barrel in a aloon a few doors from the Park Theaire, declaiming 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' with much gesticulation and an intense brogue, to a crowd of barroom loafers, who showed their appreciation by hooting whenever the elocutionist stopped for breath." Whereupon, remarks the Chipper, "some Master Freshfield of the president of the president of the stage has lost his reckoning. Sheridan Knowles may have made an anothinself in a barroom on the principle that everybody is pretty certain to make an ass of himself somewhere, in private or in tubile, at some time or another; but Knowles was a pretty bad actor, and therefore he was not brought over here to aid in the first production of 'The Hunchback.' Thomas S. Barri, John R. Scott, Thomas Hilson, John H. Clarke, and othern played Waiter here years before the advent of Knowles, and that is one reason that the representative of Cork made no impression when at least he did play here. This reminds us that the press has recently made another veteran age that he himself was the original Claude Meison in America. When pressed further, and as to his Pauline, he reluctantly replied that it was Mrs. Richardson, and that the place was the Park Theatre, this city. Mrs. Richardson did play Pauline when the piece was first produced in this city at the Park, and she had never played it before; but—the Claude happened to be Edwin Forrest, as Mrs. Richardson, now in Halifax, we believe, will attest. The colloquial utterances of veterans are matnly of values aproving that the human memory is unreliable." came over to play the part of Max.
The first time I saw Knowles."

A Poor City Child's Week in the Country, A Poor City Child's Week in the Country.

Mrs. Turser in Phisadelphia Ledger.

We have just heard of a pretty, gentle little girl who spent a week by invitation last summer in our neighborhood. Both her father and mother were drunkards, and her home was purgatory. She died this spring, and to her Sunday-school teacher, who was with her near the last, she talked of "that time when she lived in the country." She said: "It is the only happy week I remember in all my life."

THE WESTMINSTER. The location of the Westminster Hotel, Irving place and Sixteenth street, New York City, is most advantageous, any point in the city being easily cached by conveyances passing within a block or

Five hundred dollars will be paid for any case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help. Doubt not

No one can be sick if the stomach, blood, liver, and kidneys are well. Hop Bitters keeps them well. "Don't give me taffy." Needless advice to the candy-buyers at Dawson's, 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyssepsis, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debutity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tome, the only preparation of seef containing its eatire nutritious properties. It is not a mere sti nulant like the extracts of peef, but contains olood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if iesulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by dragists.

BIRTHS

STLLIVAN—At 287 North Clark-st., Chicago, III., at 2 a. m., Sept. 4, Emms K. Grittinan, wife of William B. Sullivan, isw-reporter of the Just Conn., of a sou. IF Manchester, Eng., Montreal, and Toronto papers please copy.

MARRIAGES

SHERMAN-MORRIS-Thursday evening, Sept. 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by her father, John Z. Morris, minister of the Gospel, Mr. Richard E. Sherman and Miss Mary A. Morris.

DEATHS BENTON-Thursday, Sept. 4, at 2:35 p. m., at his late residence. 12:37 Butterfield-st., George Benton, only son of Thomas Benton, in the 47th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDDY—Miss Carrie C. Sidy, daughter of C. C. and Mary Eddy, aged 17 years 3 months and 19 days.

Funeral on Friday at 2 o'clock, from 1491 Butter-

field-st.

LE BRAU—Sunday morning, Aug. 31, at his mother's residence, Manteno, Ill., Oyrille Joseph, eldest son of the late Joseph C. Le Bean, aged 7 years, EF Canada papers please copy.

CARMODY—Sept. 4, Joseph Thomas, son of Cornelius and Mary Carmody, aged 1 year 8 months and neilus and Mary Carmody, ared I year 8 months and 3 days.
Funeral from 34 West Thirteenth-st., Sept. 5, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

37 Millwankee papers pieuse copy. BE Milwankee papers please copy.

BENNETT—Thursday, Sept. 4, Mary E., wife of John L. Bennett, and daughter of Dr. J. A. Cook.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THERR WILL BE AN EXCURSION ON THE LAKE Saturday for the benefit of the State Industrial School for Girls. Steamer Muskegon, Goodrich Lins, leaves dock at foot of Rush-st. at 10 o'clock a. m. returns at 5 o'clock n. m. Coffee, lee-cream, and cake will be sold. Tickets can be procured from members of the Association or at the boat. Prices—Adulia 50 cents; children, 25 cents. THE NOON PRATER-MESTING HELD IN LOWES
Farwell Hall to-day will be conducted by the Rev.
A. Youker. The subject will be "Gospel Temperance."



Absolutely pure. Made from Grane Cream Tartst. Housekeeper's invertie in leasing cities of the world. No other prebaration makes such licht, faky hot breads, or inxurious pastry. Can be esten by dranetics without feat of the list resulting from heavy indigentials food. 13 Commended for purity and whole someness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

CANDY CRLEBRATED THROUGH-us the Union-expressed to il peria, I in. and upward, at 25, 40, 600, ter in. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confer-riouer, Chicago.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday, Sept. 5, at 9:30 o'clock, New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Suits, Good Second-Hand Furniture, And General Household Goods, a full line New and Used CAR PETS, Lounges, Sofas, Office and Parier Desks, General Morchandise, Cook and Heating Stores, Lattreet.

HARVARD COLL

story of the Institution Once a Rival of B

bish Imitators of -- The College Ya

University Hall--- Punishn Students--- Memorial

The Boston Clique and I College Amusem

Cheer--- Hazing the Gre

Reat, Base-Ball, and Foot-Ball Cl

The Old President's H Library--The Obse

Special Correspondence of T Boston, Sept. 1.—If Boston the Universe," Harvard Collec-for the glories of the tri-mon around the institutions of L institutions of les ally styles his crooked-str n Athens," with the rards Cambridge as the Acade bis Marathon, better known harleston, and other must thrive on local contracts, of the City Government and condebtedness that Cambridge

HARVARD COLLEG is the name given to the institueral Court of Massachusetts ecognition of the legacy mains its legal appella ever, a University, the gov which exercise authority not College, but separate schools Dentistry, Agriculture, Compand Astronomy. There are no and teachers, and over 1,200 jority of these New England

representatives.
THE CITY OF CAMBI was a rival of Boston when the first settled on the "stern coast" of New England. It "a fit place for a fortified to Winthrop arrived in 1636 colonists, as it was sufficiently it from the dreaded ravages French buccaneers, and for a Court, or assembiage of Fre the River Merrimac, and on River Charles, a distance of t but the settlement grew up are on the bank of the Charles, on the bank of the Charles, town was sliced off the northe Cambridge could no longer tended territory. For a while town known as Cambridge wa

A RIVAL OF BOS but it gradually lost its trade. wharves rotted down. The prospered, and became a city educational centre, but the ople, many of whom are isional or business pu ton, but have erected now some 50,000 fr

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THE COLLEGE " is an inclosure of nearly to which stand sixteen edifices posing in appearance or dur of them models of architectothers are the plain, substructures of former general setts Hall? is said to look in 1718, and it is asserted the has remained unchanged sin 1764. The first stone build is

which was completed in 1815
the centre of the institution,
honored relies of Harvard,
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that it belonged to the India
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President of the College has
ally sat in state while confer
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which warrants the gallant or
or widow who may sit in it. or widow who may sit in it her, an obligation generally ance. Here, too, are the which the edicts of the Fac-bere that Faculty sits week the erring. They do not, use of

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THE ROD OR THE
as did their predecessors, who an order passed by the control of the control o omen would be regarded, merely as st MEMORIAL

which is the most magnife "yard," has been erected bonorable testimoual to t who fought and fell in the contains a refectory in dents can eat, and a theat arcises are held. The refe busts and portraits of dist and amall tables are b those students who feed the per annum. The swell strictub pay \$300, and the eex private houses at \$140. It is achieved to private houses at \$140. It is and of political push have and setf-glorification. I rounding portraits of the honor on their Alma Mate the occasion, and the feast the polished Engrish of Dathoughts of Emerson, we not wood Hoar, and with Dr. Holmes. These feast appeches and poems displant in the interligible of the interligible of

They are able, carnest, of a provincial cast shade out lacking in breadth of castratisation of the action of the a

y Samuel like so much properly declined to be

estage is giving somewhere Here are the only some of got some glimpse of: back' was first brought out idan Knowles, the author, he bart of Master Waiter. Knowles, 'declares out vetag on an old barrel in a sarrom the Park 'Theatre, den's Daurhter,' with much intones brogue, to a crowd the showed their appreciations. Whereupon, remarks the er Freshfield of the press homilizing upon the differtors of that day and this, stage has lost his reckones may have made an assof on the principle that every 10 make an ass of himself e or in tubile, at some time sowles was a pretty bad he was not brought over first production of 'The as & Barry, John R. Scott, in H. Clarke, and others years before the advent of one reason that the represede no impression when at This reminds us that the rade another veteram say the original Ulauda Meinster. This reminds us that the oade another veteran say the original Claude Meinotte pressed further, and as to tantly replied that it was d that the place was the city. Mrs. Richardson did e piece was first produced Park, and she had never—the Claude happened to a Mrs. Richardson, now in will attest. The colloqual as are mainly of value as an memory is unreliable.

Week in the Country. Philadelphia Ledger. of a pretty, gentle little by invitation last summer.

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ESTMINSTER. reet, New York City, is most int in the city being easily

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debnity reheved by taking of Beef Tonic, the only hashing its entire nutritious amere sti sulant like the exitans olood-making, force-ustaining properties; is in-lied conditions, whether the nervous prostration, over-se; particularly if resulting plaints. Caswell, Hazard & York. For sale by drag-RTHS.

iorth Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., as E. Grittman, wife of William arof the Inter Ocean, of a sou. Montreal, and Toronto papers BIAGES.

Thursday evening, Sept. 4, at ride's parents, by her father, r of the Gospel, Mr. Richard's A. Morris. EATHS.

Sept. 4, at 2:35 p. m., at his utterfield-st.. George Benton, ton, in the 47th year of his age. Eddy, daughter of C. C. and ra 3 months and 19 days.

orning, Ang. 31, at his mother's , Oyrille Joseph. eldest son of sau. aged 7 years. ase copy. Joseph Thomas, son of Cor-dy, ared 1 year 8 months and st Thirteenth-st., Sopt. 3, by hetery. please copy. Sept. 4, Mary E., wife of aighter of Dr. J. A. Cook safter.

EXCURSION ON THE LAKE benefit of the State Industrial mer Muskegon, Goodrich Line, tush et at 10 o'clock a. m., re-Coffee, ice-cream, and cake in be procured from members at the boat. Prices—Adulta, 50 -MERTING HELD IN LOWER F will be conducted by the Hev. will be "Gospel Temperance."

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ATCHES.

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CELEBRATED THROUGH-ut the Union-expressed to il parts, lib. and upward to 25, 40, 60c ter ib. Address orders. GUNTHER, Confec-fioner, Chicago. TON SALES.

AR WEEKLY SALE . 5, at 9:30 o'clock, s New Chamber Suits, SE STOCK I-Hand Furniture,
d Goods, a full line New and
sunges, Sofas, Office and Parior
and las, Copk and Heating Stoves,
lankes, Comforters, Maliberses,
hillson, Full Eldoy & Co.
scioneers, 79 & 50 Handolph-st. HARVARD COLLEGE.

fatory of the Institution-Cambridge Once a Rival of Boston.

-- The College Yard. fulversity Hall--- Punishments--- Female

Students --- Memorial Hall. The Boston Clique and Ben Butler College Amusements.

Best, Base-Ball, and Foot-Ball Clubs--- The Harvard Cheer--- Hazing the Greenhorns,

The Old President's House--The Library--The Observatory.

Bosron, Sept. 1.—If Boston is "the Hub of be Universe," Harvard College is the axletree, for the glories of the tri-montane city revolve ground the institutions of learning in its envi-The ambitious Bostonian, who egotistic Illy styles his crooked-streeted home "the n Athens," with the State-House as its polis and Fancuil Hall as its Arcopagus, re gerspons and Cambridge as the Academy, while beyond Marathon, better known as Concord. Indeed, Cambridge, like Roxbury, Dorchester, Charleston, and other municipalities, would have been absorbed in accretive Boston ere this had not the anti-annexation politicians, who rive on local contracts, obtained control of the City Government and contracted such an in-

HARVARD COLLEGE is the name given to the institution by the Gen eral Court of Massachusetts Bay in 1638, in equalition of the legacy of £700 sterling ins its legal appellation. It is, how ever, a University, the governing power of ollere, but separate schools of Law, Medicine Dentistry, Agriculture, Comparative Zoology, and Astronomy. There are now 127 Professors and teachers, and over 1,200 students,—a majority of these New Englanders, but nearly every State and many distant lands have their

was a rival of Boston when the stalwart Puritans first settled on the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England. It was prohounced "a fit place for a fortified town " soon after Winthrop arrived in 1636 with his British colonists, as it was sufficiently inland to protect it from the dreaded ravages of Spanish and French buccaneers, and for a time the General Court, or assemblage of Freemen, assemble alternately at Cambridge and at Boston. ... The original town-grant was bounded on the north by the River Merrimac, and on the south by the River Charles, a distance of twenty-five miles, but the settlement grew up around the colleges, on the bank of the Charles, and town after town was sliced off the northern border, until Cambridge could no longer boast of an ex-tended territory. For a while that part of the

a RIVAL OF BOSTON, but it gradually lost its trade, and its wooden wharves rotted down. The village, however, prospered, and became a city,—not merely an educational centre, but the bome of wealthy ple, many of whom are engaged in pre fessional or business pursuits ton, but have erected their altars on ... classic ground. It now some 50,000 inhabitants, and now some 50,000 inhabitants, and is of course an eminently respectable place, imprepated with the English snobbishness which is a prominent characteristic of Harvard. To make a Cambridge man happy—be he Professor, student, or citizen—one has only to compliment him on his English appearance and manners. The Briton is his golden calf, and he bows the knee to every person or thing from what he calls his "fatherland," with the same reverence that the Ephesians paid to Diana. The manners, customs, dialect, hats, clothes, and even the walking-shoes of John Bull are servileeven the walking-shoes of John Bull are servile-ly reproduced in Cambridge, which, after all the pains that is taken, is about as much like the old education city on the banks of the Cam

old education city on the banks of the Cam

As BRUSSELS IS LIKE PARIS.

To reach Cambridge from Boston one takes
a horse-car in front of the Revere House, and,
after passing through the quarter tenanted by
the people of color, crosses the River Charles
on slong wooden bridge. The ancient Athemians passed through Keramicus and crossed
the Kephissus before they reached their sacred
way, but that via sacra did not equal, I am
sure, the weil-cared-for and carefully-watesed
streets of Cambridge, bordered with villas intensely respectable in appearance. The signs of
habitation are in the basements and second
stories, the main floors being evidently reserved
for festive occasions or the reception of formal
visitors.

THE COLLEGE "YARD" THE COLLEGE "YARD"

is an inclosure of nearly twenty-five acres, in which stand sixteen edifices,—old or new,—imposing in appearance or dumpy looking,—some of them models of architectural beauty, while others are the plain, substantial, red brick structures of former generations. "Massachusetts Hall" is said to look very much as it did in 1718, and it is asserted that "Harvard Hall" has remained unchanged since it was erected in 1704. The first stone building that was erected is

UNIVERSITY HALL which was completed in 1815, and has since been the centre of the institution. Here are the time-honored relies of Harvard, among them a side-board on which is cut "J. E.—1831," showing that it belonged to the Indian apostle, John Ellot; and a curious old arm-chair, in which the President of the College has for centuries annually ast in state while conferring decrues. There disat in state while conferring degrees. There is nique at in state while conferring degrees. There is nique at the chair, which warrants the gallant of any maiden, wife, which who may sit in it to claim a kiss from the conferring the chair and the chair, an obligation generally paid without relactions. ber, mobilization generally paid without reluctance. Here, too, are the bulletin boards upon which the edicts of the Faculty are posted, and here that Faculty sits weekly in judgment upon the error. They do not, however, direct the

THE ROD OR THE PERULE,

s did their predecessors, who were empowered
by an order passed by the General Court Oct.

1, 1656, "to punish all misdemeanors of
the routh, either by fine or whipping in the hall
penly, as the nature of the offense shall require, not exceeding ten stripes or ten shillings.

3r one offense." Just now, the lion in the
att of the Faculty of Harvard is the demand
or admission as students by young women. THE ROD OR THE PERULE, or admission as students by young women, her ungratefully forget that Mme. Holden and er daughters (the widow and children of Samel Holden, M. P., a Governor of the Bank of original) gave Harvard a much-needed chapel 1741, and that other women have contributed berally for the benefit of the college, or have thoused gravenus does to have have represent does to the women for the college, or have rempted renerous donation by male relatives. deanwhile, Dr. Barnard, the President of Co-munia College at New York, is striking dismay of the Faculty of Harvard by openly favorung he admission of female students. He says: so many more units would be added to the number, and so ware recovery and the rollnumber, and so many more names to the roll-all. In every scholastic exercise the young former would be regarded, as the young men re regarded, merely as students."

MBMOGIAL HALL,
thick is the most magnificent structure in the
'yard," has been erected by subscription as an
onorable testimonial to those sons of Harvard
the fought and fell in the Union army. It also
untains a refectory in which a thousand stuent can eat, and a theatre in which public exreises are held. The refectory is adorned with
lasts and portraits of distinguished graduates,
and small tables are bountfully spread for
hose students who feed there, at a cost of \$175
or annum. The swell students who cat at the
lind pay \$300, and the economists find board in
rivate houses at \$140. It is here that the Masachusetts aristocracy of money, and of brains,
and of political push have their annual feest
and self-giorification. Inspired by the surnunding portraits of those who have reflected
sonor on their Alma Mater, the orators rise with
the occasion, and the feasts are seasoned with
the polished eloquence of Winthrop, with the
madelled Engrish of Dana, with the quaint
toucrats of Emerson, with the ready wit of
Deckwood Hoar, and with the gental humor of
Dr. Holmes. These feasts with their attendant
tecches and poems display to great advantage
the street and poems display to great advantage. INTELLECTUAL GIANTS OF MASSACHUSETTS. are able, carnest, and true-hearted men, provincial cast shaded with anobbishness, acking in breadth of opinion. Whether the

district system has not impaired the value of the nurseries in which the men of Massachnsetta are reared, and whether the crowds of students now at Cambridge, rendering individual intercourse between the Professors and the students impossible, will enable the Old Bay State to retain her intellectual position, remain to be seen. Even at home, the Boston-Cambridge influence has begun to lose its swar, and the people show signs of rebellion against an overweaning assumption, which has all the unbleasant aspects of dictatorial arrogance. The first blow at this clique was when the shoe and leather trade of Boston promoted Henry Wilson from a shoemaker's bench to the Vice-President's chair, and the Cambridge men had to treat him with a chilling approbation, which was courtly contempt veiled in the thin diaguise of respectful toleration. It is the popular rebellion against this assumed superiority that makes pobbish Imitators of John Bull

BEN BUTLER A POLITICAL POWER, and the votes cast for him between the Berk-shire Hills and Cape Cod are so many protests against the sway of the Boston-Cambridge aris-tocracy, while even the Lowell lawyer's inf-perious boidness is checked by its freezing fu-fluence, and his inlinitable audacity finds it hard to contend against a union of Harvard brains and State street cash.

and State street cash.

THE CAMBRIDGE STUDENT, while he is undoubtedly the scholastic inferior of his predecessor in the past generation, fully appreciates himself, and is never deterred from the avowal of his self-esteem. Imitating the aristocratic students at Cambridge across the ocean, he endeavors to assume an arrogant coolness and cultivated cynicism, carefully smothering all heartiness or enthusiasm. If he is wealthy, the young man luxuriates in an extra agantly-furnished suite of rooms in Breck's Hall or Little's Block, outside of the "yard," where he receives an occasional cramming from a private tutor, and gives suppers and

where he receives an occasional cramming from a private butor, and gives suppers and "spreads," while he patronizes the theatrea and other amusements offered in the neighboring City of Boston, and manages to spend \$5,000, 86,000, or even \$10,000 a year. "quite like an English gentleman, you know." The student of more economical parentage disburses from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum, and there are those, reared in Fortune's shadow, who go through their entire collegiste course with, the expenditure of \$200 or \$300, sustaining themselves by giving private lessons to their rich associates, by the beneficiary scholarships, and by pecuniary rewards offered for scholastic excellence. It is the boast of the government of Harvard that "good scholars, of high character, but slender means, are never high character, but slender means, are never forced to leave college for want of money." These impecuations students often become tu-tors, and then Professors,—marry wealthy women, and are among the most aristocratic of Boston-Cambridge aristocrats.

THE COLLEGE AMUSEMENTS are varied, and are encouraged by the Faculty, as developing that "muscular Christianity" advocated across the water by Kingsley and Hughes. The Cambridge boat-club is a source great pride and heavy expense to graduates and students, and it is said that a good oarsman can row his way through college. When the boat-club was organized in 1854, rowing was engaged in by the students for exercise and amusement, but in 1852 an inter-collegiate race was rowed with Yale on the smooth waters of Lake Winnipisiogee, and since then Harvard has met the crews of other colleges in four-and-twenty contests, winning THE COLLEGE AMUSEMENTS colleges in four-and-twenty contests, winning the first prize in eleven. The University crew is trained on the English plan, and make a regular business of it. They live on a regular diet prescribed by their trainer, take exercise in the gymnasium during the winter, and when spring opens have their daily pulls affoat, under strict surveillance.

THE BASE BALL CLUB is another cherished Harvard institution, although it has not been so successful in the intercollegiate matches as the boat-club. There is also a foot-ball club, which has defeated the Canadian and the Columbia College "kickers," and has played two famous games with Princeton, each college winning one game. When the ton, each college winning one game. When the boat or ball clubs go abroad to play a game, they are escorted by scores of other students, who wear the magenta-colored badge which is the insignia of Harrard, and indulge on all possible occasions in the peculiar rattling bacchar alian cheer of the college, ending with

Some parents have their doubts as to the utility of transforming their sons into athletes who think more of the cultivation of brawn and muscle than of their intellect, but the students, "their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts," adore the stalwarts. The wild dance around the Liberty-Tree on class-days, followed by a smashing of hats and a struggle for the floral decorations which adorn its venerable trunk, always excites great admiration among the feminine spectators. The Professors say that by affording channels for youthful exuberance of spirits they find it easier to suppress "hazing," once the terror of innocent Freshmen, who were not allowed to wear their hats in the presence of members of the upper classes, and who were often subjected to grave indignities. "... "RAH! BAH! BAH!" often subjected to grave indignities.

are kept up with a secrecy that would reflect credit upon the fraternity of Freemasons. In one society freedom of the candidate's family from vulgar basiness pursuits is a snobbish requisite for admission; another selects a few of the brightest intellects in each Seulor Class to recruit its ranks; and a third is distinguished for its practical jokes. The "Navy Club," now obsolete, gave dress performances which would have delighted the admirers of H. M. S. Pinafore, with their Lord High Admiral, who was the member of the Senior Class that had been the oftenest "rusticated;" their Vice-Admiral, who was the poorest scholar in the class; their Rear-Admiral, who was the most notoriously lazy man; and their seamen and marines, whose qualifications were their failure to receive parts at the annual exhibition. There are now in existence a Porcelitan Club, a Hasty-Pudding Club, and a haudful of other clubs, the members of some of which are regular trumps. are kent un with a secreey that would reflect THE RELIGIOUS PRATURE

of Harvard has greatly changed. Originally, its President and Professors were Puritans of the most austere and uncompromising school, who resolutely set their faces towards Zion, and resolutely set their faces towards 200, and turned their backs on the blandishments of Boston. They enjoyed their own peculiar system of religions faith and worship, but they were not willing to admit or tolerate any other. Fully convinced that their own peculiar creed was the way of salvation hereafter, they had was the way of salvation hereafter, they had neither toleration nor charity for those who might entertain different views. But time has wrought a change. The Divinity School connected with Harvard is controlled by Unitarians, but the students are not required to subscribe to any creed, and there is unbridled freedom of faith and of thought. The Episcopalians have a well-endowed Theological School at Cambridge, although it is not connected with Harvard, and the Methodists and the Universalists have their sectarian colleges not far distant. The Harvard man of to-day, graduate or undergraduate, is no sectarian. In his opinion, there is a good nan of to-day, graduate or undergradate, is no sectarian. In his opinion, there is a good deal to be said for or against any religious creed, although, perhaps, he may have an appre-hension that the least that is said on this subject the better.

THE OLD PRESIDENT'S HOUSE was built in 1726, and is an old-fashloned, two-storied, gambrel-roofed edifice, with a porch. It is caimed that it has sheltered more literary and historic men than any other dwelling-house now standing in America. The Presidents of the College—from benjamin Wadsworth to Edward Everett—dwelt here, entertaining for more than a century the digoitaries who visited the institution. When Washington came here from Virginia to take command of the Continental forces, this house was his headquarters for a few days, and it has since then been honored by the presence of Hancock, Lafayette, Jackson, Webster, and other leading men.

is another of Harvard's pet institutions, and it has received numerous legacies from the alumni, including one of \$35,009 from Charles Sumnor. It is now the third largest collection of books on this Continent, the Boston Public Library ranking first, and the Library of Congress second. John Langdon Sibley was librarian for half a century, more or less, and then Harvard profited by an attempt made by the pot-house politicians of Boston to reduce the salary of the man who had created their library, and secured his services ad vitam, giving him the rank of Professor. The library is made to plav a comprehensive part in the system of training at Harvard. The catalog, even, is made actively instructive, and the quarterly builetin contains condensed information on the topics alluded to. THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

are regular departments of the University. The agricultural departments of the University. The agricultural department is located on an estate on Jamaica Plains donated for the purpose, and a special legacy of \$100.000 has established there a Professorship of Arboriculture, under whose charge every free and shrup that can be grown a Professorship of Arobicalities, under whose charge every tree and shrup that can be grown in Massachusetts is cultivated. At the Botanic Garden, which is nearer the College "yard," some 1,300 different species of plants may be seen growing. The largest herbarium in the country has been collected at the Botanic Garden.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSHEVATORY

country has been conjected at the Botane Carden.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSHEVATORY is well worthy of a visit, but its portals are guarded with jealous care. Its equatorial telescope, which was made at Munich, has an aperture of fifteen inches, and is unwards of twenty-two feet in length. The observatory also contains a transit circle, two comet seekers, a chronograph, a meridian circle, and a smaller equatorial telescope, with adriving clock. Signals are transmitted to Boston for the regulation of time, by breaking a local circuit within the ob-

servatory every two stands by a clock regulated to mean time, and kept fifteen and one-half seconds faster than mean time at the observatory, in order to allow for the difference of longitude between Cambridge and the State-House at Boston. The clock is so constructed as to omit one of its signals before the beginning of each minute, which is consequently marked by the first signal given after the rause.

MANY NOTABLE MANSIONS.

built by wealthy Boston Tories in the pre-Revolutionary days, as rural residences, still ornament the streets of Cambridge. The most specious, which was the headquarters of Washington for eight months, had been built by Sir John Vassal in 1739. Since 1843 it has been the home of Longfellow, the poet, whose later years have been saddened by the accidental death of his wife, although a family of sons and daughters have alleviated his sorrows. One of his sons is an artist of merit, and some of his paintings have been much admired. Mr. Longfellow is remarkably diffident and retiring in his manners, avoiding nutoriety, but treating his old triends with cordial hospitality. He bestows great labor on his poems, rewriting, altering, and correcting them repeatedly. In his poetical-editorial labors, in compiling "Poems of Places," he is aided by an old college friend, Mr. John Owens, who hunts up the selections, reads the proofs, and performs all the drudgery. MANY NOTABLE MANSIONS.

THE BURGOYNE HOUSE is another old-fashioned, three-storied mansion, built in 1761 by the Rev. East Apthorp, who came here from England expecting to be created a Provincial Bishop of the Established Episcopal Church, but who encountered so much opposition that he was forced to go back. After the defeat of Gen. Burgoyne's army, it was marched from Saratoga here, and was encamped on Winter Hill, while the General was provided with quarters in the Apthorp mansion. The interior of the house has been but little changed, a wide staircase, with curiously-carved balusa wide staircase, with curiously-cared baus-ters, leading up in a spacious hall. The rooms are finished with panel work, surmounted by heavily carved wooden cornices, and the wide freplaces are bordered with tiles bearing Script-

THE OLD HOLMES HOUSE, in which the vivacious little poet-physician first saw the light, was occupied at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle by Gen. Artemus Ward, and it was there that Prescott and Putnam laid their plans for erecting fortifications on Bunker Hill. Another spacious mansion, encircled by an elm-adorned lawn, is "Elmwood," the inherited home of James Russell Lowell, now the United States Minister to Spain, but known to fame as the author of the Spain, but known to fame as the author of the "Hosea Bigelow Papers." The grand old residences of those loyal old Tories—Fayerweather Lechmere. Lee, and Waterhouse—still stand and curious strangers are shown the modes dwelling of Prof. Webster, who murdered Dr. Parkman, and who was hung therefor.

which is a recognized Cambridge institution, stands on the bank of the River Charles, on a large lot of land. The main building is four stories high, with a front of 100 feet and a depth of 160 feet. There are all the modern facilities for the execution of printing, binding, stereotyping, electrotyping, lithographing, and copper-plate printing. The work, under the direction of Mr. H. O. Houghton,—a practical printer,—is executed with great neatness and accuracy. The heliotype work is carried on in the Boston warehouse of Messrs. Houghton & Osgood, on the site of the old Roman-Catholic Cathedral in Frankin street. There Mr. Howells, the genial editor of the Atlantic Monthly, has his sancium. THE RIVERSIDE PRESS,

is just beyond the Cambridge College buildings. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave," and many a life, first distinguished at flarvard, is ended at this neighboring City of the Dead. It was consecrated in September, 1831, and has been since repeatedly enlarged, so that there are now more than thirty miles of avenues leading over and around beautiful hills and dales. These are bordered with thousands of obelisks, columns, urns, tablets, and other sepulchrai monuments, each vying with the other in the purity of its design and in the finish of its workmanship. The greater part of the inscriptions are in good taste, but there are some exhibitions of snobbishness. A stone tower which crowns the most elevated part of the cemetery commands an THE MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY he cemetery commands an

IMPOSING PANOBAMIC VIEW. IMPOSING PANORAMIC VIEW.

In the distance Boston, with the glittering dome
of her State-House and her towering spires,
marks her noble outline against the clear sky,
surrounded by the civies which are now her
wards. The River Charles twists lazily through
the interfening plain, emptying into the broad
harbor, studded with white sails and dotted
with busy steamers, while tar beyond the open
sea sparkles in the sunlight. Descending, I
was shown the chapel, where the BAY STATE HERO-WORSHIP

is displayed by colossal statues of John Win-throp, James Otis, John Adams, and Joseph Story, and the exclusion of all ecclesiastical symbols. "These be thy Gods, O" Massachu-setts, must be the first thought of many a visit-or. The ralabow-tinted light streams through or. The rainbow-tinted light streams through
the stained-glass windows, and lights up the
features of the statues with a life-like hue, as
they stand on guard to receive the mortal remains of those who are honored by mortuary
services in this Pantheon. Statesmen, and soidiers, and orators, and journalists, are brought
here with more or less pomp, but their menories will soon perish and their yeary names will ories will soon perish and their very names will soon be forgotten. N. P. Willis, the most brilliant "racouteur" among the journalists of our land, rests in peace here, without a stone to mark the spot, and few of the next generation will know that such a sparkling writer ever existed.

RACONTEUR.

NEBRASKA.

Field-Sports-Hunting and Fishing-Prairie Chickens in Abundance—The Nimrods of Nebraska on the War-Path—Where to Go, How to Go, and When to Go.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
TEKAMA. Burt Co., Neb., Aug. 31.—Your readers must not think that in Nebraska it is all work and no play,—for I know that, as a whole, as much solid comfort is taken out here as anywhere.

In the season, a hunt or a fish is quite common. There is a Sportsmen's Association of the State, President of which is the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City; and nearly ail the towns have shooting clubs. The one at Omaha has some quite noted shots in field and trap shooting,—among whom are Dr. Peabody, President; Judge John M. Thurston, an attor ney; George Hoagland, lumber-merenant; Frank Hathaway and J. W. Petty, dealers in sporting goods; and a host of others among the profes sional and mercantile fraternity.

This is the season for hunting the prairie hicken (commencing Aug. 15), and the prairies are full of hunters. I have been promising my self a hunt ever since I have been in the State; so took a run up here where chickens are said to be plenty, and where there is a good hotel,the Astor House. At the risk of being tedious, I am going to

give you my experience. Frank Locke, the accommodating clerk, provided me with a gun,-a breech-loader; a pair of rubber boots (we were to start early in the morning, before the dew was off the grass), and a hunting-coat. He also engaged a team for us. D. R. Locke, Manager of the Omaha White-Lead Works, and his sonin-law, Judge Ives, of Chicago, composed our party, with the addition of William Wood and Frank Kimball. of this place, who were kind enough to go with us and take their dogs.

We started at 7a. m., drove some three miles southwest, and, leaving our team with the driver, deployed ourselves, unleashed our dogs, gave them the word,—our guns we had previously loaded,—and moved steadily on the enemy. Kind reader, were you ever on a hunt? Can you recall the pleasant recollections of the attempt to shoot birds on the wing; the intense anxiety to have the dog find something; the nervous suspense when he points a bird,—the bird hidden to your eye, but evidently within a few feet of you? A minute—it seems ten—you stand thus, speaking sofuly to your dog, when suddenly, as if shot from the earth, there is a whirring sound, and the bird fless in front,—sometimes in a direct line, or perhaps swerving to the right or the left. This is the moment to try your nerves. The gun is brought to the right shoulder; the eye glances allow the harrels; the trigger is to ached; there is an explosion: If you gree one look to see the result; speak to your dog, the word, your dog (if well trained) steps out cantiously. Perhaps he will not proceed three feet before he comes to a stand again. This time two birds fig. If you are cool, and a good shot, you get both,—firing at one, then wheeling and discharging the other load.

Sometimes, hunting with the wind, your dog will fall to get the scent in time, and you will come suddenly upon a covey, and the birds will spring up in front of you, to the right of you, to the left of you. Now's your time! Shoot quickly; drop in your cartridges; fire; watch the birds fall; speak to your dog; at the same time to firing of loading. The birds have all heen started up. You probably have shot several, and the next thing is to find them. The one you first shot is easily found. The next one has dropped farther,—possibly ran a engaged a team for us. D. R. Locke, Manager of the Omaha White-Lead Works, and his son-

found, your dog siding you. A third bird is simmbled upon just as you have decided to leave it.

But I am too fast. Whilst I have been describing the incident is above, our hunters have been left anxiously making for game. Alast we found the section I country selected for our sport like Lake Talbe, that Mark Twain said was such a good plact to hunt in, for one could hunt a whole year am not find anything. Well, we hunted all the me ning, and never even saw a chicken. In disgut we returned at noon.

Not to be disappointed entirely, I went out in the afternoon with three gentlemen, residents of Tekama. We drove some ten or twelve miles to the northwest, and here found plenty of sport and chickens. Our dogs worked remarkably well. It was so hot that early in the afternoon we would use one and then the other. We shot about thirty birds, and retraced our steps with more satisfaction than in the morning.

Prairie-chickens are plenty almost anywhere in the State, but you must go at least ten miles from the villages. The people out here are very clever, and there is no trouble about getting some one to go with you and take his dogs.

Later in the season there will be quall and ducks. Deer-stalking is not uncommon; and farther west an antelope-chase is quite the thing. This hunting is done with horses and hounds; no shooting; but, when the antelope is seen, the cry is given, and then comes a scamper,—the dogs running with that quick, swinging gait peculiar to hounds,—the hunters following as best they can, shouting and yelling, and plying the whip and sour. Maybe, in crossing a divide, for a moment the antelope is lost sight of; then, rising into view, there is a shout; the horses are urged foward. The pursued wheels about, makes a dash at the nearest dog, tosses his antlers defantly, springs forward, and is off agait like a shot. The chase is renewed; the deer is overtaken and surrounded by the dogs after a fruitless resistance he is pulled down, and is soon dispatched; the hunter's-knife at his throat ends his struggl

Chasing jack-rabbits is exciting sport, but not so satisfactory as autelope-bunting. It is done with horses and dogs; and they have to be fleet of foot to capture the rabbits.

In some parts of the State an occasional bear wildeat, wolf, or fox may be found.

The buffalo is driven far away by the march of civilization.

Of fishing there is abundance. All through the State are streams and takes filled with bass, pickerel, etc.

the State are streams and takes filled with bass, pickerel, etc.

Duck-shooting, in the fall and spring, is a favorit sport; and, as the game is plenty, the fun is great.

Quail-shooting begins after the 1st of October. Kearney, Buffalo County, is a good place to go, as in the vicinity can be found all kinds of game, and there are ample botol-accommodations for a party. Grand Island and Columbus are equally well supplied with hotels, and plenty of chickens.

If any of your readers want to enjoy a few weeks' sport and recreation, I sm satisfied that Charley Pruyn, of Pruyn's Hotel, Grand Island; L. R. More, banker, of Kearney; or Frank Locke, of the Astor House, Tekama, will give any information on application.

E. T. Sunwalt.

GEN. GRANT. A Visit to Galena, and a Talk About the General with an Old Acquaintance of His, Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Galena, Ill., Sept. 2.—This is an unpreten-

tious little city of 8,000 inhabitants, which, were it not for the fact that twenty years ago an unpretentions man by the name of Grant lived here and clerked for his father in a somewhat extensive leather business, would not be known beyond the limits of the Commonwealth of Ilinols. The fact of the clerking and the clerk brought me a considerable distance out of my way, a few weeks since, to stop off here; and I have, in the newspaper sense, been well paid for my pains. A quarter of a century ago this town was, according to the well-attested affirmation of the oldest inhabitant, a more promising city than Chicago. Twenty years ago it contained a population of 17,000; but has, on account of Dubuque and St. Paul on the north, and other river-towns south, gone into decadence .o a certain extent. The spot around which all interest centres, of course, is the Grant residence,—a modest, plain, substantial brick, standing on a hill within full view of, and a half-mile distant from, the depot. Leading up to it from the station-house is the solid plank walk, twelve fect wide, which the people of Galena con-structed as a compliment to the General. The story of this waik is familiar: how the General and that he would like to be tresident long enough to get a sidewalk built here; and how, when it was finished, his neighbors sent him the terse message:

"The sidewalk is built." At the station my first question was in regard to the mansion, and the accommodating agent pointed it out with pride.

"There," said he, "you will find a place everything about which will remind you of the owner: plain, substantial, unostentations, but at the same time beautiful. The residence is now undergoing full repairs preparatory to the General's return, and the workmen are putting new paint and paper on the Walls. New furpiture throughout has been ordered, and will take

the place of the present, which was given by a New York firm shortly after the close of the War."

"What will be done with the old?"

"I do not know, but it will probably be carted away to the auction-stores. It is quite well worn by this time, and it is only proper that it should be replaced."

worn by this time, and it is only proper that it should be replaced."

I sauntered quietly up the street to the summit of the nill. Bouthilliar is the local name of the avenue. From the point where me residence is situated, a magnificent view is presented of the surrounding country. Just to the northis a hill similar to the one on which the residence stands. This is covered with young trees and orchards, and is devoted to an extensive nursery.

and orchards, and is devoted to an extensive nursery.

I found what the station-agent had said was true. There was nothing remarkable about the place; but it reminded one in many respects of the owner, as he nad said. I said that there was nothing remarkable about the place: I should correct this, so far as the cornice of the house is concerned. This is very wide, furnishing a porch on every side, some six or eight feet deep.

should correct this, so far as the cornice of the house is concerned. This is very wide, furnishing a porch on every side, some six or eight feet deep.

The workmen understand that the propriet or of the place is soon to return and take up his residence here, and that they are to finish their work in a limited time.

After looking the place over a little, I retired to the hotel: and the peat day, according to directions I had received; took a stroll up to the nursery I have mentioned as situated on the hill just north of the Grant place. The proprietor was said to be the best acquainted with the General of almost any man in the city. He was found without difficulty, and turned out to be a well-informed and very pleasant gentieman. His name is Mr. D. Wilmot Scott, and he has a national reputation as Secretary of the American Nurserymen's Association and editor of a horticultural journal or two. Upon making myself known as a newspaper-man, I was immediately put at my ease by Mr. Scott; and the conversation naturally and easily drifted into the proper channels.

"I have known Gen. Grant," he said, "since the time, when the family fived in Ohio, and have watched his career all through."

"Well, is it true, Mr. Scott, that the General was an obscure man here before the war?"

"I hardly know how to answer that question. He was considered only an ordinary man so far as I knew. I knew him intimately as a neighbor, and he had a good deal of reputation as a chess-player. Aside from this, I can't say that anybody knew much of him. He was always anxious for a turn at his favorit game; and, when he could find a suitable antiagonist, he was very glad to play. I never knew of his being beaten. He seemed to comprehend the end from the occinuing, and, when the proper time would come, he was always able to sweep the board. The first rame with a stranger he usually let take its own course,—at any rate until near the close. He would permit his more the observed and stronger, and with the utmost ease obtain a victory. From the and

ed as his father's cierk in an extensive leather business. This business included several stores, and was quite prosperous. He had succeeded his older brother in the nosition. That brother had, after a very long and tedious illuess, died

"How do the people here feel in regard to the third term?"

"Oh! I hardly know. This city is Democratic "How do the people here feel in regard to the third term?"

"Oh! I hardly know. This city is Democratic by a considerable majority. you know. Grant himself was a Democrat before the War. But the firing on Sumter changed him clear around, as it did a good many other men who had any patriotism in them. I shall always remember his coming into our shop the day of that news. He was smoking as usual. There was a crowd of us talking the matter over,—one saying this, and another that. Finally, the General, after thinking hard for a little, said: 'You all know what my politics has been. You know I have always looked at matters after my own way of thinking. But this Government has educated me. It has provided me as a portion of her defense, at the public expense. I shall go into the fight while the Union is in danger.' We didn't think very much of this. We knew that he was a fightling man; that he had won the rank of Captain by bravery in the Mexican War; and, being a quiet, unobtrusive citizen, in whom all had confidence, there was but little difficulty in raising his regiment. You asked me how we feel on the third-term question here. Well, we should like to have the General settle down at home now, if he and the people of the country feel so disposed. He might not succeed so well again, with expectation at its highest pitch. His fame is as great as that of any human being can possibly be now: we appreciate this and are satisfied."

"Do you intend to give him a reception here on his return?"

"If left to ourselves, we shall give him one of those informal receptions which he enjoys so well. But I understand there is to be an excursion to meet him and escort him across the Continent. This may give him one of the other kinds of receptions. He enjoys himself better here than anywhere else, he says. He is a neighbor and I riend, a common citizen here, and delights to go into the stores and places of business and chat with the proprietors. He is much fonder of telling and listening to stories than is usually believed. I shall

we always indulge him in this, of course, just as the world has come to do. Capt. Beebe, one of our prominent river-men, was present. He said: 'General, you made just two serious mistakes during the War.' 'Well, I did pretty well, didn't I, if I made only two mistakes?' 'Yes, that was pretty well; but I am sorry you made them, after ali.' There was silence for a time, when flually the General asked: 'What are those serious mistakes which you complete a prethose serious mistakes, which you complete made them, after all.' There was silence for a time, when flually the General asked: What are those serious mistakes which you complain of?' 'One,' said the Captain, 'was, that you didn't shoot Lew Wallace; and the other, that you didn't shoot Buell. Both should have been put an end to for disobeying orders. The disaster of Pittsburg Landing would never have happened had it not been for the insubordination of these men. Such sammary justice as I demand would bave been a satisfactory warning to American Generals in all time to come. Lew Wallace marched right away from the battle, and Buell tried not to reach the spot in time. They were both anxious to gain the honor of capturing the enemy for themselves, and were determined that no one else should rival them. This is something that should not be tolerated in the army, and would have saved thousands of lives if it had been broken up in due time. Lew Wallace, as I understand it, refused to obey the command of Gen. Rawlins, your Chief of Staff, when given verbally; and it was only when the latter had ridden a short distance away, and written an order, signing your name to it, and delivered it in person, that he consented to come to the rescue, and only arrived too late to be of any special service.' 'Your summary manner of dealing with officers would hardly have answered, Captain, in so critical a time as the one you refer to. These men had their friends, who would not have relished very much that two such prominent Generals should lose their lives at the end of a court-martial.'

time as the one you refer to. These men had their friends, who would not have relished very much that two such prominent Generals should lose their lives at the end of a court-martial.' And so the conversation drifted on."

After a short pause, Mr. Scott said: "Gen. Grant attributes a large degree of his success, especially in the execution of details, to the faithfulness of his Chief of Staff and constant cotapanion, Gen. John A. Rawlins. Rawlins was really a remarkable man. He and Grant were firm friends before the War, and they started out together. They slept together, and probably had no plats or thoughts separate from each other. Rawlins had known what it was to come up through hardship. He had early been left to depend upon his own resources, his father having died, and left him, a mere lad, with his mother, to pay for a farm heavily encumbered. This farm was located right here, in our county, a few miles in the country. The lad took hold of the matter with a will beyond his years, and began the work of birning charcoal, for which he found a ready market to the river-men. The business was profitable; and, directed by his mother, who was well educated and accomplished, his education was undertaken. He never went to college, but he had the practical Western education which tells in our life here. He studied law in Galena, and, when the War broke out, was doing a good professional business. I have heard Gen. Grant express his high appreciation of Rawlins many times, and it was well shown in his appointment as Secretary of War."

tanked with other citizens who were full of the subject. But Mr. Scott's conversation appeared to me of the most general interest, and it has accordingly been recorded. R.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Very Like a Fraud. To the Editor of The Tribun. CHICAGO, Sept. 4 .- I wish to warn the public against a man who is peddling a preparation for cleaning silver and tin. It resembles a bar of common chalk, and has really no cleansing of common chaix, and has really no cleaning power whatever. He professes to try it for you, and what he uses has a very happy effect, while what he sells is worthless. I noticed that his preparation (which he says is part of one of the bars dissolved in water) smells strongly of hartshorn, but the bars are innocent of any odor.

One of the Victims.

Col. McDonald and the St. Louis Whisky

Cases, To the Editor of The Tribune. BERLIN, Green Lake Co., Wis., Sept. 2.—In your issue of the 27th ult. you publish what purports to be an interview of a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer with J. B. McCullagh, in which occurs the following passages,

"What did you think of Babcock in those S Louis whisky cases? Was he guilty or inno

"If the rest were guilty, he was. I don't say anybody was guilty, but his case did not differ from the others. You see, when McDonald, Joyce, and the rest were prosecuted the whole Joyce, and the rest were prosecuted the whole energy of the Government was against them; but when Babcock was prosecuted the Government rather defended him. I don't say that Grant did, but the Judge on the bench—Dillon—ruled just contrary to what he had sone in the previous cases to help out Babcock."

"You don't suppose Grant held on to Babcock, McDonald, or any of those fellows?"

"No. Johnny McDonald deceived him throughout. McDonald's wife has got a divorce from him, and he married that woman 'Sylph' who figured in the dispatches, thus showing he is without any pride of character. Grant behaved manfully to Babcock until the trial was over, and then I suppose he made up his mind that he didn't want any more of such doubtful men around him."

Men around him."

Now, what I desire you to correct in the foregoing statement is, that I never deceived Gen. Grant in any particular; that my wife has never obtained a divorce from me: that I have never seen or heard of the whereabouts of the woman who figured as "Syloh" in the dispatches between Joyce and Babcock, since the whisky trials, four years ago; nor have I married any other woman than the one who was my wife at the time of said trials.

Mr. Editors: Will you please publish the

MR. EDITOR: Will you please publish the above in the cause of fairness and justice, and request all papers which have copied your article to publish this correction? Yours, etc.,

JOHN McDONALD.

Ex-Ignoramus on the Earth.

To the Editor of The Pribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—In The Tribune of the 1st CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—In The Tribune of the last inst. "Ignoramus" says that if one of the polar circles receive light and heat from the sun for part of a year, and the opposit polar circle receives it the other part of the year, according to a certain theory lately in The Tribune on the daily motion of the earth, why should not the North or South Pole explode this theory by advancing its dark and cold face ahead and before its light and warm face, thereby causing a zevolution from parth to south bystead of from east lution from north to south instead of from east

o west?

For my own good I wish to take sides in this For my own good I wish to take sides in this discussion, and will say the theory which explained the cause of the daily revolution of the earth, as given in The Tribune on Saturday last, is good enough for me until some one shows up better reason and legic.

"Ignoramus" must understand that the poles of the earth are fixed and certain, the arth Pole

pointing toward the north star and not varying but little from this position. What keeps it in this position I will not try here to explain, but it is so, it is a fact, and I don't believe the heat from the sun or anywhere else can change the axis of the earth.

Admitting the axis of the earth inclines from a perpendicular about 23 degrees, and by this inclination the sun athnes about each of the poles for about six months of the year; admitting this, and admitting more traths which I am not here opposing, I still believe that unequal heat is caused from the sun and the absence of the sun. It is reasonable to believe that from the rotary motion of the earth the atmosphere about the equator and tropics is heaped up, while at the poles it is flattened. Where the atmosphere is most bulky it is most subject to expansion. Is it impossible for a ball to turn on its axis when its axis is not horizontal and you apply the turning power, or friction, at any other place than at right angles from the centre of its axis! "Ignoramus" himself would say, of course it is possible. So it appears to me, you, or anyone.

Ex-IGNORAMUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—If some radical Northern Republican, who had become known for his violent denunciations of the South and her political views, were to go to Mississippi on a lecturing tour, he would undoubtedly be shot before he had delivered a single lecture. Alf Harper, after all his venomous denunciation of all that is good in Northern politics, and Northern people, has the sublime cheek to come among us on a lecturing tear. Of course he will not be interfered with, and he knows it. He knows that we are a civilized people, whatever may be said of the people of Mississippi. But he has not come here, as he says, to "let our people know the feelings and sentiments of our people know the feelings and sentiments of the people of the South." He has not the candor requisite to enable him to appear as a fair exponent of the sentiments of any people. He is of the most extreme.—an extremist. Hence his views are not worth hearing. But he has come here to try to make some money. He has been extensively advertised all over the North through the publication of his ranting furly which has been copied from his mad sheet, the Okolona States. He thinks his notoriety will draw him paying houses. Through the advice and management of such as he, his own State is a ruined, God-forsaken, poverty-cursed land, and he has come among the thrifty, sensible people of the North, where money is plenty and prosperity the rule, to replenish his lean pocket-book with a little of the money of Uncle Sam, whom, as a potent ruler, he affects so much to destribe. Let him have all the money that he can get out of Democrats. They will, no doubt, flock to bear him if, perchance, they have ever heard of him, which is doubtind. His lectures will do them good. His utterances will tenu to open their eyes to the dangerous character of the wild fire-exters of the South, and turn many of them into the Republican ranks. But let no Republican go near him. Men of sense should not let a little idle curlosity lead them to lend sid and comfort to a mere adventurer, whose only object is to make money out of a most uneuniable notoriety, among the very people he most hates and traduces. It is said that when a man attempted to assasinate President Angrew Jackson, upon the Capitol steps, old Davy Crockett was standing by and exclaimed. "Well, there, I have always been wanting to see the damnedest villain on earth, and now, thank God, I have seen him." the people of the South." He has not the by and exciaimed. "well, there, I have always been wanting to see the damadest villain on earth, and now, thank God, I have seen him." Something of this same desire may influence Republicans to go to the lectures of Harper, but I trust not. "Let him severely alone." S.

To the Editor of The Tribina.
CHICAGO, Sect. 4.—A step has been taken by our Aldermen in increasing the penalty for carrying concealed weapons which, if there were any intention on their part or on that of their enchmen, the city police, to carry it into effect, would be of incalculable benefit to the com-munity. But does any sane person who knows anything of corporations suppose for one mo-ment that anything else was intended than to adorn the statute-book with one more ordinance which in a very short time will be obsolete? If he does, he will be undeceived before he attains

swallowing a glass of lager or eating a sand-wich, it is high time that they arose in their might and determined that such things should, not continue. Chicago has earned the reputa-tion of being the "Queen City of the West?" in a trading and other ways, but she cannot boast of being at the head of Western civilization, and pulses ruitlanism is stamped out she never will. insight and determined that such things should not continue. Chicago has carned the reputation of being the "Queen City of the West" in a trading and other ways, but she cannot boast of being at the head of Western civilization, and unless rufflanism is stamped out she never will. Is it too much to expect that the Aldermen should insist that the by-law, as recently amended, should be carried out! True, there is no money to be madesby enforcing it, and at the next election the Thugs might make things hot for songe seeking civic honors! The police will have a duty to perform that will curtail their presence, the numerous lager-beer and other saloons that dot the city. They will also make enemies of many a would-be malefactor, with whom they are now on such intimate terms that they call each other by their Christian names and drink many a friendly toast, but might not that even prove better than that daily newspaper reports of murders and assaults should be published to the world to bring disgrace on an otherwise so fair city! Let the by-law against carrying concealed weapons be immediately enforced, and a day named on which suspected persons will be searched. Thereafter any and every person should be searched, and the police, if they want to do their duty, know not only when to find those most likely to break the law, but where. There is an old Frenchadage which says. "Cen'est que le premier pasqui conte." but Aldermen have no faith in it, and will take any number of first steps, but seldom a second unless there are millions it. Will this case prove an exception?

The Irlah Land Laws.

Trusville, Brevaru Co., Fla., Aug. 20.—The mosquitoes are so bad in Florida.

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The Irish Land Laws. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—I notice several interesting articles in THE TRIBUNE lately in regard to the agitation now going on in Ireland in favor of freeing the Irish people of the cursed incubus of landlordism which squeezes their heart's blood out of them, and I wish to make a little contribution by way of reminiscence to the

iterature of the subject.

The Banner of Ulster, of Belfast, Ireland, in its issue of Feb. 24, 1859, thus refers to the eviction of Andrew Forsythe, the father of our well-known Irish-American citizen, John For-sythe, who is an enthusiastic and ardens hater of British rule in Ireland, his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, having been rebels in 1798:

THE BALLYNURE ESTATE—NOVEL PROCESS OF EVICTION.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that a case was tried at our last Quarter Sessions—"Bobbs vs. Forsythe"—In which a decree for ejectment of the defendant from the farm on which his family had lived for unwards of two centuries was obtained by the plaintiff. On Tuesday last (says our correspondent) six Balliffs went to Ballynure to execute the decree. Having reached the dwelling of Forsythe, these officers proceeded to execute the orders they had received, by throwing out the furniture, bods, etc. of poor Forsythe. The poor man and his family clung with all the affection and tenacity of Irish hearts to the home of their fathers, and refused to leave the house till all their movables had been cast out. The Bailiffs then cut the "couples" and rafters above their heads, and down came the whole roof of the house, destroying part of Forsythe's property, the family, with difficulty, escaping with their lives from the falling mass. In order to complete the work of destraction, and leave Forsythe no claim on the place. The Bailiffs said they "would have a fire to light their pites at," and then commenced to set fire to the fallen roof, and in a short time nothing remained but smouldering ruins and the bare walls of a dwelling where a family had been reared in principles of homesty, industry, and respectability. The fire communicated, however, with the thatched roof of the neighboring house, inhabited by an old man named Robinson, of unwards of forrecore years of are, and out for the exertions of the inhabitants of Ballynure, who ran to the place on beholding the great since from the facts of the poor old man would have shored the fatter of Forsythe's base. The roof of his house has been greatly injured, and rendered unfit to live beneata; his furniture and potatoes have been much damared, and they one mass had to be dragged out of the house by a Fighbor named Bob lattimer, the servant of the Iba. Mr. Cambbell, Rector of Ballycaston, Great graise is due to Mr. THE BALLYNURE ESTATE-NOVEL PROCESS OF

The eviction was not for non-payment of rent, but simply for political reasons.

After his eviction Andrew Forsythe, with his wite and nine children, emigrated to Illinois and settled on a farm; in Will County, owned by his son John, who had left Ireland in 1847 to seek his fortune in Illinois, where he would be free from landlord oppression. The old gentleman is now living, and at 89 years of age is intensely hostile, as are his wife and all of their children, to the cruel and oppressive tyranny exercised under the color of law by the landlords in Ireland.

Forsythe's case is only a sample of thousands of others equally unjust. Is it any wonder that Irish-Americans are opposed to English rule in Irish-Americans are oppo

A Disgusted Republican's Estimate of the Harrison Administration.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The most insipid, childish, and in every thing contemptible government under which Chicago has ever suffered is the present Harrison Administration. The Colors

present Harrison Administration. The Colvin crowd had in its members a few leading cititens who had Democratic procivities. The Harrison gang has none. It would be an unwarranted insult to the respectable minority of that party to accuse them of supporting the fog-horn incumbeant of the Mayor's office. His support at first embraced a few of them, but it has now dwindled down to the rabble That a man should make of himself s That a man should make of himself such a consummate ass as to drive away from his support every one who has any intelligence or lava a claim, with any reasonable foundation, to respectability, is demonstrated to be possible. If Carter H. Harrison has not accomplished this he has gone a long way toward it, and, as he is too conceited to take advice or warning from any one, he is sure to carry this course on to the end. As a Republican, I hesitated whether I should prefer him to A. M. Wright. As a Republican, I did,—from knowing only what his friends whom, he dazzied with his glgantic pretensions, said of him. I changed six votes at the polls in his favor when he ran for Congress. If among the humiliating mistakes I have made there is one which brings quickest the flush of mortification to my cheek, that act is the one. His buffoonery in Congress I tried to think was put on to make a laugh. mistakes I have made there is one which brings quickest the flush of mortification to my cheek, that act is the one. His buffoonery in Congress I tried to think was put on to make a laugh. I am now convinced that the famous flights of absurdity in his speeches were in dead carnest, and the best he could do. The man seemed to think that to be great requires only plenty of cheek, silly wit, and moner. He evidently is of that opinion still. He was elected to the Mayoraity by 7,500 Republican votes. You can't find one of that 7,500 now, and the leading Democrats will not say they voted for him. Mr. Harrison surrounds himself with such roseate hues of glory that he cannot see beyond them. He sees only himself.—ye goda! with what distorted vision! The wishes of the people are nothing to him; ninety-nine in every one hundred of our citizens condemned his action in trying to remove Benner, and every Eastern capitalist who has moneyed interests here deplored the jeopardization of property which might follow. Mr. Harrison did not think as they do, and Mr. Benner resigned to lessen Mr. H.'s mortification at the Council's veto of his edict. Four hundred thousand people are represented in the Council. Four of its members thought as Mr. H. did. The city is unanimous for Mr. Benner's reappointment. Mr. H. puts his finger to that infinitesimal point of his cranium where the only valid part of it happens to be at the moment floating, and says: "You fellows all think Matt should go back; Carter H. H. thinks not exactly so." That ends it. It is so with others who have fallen under the blade of the broadax. Carter H. H. cannot be mistaken in his opinion, and be must carry it out to prevent the city affairs from going to the bow-wows. He is the climax of our damnable caucus system,—its fitting exponent and representative. In one way this transparent kind is accomplishing some good. He is every day piling dirt upon the grave of the local Democratic party. He has taught Republicans a lesson on splitting tickets which no argument ever

adorn the statute-book with one more ordinance which in a very short time will be obsolete? If he does, he will be undeceived before he attains the age of Methuseish. It is a very fine thing for Aldermen to enact laws tending in a humanitarian direction; it leads some citizens and a few at a distance to suppose that they have the welfare of the community at heart; and it is thereby hoped that we will be lulled into a security that is likely too soon to be rudely shaken.

It is customary to look to the South, California, or in fact in any other direction than home, for the abodes of the lawless; but, when our citizens reflect that the lives of their fellow morted that fact. It might be a capital idea in that distant age, when the Washington monument after death. It might be a capital idea in that distant age, when the Washington monument afull length testing of Carter H. H. in his great care. shall be completed, to place on its su length statue of Carter H. H. in his great ora-torical act, and name the shaft "The Harrison

rye. The poor dogs run howling about or rush at last to the water and lie down up to their nose.

Oftentimes the mosquitoes fall into the fire in such numbers as to extinguish it. I have seen the so-called blind mosquitoes washed up on the shore in layers four inches deep. They rise up before you like a wall in the marshes. Let a hunter be but lost or disabled without a mosquito-ber, and no way of making a fire in the marshes or the woods during a night, and his fate would be sealed. If not dead, he would be a raving maniac by morning. They are worse during the full of the moon and during rainy weather. There are half a dozen kinds of the insect in Florida, one variety that I have seen; the "gallinipper," measures three-fourths of an inch. On my expeditions when locating railroad fines, upon moving our camp to a new location, we always burn over the charrounding country for several miles. In this way we manage to destroy most of them, and new-comors find no congenial cover.

I wonder if mosquito-netting was discovered at the time the old Spaniards occupied this country! The settlers sit at the table with a brazier of smoking brands at either end and one under the table, and thus partake of their meals. Old rags or leather is substituted for wood while the supply lasts, the smoke being more pungent. Out in the hencoop the poor fouls are stamping all night in the vaim endeavor to keep the mosquitoes from their legs and feet. When I take an observation through the transit they settle on my face and hands in clouds, and my note-book is spattered throughout with blood.

The Sierra Mojada Mines.

San Antonio (Tex.) Express.

The mines recently discovered in the Sierra Mojada, Mexico, about which so much has recently been said, were found by a Mexican Lieatenant and squad while in search of Indians. Believing that Indians made their abode in the rough and almost unapproachable region, the Lieutenant proceeded to investigate, and came upon several squaws and children, and two worn-out warriors, who were congregated about the mouth of a cave molding bullets. The rods were taken in tow, when the cave was searched, and quite a quantity of silver bullets and other roughly-made silver articles were found. So astonished was the Lieutenant to find the precious metal put to such a common use that he made further search, discovering the very locality at which they obtained the natural ore. Their mining-tools consisted principally of two or three old hatchets and axes, with which they cut the ore loose as it clung, an almost solid mass, to the side of a gigantimountain. For years the Indians had visited many Mexican towns, even going as far as Mosciova, with cargoes of builets of pure silver, which they almost gave away. But no one know, anterior to the discovery made by the Mexican Lieutenant above reference to, where they mann factored the bullets. Now the locality is awarming with seekers after wealth, Mild the riches silver discoveries known have there been made.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Unchanged and Foreign Exchange Dull.

Lighter Shipments of Currency-The Stock Market.

The Produce Barkets Fairly Active ... Provision Stronger-Grain Steady.

A Good Shipping Demand for Meats Wheat, and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

eroment bonds were unchanged in price.
tions have now remained without alteraor three days. The 4s are 101 bid and
asked in Chicago. The 4½s are 104 and
The 5s, 102 and 102%, and the 6s of 1831
and 104%. There is something of a short
st in the 4s, and large sales for a decline
sen made in the last day or two.
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and in the sales for sterling were 482 and 484.
It transactions in Chicago were 480% and
and in New York were at 480% (4481 and
pass). Sterling grain-tills were 4784

248314. Sterling grain-bills were 47814 50. French grain-bills were 530 and 527%, reach bankers' bills were 52114 and 52214. re were arrivals in New York of \$1,800,000

port. Were arrivals in New York of \$1,800,000 gold. The Financier was mistaken in its mate that all the gold coming to London in the East would be used for remittances to y York. Only \$150,000 was employed in that. The Bank of England yesterday gained 0,000 in builton, and for the week its bullion erres have decreased only \$050,000. Its reve is \$5.8-16 per cent. The slight rise in examps which has reduced the flow of gold from the can be only temporary. The exports ge which has reduced the flow of gold from and can be only temporary. The exports mestic produce from New York last week the largest on record. They amounted to \$2,606, against \$7,625,433 for the correding week last year, and \$7,261,045 the previous. Of this week's total, nearly \$0,000 went to Liverpool and London alone, total since Jan. 1 is \$220,551,748, against \$100,000 went to Liverpool and London alone. 1933 same time last year. This is con-

pland are said by the London Times of Aug.
to have been nearly compensated for by the
ux of coin from the provinces. Altogether,
refore, the Bank of England is exceedingly ng, and gives no indication of dearer money.

usual efflux of currency for holiday and
rest purposes has not told as yet on the ree of notes, which is now almost £11,000,higher than it was at the beginning of the ear. The private deposits are also about as arge now as then, but there has been a great alling off in private securities,—a proof that we bank is doing very little discount business. In the open market rates are unaltered, but the open market rates are unatered, out the inguess to take long-dated bills is rather pronounced, as it is felt that the bad harded western Europe may cause some discee in the value of money before the end year. Caution is, therefore, everywhere sined, although money offering at short ntinues to glut the market.

now takes the New York Assay-Office three fee days to pay for foreign gold brought to re the importers. These dealers infogm the York World that the deposit of \$15,000, just made by the Government in gold coin to York will not facilitate the settlements them. At present the Assay-Office issues tots for bar gold or foreign gold coin turned only makes, payment, three to five days and only makes payment three to five days arrwards, when the dupilcate assays have in made and agree within less than I per life. What the importers desire, and it would not facilitate business, is a return to the letter of five or six years ago, under which Assay-Office paid at once for 90 per cent of he gold brought to it, so that the delay and oss of interest applied to only one-tenth of the mount. Unless there is some positive hin-trance in laws enacted since this practice was vogue, Secretary Sherman can hardly decline to entertain the request which has been made to. restore the former order.

ols were 97 13-16, 97 14-16, and 97 13-16. Consols were 97 13-16, 97 14-16, and 97 13-16.
Chicago shipments of currency to the country have been growing smaller the last day or two. Business is quiet in all departments of banking. Discounts were dull. The Board of Trade demand is light on account of the limited receipts of stuff here. The country banks are still drawing down their balances, but have not reached the point where it becomes necessary for them to borrow. Rates are quoted at 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. Bank clearings were \$4,400,000.

Cook County 5s were sold at 10134.

A one-balf interest in the Grampian Mine, in Southern Utah, is reported sold for \$250,000 to R. P. Detrickson, John C. Dole, E. E. Wood, Mrs. Brooks, and Mrs. Cadwell, all of Chicago. The Grampian adjoins the Horn Silver Mine, well known in the East.

Nearly everything on the stock-list went up,

The Grampian adjoins the Horn Silver Mine, well known in the East.

Nearly everything on the stock-list went up, and the coal stocks and St. Louis & San Francisco made themselves conspicuous by their backwardness. St. Paul & Minnespolis rose 3½ on reports that the Northwestern Road, to consoie itself for having been jilted by the Cecar Rapida, would lease the Minnespolis Road. Gould is reported to predict a rise in Eric, and this has occurred so far as an advance to 57½ for the common and to 50 for the preferred. The dullness of the coal stocks was taken to indicate that resterday's conference in New York between Goven, of the Reading, and the Managers of the New York companies did not lead to the combination proposed for the restriction of production. It was expected, according to the Philadelphia Record, that, as the managers of the New York companies are known to be largely short of coal stocks, they would impose conditious that no honorable man could accept, and that, perforce, the war would continue to go on. The Granger stocks were strong and higher. The increase in price brought about a good framy realizing sales, but not enough to seriously affect the market. Northwestern common advanced from 76% to 78%, closing at 78½, the preferred made ½, to 96%. Michigan Central galoed 1, to 81; Lake Shore ½, to 87½; Union Pacific ½, to 60; Western Union ½, to 93%; Atlantic & Pacific ½, to 15½; Kansas City preferred ½, to 60; Northern Pacific ½, to 18½; Kansas Pacific ½, to 60; Northern Pacific ½, to 17; the praferred ½, to 18½; the common ½, to 18½; Kansas City common ½, to 28½; the common ½, to 18½; Kansas City common ½, to 28½; the common ½, to 18½; Kansas City common ½, to 28½; Jersey Central ½, to 51½; St. Joe preferred ½, to 50.

The losses were: San Francisco preferred ½, to 51.

Eric second 6s opened at 7½% and C., C., C. & L. ½, to 51.

Erie second 6s opened at 74% and closed at 74%, with intervening sales at 74% and 73%. Northwest gold bonds were fit b d.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, were active and higher. There were large transactions in Erie new consolidated seconds, which rose from 72% to 78% (273%. The New Jersey Central issues were in good demand, and sold at 98@28% for consolidated and convertible assented, at 114% for firsts, and at 102@102% for adjustments. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented was atrong, and advanged from 79% to 80. Rome, Watertows & Ogdensburg firsts rose from 38% to 64%, and closed at 64. Kansas Pacific incomes No. 16 sold up to 70, and closed at 60%. Burlington, Cedar Raphis & Northern firsts declined from 88 to 87, and recovered to the former figure. Frankfort & Kokomo firsts rose to 91%; Great Western seconds ex coupon to 91; and 8t. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 105%. St. Paul, LaCrosse Division, fell off to 112; do gold 7s to 110%; and Kansas & Texas consolidated assented to 78.

previous sale was at 124.

Atchison firsts were offered in Boston on Monday at 113, the figure at which the latest sales were made, and grants were offered ½ lower, at 113½; Atchison seconds remained at 111@111½. Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs 7s advanced ½, to 28. Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s sold as before, at 105½. In railrond stocks, Atchison & Nebraska sold ½ lower, at 49, rallying to 49%. Pueblo sold, as before, at 50%, and closed offered at that figure. Burlington & Missouri Railroad continued at 115 bid. Chicago & Clinton was quiet at 46%@48. Cincinnati & Sandusky rose 3-16, to 7 9-16, fell off to 7½, and closed at 7½@7 9-16.

The earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road are given below, comparing with the corresponding period of last year:
Third week in August, 1879, 7 days, \$ 144,000.00 Corresponding week last year (7 days) 117, 388, 00

26, 612, 00 5, 500, 00 25, 856, 00 Increase
Actual land sales for six months to
June 30, 1879. S 347, 419, 02
For the corresponding time last year 599, 701, 87

Bertha and Edith stock, a worthless coocern in the hands of the Sheriff. The Graph'csays:

The whole amount of sales in a single day averages not much over \$20,000, and the trading is confined in great part, to stocks whose market value is only a few cents per share. Many of them are not in any seems mines, and are without development or equipment, or the means of previous equipment. The rules of the Board are not su ficiently rigid to prevent the listing of the worst wildent schemes, and they are crowded in along with stocks that possess more or less merit in such a way that if the manipulation is adroit it is difficult to distinguish the good from the bad. All this has had its effect upon the dealings of the Mining Exchange. The trading in the stocks of the San Francisco Board is of the lightest character, and very many excellent mining companies having their principal offices in this rity refuse altogether, and very properly, to allow their spares to be listed at the Exchange. There is already room for an exclusively mining exchange in this city. Properly supported and under the right management, it would supply a legitimate want and prosper. But this the New York Mining Exchange, as at present constituted, cannot do. Its methods must be reformed or it will be obtized to close its doors.

The diamond drill has been introduced in the Silver Cliff Mining District. The Colorado Spring Gazette says: "The owners of the drill charge a certain amount per foot, and take a certain amount of in the silver in the allegat and take a certain amount of the later as the second of the drill charge a certain amount per foot, and take a certain amount of the second of

charge a certain amount per foot, and take a certain amount of interest in the claim. A number of prospect holes have been sunk, and undoubted carbonnies have been struck. Another discovery of the diamond drill is native copper. All the facts concerning what the drill has found are not known, but enough is surmised to cause a good deal of suppressed excitement. The carbonates were struck at a depth of between 60 and 70 feet. The native copper was found at 90 feet.

80 and 70 feet. The native copper was found at 90 feet.

The Fannie Barrett Mine, Gov. Loveland's bonanza, at Buckskin, Col., has been incorporated. The Comoany has a capital of \$10,000,000 divided into \$10 shares. Gov. Loveland's associates in the incorporation are the original discoverers,—Commbus Weese and A. H. Clements. The Mountain Queen and everal other lodes are included in the consolidation. The company will have as office in this city.

The Silver Moon Mining Company has been incorporated in Arizona, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, in shares of \$25 cach. The Company consists of a number of business men of Grand Rapids, Mich., and owns the following mines situated in Sierra del Amole, about twelve miles south of Tucson, Arizona: Silver Moon, Lota Lopez, New Strike, Expert, La Paztor, Milisite, and Grand Rapids.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

active stocks:	Si Constitu	32 U 30 X	dita Set
Stocks. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	
N. Y. Central 118%	4110	Summary 6	118%
Michigan Central. 80	81%	80	81
Lake Shore 87%	88%	85%	87%
C.& Northwestern 76%	78%	7614	7814
Do preferred 97%	001	45.	98%
M. & St. Paul 65% Do preferred 96%	66%	65%	96%
filinois Central86	86	85%	86
C., B. & Q1144	an law of	6073	1145
Union Pacific 7814		Bright S	78%
Erie 65%	2714	25%	2714
Wanash Railway, 39%	303	3914	3912
Ohio & Mississip't 16%	10%	16%	16%
Do preferred			50
C., C., C. & Ind. 5114	S. 20. 314	试剂式用 数	51
H. & St. Joe 20%	20%	20%	20%
Do preferred 43%	S Saule	10000	42%
Del. & Hudson 48	48	47%	48
Del., Lack. & W. 58%	58%	58	5814
N. J. Central 51%	51%	50%	511/4
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 151/2	1-7.00		15%
Kan. City & N 234	24	231/4	2314
Do preferred 58%	59%	58%	5914
W. U. Tel. Co 93% Atlantic & Pacific. 36	94	981/4	93%
C., C. & I. C 74	****	****	3614
Kansas Pacific 65%	604	6514	7¾ 66
St. L.& S. F 13%	0043	0079	13%
Do preferred 19		****	18%
Preferred	33 3 4 4 4 1	****	44
Erie preferred 48%			* 50
Northern Pacific, 16%	3 () ()	1	17
Do preferred 46%	TO SECURE		47%
St. P. & Minneap 40%	AND THE PERSON IN	201	431/4
Louisville & Nash 54%	SECTION A	Della Ta	55
COVERNM	-	OFFICE TO	S-SEER STOWN

Louisville & Nash 54%	1.00000	55
GOVERNMENT BO	ONDS.	
Charles and the state of the st	Bld.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	104%	104%
U. S. new 58 of '81, ex int	102	102%
U. S. new 41/48, ex int	104	104 %
U. S. 4 per cent coupons		101%
FOREIGN BXCH		Carried St.
[1] (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482	484
Belgium		521%
France	5234	521%
Switzerland		521%
Holland		4014
Austria		48
Norway		27%
Sweden		27%
Denmark		2794
COMMERCIAL B		if et al
Selfmark such and Area and	Sixty days	Sight.
Sterling	47814	480%
Francs		527%
LOCAL SECURI		
434149,75603,197-305, 16, A 5, 57 to 8	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal Str. 1000	41101/	4110

	Sixty days,	Sight
00	Sterling 47814	480
e	Francs 530	527
256	LOCAL SECURITIES.	
at	Bid.	Asked
	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*113
te	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884	*107
9700	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895	•114
e	Chicago Municipal 7s. 1899	*115
ır	Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892*113	*114
ie	Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895 *114%	*115
200	Uhicago Water Loan 7s, 1899	*1154
of	Chicago Municipal ds	*107
. 94	Chicago West Town 78	*106
e	Chicago West Town Ds	*102
200	Chicago Water Loan 6s	*108
t,	Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*107
0	Chicago South Park 78	*108
d	Chicago South Park 68	*104
900	Chicago West Park 78	*107
rt.	Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) 99%	99
8,	Chicago Treasury Warrants (new	30/25/00
10	scrip) 94%	95
220	Cook County 7s 11214	•112
m	Cook County (short) 78	*101
d	Cook County 5s	*101
	City Railway (South Side) 1681/4	170
P	City Railway (West Side) ex-div 165	
d	City Railway do 7 per cents 105%	*106
0	City Railway (North Side) 120	125
tr@	City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds 106%	*107

7	Cook County 78 1124 1124
3	Cook County (short) 78
d	Cook County 5s
3	City Railway (South Side) 10814 170
S	City Railway (West Side) ex-div 165 1704
8	City Railway do 7 per cents 1054 1064
8	City Railway (North Side) 120 195
8	City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds*1084 *107
g	Chamber of Commerce 59 60
	Traders' Insurance
9	
8	*And interest.
3	COUN QUOTATIONS.
8	Pollowing one Chicago executions for sale
9	Following are Chicago quotations for coins:
8	Trade dollars 9714
8	Mexican (full weight) 85
i	Sovereigns 4.80
3	Napoleons 3.80
8	Twenty marks 4.70 Five francs
3	Five france 85
3	Prussian thalers
d	Holland guelders 3840 30
d	Kroners (Swedish) 25 @ 2514
а	Mexican and S Americandonbloom

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, GOVERNMENT, CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR BALR. LOCAL STOCKS HOUGHT AND SOLD. CHARLES HENROTIN.

106 East Washington-st.
City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Sown of West Chicago it per cent Bonds.
West Division Salway 7 per cent Certificates of
debtedness in again to suit. 100,000 Kanas City Municipal Sevens, due 1894.
100,000 Kanas City Water-Works Sevens, due 1894.
100,000 Washington County, Illinois, Sevens, due 1804.
Washed-200,000 Illinois, Iowa, or Kanasa Bonda the GEO. O. MARCY & CO.,

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago York Stock Exchange. WILLIAM O. COLE.

OFFERS TO LOAN. IN SUMS TO SUIT. UPON FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY. AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST. loney in hand, and no delay in closing negotiat UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madbon and Dearborn-sia.,
RECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 45 per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.

No notice required to draw money.

G. M. WILSON, Cashler.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., Bear Randolph,
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

TH PARK 6a... OK COUNTY 54... COLN PARK 7s.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearbon UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st.

CHICAGO CITT RAILWAY STOCK, CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE. PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,

AND DEALERS IN U. S. BONDS, TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

BANKERS.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Governments generally

Bar silver is 111%. Subsidiary silver coin is

1 per cent discount. State securities dull. The stock market was characterized by great activity and buoyancy, in which the Granger shares and Erie were most prominent. At the opening there was a slight falling off in prices, but at the First Board a strong buying move ment was developed, under which prices steadily advanced. In the final dealings there was slight falling off in some few shares, but gener ally the market closed strong at an advance on the day of 16% per cent. Later St. Paul & Min neapolls and Northwest common advanced 2
per cent, Eric 134 per cent for common and 134
for preferred, St. Paul common 1, and
Atlantic & Pacific and Northern Pacific
preferred 134. Nashville, Chattaneoga and St. Louis opened at 374, advanced to 41%, and closed at 41. Transactions, 241,000 snares: 48,000 Eric. 36,000 Lake Shore, 39,000 Northwest common, 2,200 preferred, 22,000 St. Pauls, 16,000 Wabash, 20,000 Lackawanna, 5,400 New Jersey Central, 3,100 Delaware & Hudson, 1,200 Michigan Central. 7,800 Ohio & Mississippi, 2,600 Hannibal & St. Josephs, 1,900 Western Union, 5,800 Pacific Mail, 2,800 Kansas & Texas, 3,700 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 11,000 preferred, 1,700 Iron Mountain, 4,300 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,300 Kansas Pacific, 1,500 Nashville, Chattanooza & St. Louis, 1,700 Northern Pacific, and 1,000 Louisville & Nashville.

The money market was easy at 5@6 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@7.
Sterling exchange quiet and steady; sixty-days, 4814; sight, 4834.
The steamship Labrader, from Europe, yes-

terday, brought \$1,000,000 in gold bars and
cond one in on frame mald missing bars and
\$300,000 in 20-franc gold pieces,—a total of
\$1,300,000.
GOVERNMENTS.
United States 81s104% New4 per cents101%
New 58 1021 Currency 68 121 New 41/48 1041/4
New 41/48 1041/4
STOCKS.
W. U. Tel 93% Wabash 39%
Onickettver 13 Fort Wayne affe'd 119
Quicksilver, pfd 38 Terre Haute 19
Quicksilver, pfd. 38 Terre Haute. 10 Pacific Mail. 18½ Terre Haute, pfd. 14
Mariposa 2 C. & A., offered 88
Mariposa 2 C. & A., offered 88 Mariposa, pfd 24 C. & A., pfd 112 Adams Express 1024 Onio & Miss 164
Adams Express 102% Onto & Miss 16%
Wells, F. & Co 86% Del., L. & West, 05%
Amer. Express 451/4 A. & P. Telegraph. 361/6
U. S. Express, off'd 42½ C., B. & Q 114 N. Y. Central 118¼ H. & St. Joe 20¼
Erie 27 H. & St. Joe, pfd. 4234
Erie. pfd., offered 50 Canada Southern 58%
Harlem 156 Louisville & N 54%
Mich. Central, off'd. 80% Kansas Pacifie 66
Panama
Union Pacific 78% St. L. & San Fran . 13%
Lake Shore 87% St. L. & S. F pfd 18%
Illinois Central 85% St L. &S. F., 1st pfd 43%
Cleve. & Pittsburg. 98% St. L., K. C. & N'n. 23%
Northwestern 78% St., L. K. C. & N. pfd 30%
Lake Shore 874 St. L. & S. F., pfd 184 Illinois Central. 85% St. L. & S. F., pfd. 434 Cleve. & Pittsburg. 98% St. L., K. C. & N. p. 23% Northwestern 78% St. L. K. C. & N. pfd 50% N. W., pfd 98% Cent. Psc. bonds 108%
C., C., C. & 1 50 Union Pac. bonds108%
N. J. Central 514 Northern Pacific 174 Rock Island 1384 Northern Pac, pfd 474
St. Paul 65% Land Grants 13%
Ob I add 10% Land Grants 10%

St. Paul. 96% Land Grants 13%.
St. Paul. pfd 96% Sinking Fund 1111%
STATE BOXDS.
Tennessee 6s, old 30% Virginia 6s, new. 27
Tennessee 6s, new. 99
Virginia 6s, old 28% CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Public's comparison of gains and losses indicated through the clearings for the month ending Aug. 30 show:
Gains—New York, 61 6-10; Boston, 25 7-10;
Philadelphia, 28 2-10; Chicago, 13 6-10; Baitimore, 141-10; Chacinnati, 8-10; St. Louis, 3-10; Louisville, 5 8-10; Pittsburg, 21 8-10; Providence, 2-10; Kansas Citr, 20-9-10; Indianapolis, 6 7-10; Cleveland, 11 8-10; New Haven, 29 4-10; Columbus, 12 9-10. Boxes—New Orleans, 17 9-10; Worcester, 43-10; Syracuse, 32-10; San Francisco, 84 6-10; Miwaukee, 19 1-10. The decline in San Francisco is due to the large decline in San Francisco is due to the large decline in speculation, and by the distrust of capitalists and the uncertainty of business men received in the effects of the new Constitution and the impending election. Other returns indicate great and growing health in trade and industry.

SAN PRANCISCO.

isconsin et. 25 ft e of national 2,050 Goodwille)
West Thirteenth et, e of and nearB lue Island av. s. f. 24x107 ft, improved, dated
Sept. 4 (Mary Carroll to Michael Doyle)
West Twentieth at 48 6-10 ft w of Hoyne
av. sf. 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 25 (Dana
and Clayton to August Lemke)
West Monroe st. 87 92-100 ft w of Hamliton sv. n f. 40x90 ft, improved, dated
Sept. 3 (Andre Matteson to James Gamble). SOUTH OF CIT LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

State st, 200 ft s of Fifty-ninth, e f, 25x 150 ft, dated Aug. 6 (Henry Berdel to J. M. Wagner).

State st, 225 ft s of Fifty-ninth, e f, 25x 150 ft, dated Aug. 6 (Henry Berdel to Mathies Rauen). COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four bours ending at 7 o'clock

for fool water	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
report of all o	1879.	1878.	187is.	1878.
Flour, bris	7,941	5,571	5, 619	7,000
Wheat, bu	155,272	154,956	129, 393	141, 434
orn, bu	281,720	205,810	248, 301	855, 514
Dats, bu	54, 633	134 298	42.848	52,377
Rye, bu		26,849	2,317	17, 207
Barley, be	28,708	87,640	7.143	7,632
Grass seed, los.	297, 100	526, 169	484,834	225,696
Flax seed, lts Broom corn. lbs	2, 105, 510		547,690	72, 180
meate for.	3,900	48, 690 905, 880		13, 377
Beef, tes			1, 455, 782	1, 487, 028
seef, bria	*** *****		64	24
ork, bris	*******		514	734
ard, 1bs	000000000	的第三条数字数	274, 380	283,944
allow, lbs	92.95	30, 440	78, 395	23, 240
Butter, Ibs	181,000	148,085	72,610	78, 200
Ave hogs, No.	11,971	18,972	4, 665	3, 731
heep. No	4,944	4.458	2,236	1.418
sheep. No	624	2,055		
Iluca, lbs		84,045	118, 790	
lighwines, bris	50	50	100	62
Wool, 108	47, 139	149,918	135, 372	83, 920
Potatoes, bu		863	400	50
coal, tons	14,823	5,617	1,487	1, 125
lav. tons	80		2,592	BEST SET
hingles, m	12,796 2,580	2,780	575	3, ASS 1, 6 X
alt, bris		2, 100	8,096	3, 292
Poultry, Iba	700	400	0,000	
Poultry, coops	14	2000	\$1,000 months	********
Sees, okes	300	498	88	1980
hoese, bxs	8,503	2,903		2.017
3, apples, bris.	1,038	680		
Beans, bu	*****	350	24	15

city consumption: 8,360 bu wheat,

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 64 cars No. 2 do, 34 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (118 winter), 201 cars No. 2 spring, 131 cars No. 3 do, 21 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade, 5 cars mixed (475 all kinds wheat); 151 cars and 10,000 bu igh-mixed corn, 319 cars and 83,000 bu No. 2 corn, 25 cars and 2,000 bu rejected (495 cars and 45,000 bu corn); 3 cars No. 1 oats, 29 cars No. 2 white oats, 19 cars and 7,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 36 cars rejected (80 oats); 5 cars No. 1 rye, 81 cars and 1,300 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (38 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 20 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars extra, 6 cars feed (50 barley). Total (1.138 cars), 530,000 bu. Inspected out 122,509 bu wheat, 189,965 bu corn, 1,277 bu onts 24,999 bu rye, 3,070 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday. Provisions were stronger, chiefly owing to a good demand for short ribs by Southern buyers. Grain was steady, with a fair demand for shipment, and rather large re-celpts. Mess pork closed 23/c per bri higher, at celpts. Mess pork closed 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)e per brl higher, at \$8.18\(\frac{1}{2}\)c spot and \$8.20 for October. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs higher, at \$5.72\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)for October. Short ribs closed 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)c higher, at \$5.57\(\frac{1}{2}\)for october. Spring wheat closed a shade better, at 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c spot and \$8\(\frac{1}{2}\)for October. Winter wheat closed 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)c lower, at 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c for No. 2 red. Corn closed 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)c lower, at 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c spot and \$8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c for No. 2 red. Corn closed 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)c lower, at 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c spot and \$8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c for Septem-October. Oats closed steady, at 22c for Septem ber and 22%@22%e for next month. Rye was firm, at 49c cash and 491/2c for October: Barley was strong, at 72c cash No. 2 and 721/2c for Octo-. Hogs were fairly active and easy, at \$3.400 3.65 for light, and at \$3.10@3.60 for heavy. Cattle were unchanged, with sales at \$1.75@5.00.
The dry goods market had no specially new staple and seasonable goods, and prices ruled steady and firm. Boots and shoes remain firm, were developed in the grocery market. Trade continues active, and the general tenor of prices is decidedly firm. Butter and cheese were quoted as before. Dried fruits were again quoted active and advancing, raisins, currants, and peaches being held higher. Oils were un

changed. There was a fair movement in to-bacco at full figures. Bagging was quiet. Coal and wood were dull. The lumber market was again active and steady. The cargo offerings were numerous steady. The cargo offerings were numerous and sold readily, nearly all being closed out before night. Yard dealers reported an active demand at strong prices. Hardware was firm under a brisk demand, and in sympathy with iron. Several articles were quoted higher, and nails were marked up to \$2.80 rates. Common bar iron has advanced nearly 45 per cent since July, and merchants and manufacturers report that they are crowded with orders. Hides were quoted firmer, being in request and scarce. Hay, wool, and salt were steady. The sales of green fruits were fair, and the leading varieties were firmer, the receipts being lighter than usual.

fruits were fair, and the leading varieties were firmer, the receipts being lighter than usual. Poultry was dull, and eggs firmer.

Lake freights were moderately active, and steady at Wednesday's rates,—at 4½c for corn to Buffalo and 5c for wheat to do. Corn to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at 8c. The through rate to New England was quoted at 17c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 11½/0. the lake and canal rate to New York at 11%@ 12c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to

Liverpool was quoted at 54c on flour, and 634c on lard and meats.

Exporters yesterday stated that they have plenty of orders, but mostly at prices which do not permit them to be filled. Their figures for flour are 25,050c per bri below what it would cost to buy here

pelety of orders, but mostly at prices which do not permit them to be filled. Their gures for flour are 256560 per byl below what it would cost to but here and pay transportation charges. The wheat market is 1½ (262 against them, according to the grade, and corn is in a similar condition, though sow very low. Some orders were being filled on the seaboard, because the stuff could be bought more cheaply there than here, transfer charges being taken into the account, and some were filled at interior points. Grand Prize.

1. Sterrak 20. 18. Sterra Newada. 43. Crows Foint. 33. Union Consolidated 614. Earch of the control of the contr

1, 239, 902 732,954 The following shows the movement of produce in New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 11,895 bris; wheat, 428,800 bu; corn, 839,224 bu; cats, our, 11,895 82,625 bu; corn-meal, 1,367 okgs; rye, 59,200 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt. 8,134 bu; pork, 79 brls; beef, 4,819 bris; cut meats, 2,487 pkgs; lard, 944 tes; whisky, 575 bris. Exports—15,000 bris flour, 210,000 bu wheat, 58,000 bu corn, 38,000 bu rye.

Duitable goods received at Custom-House
Sept. 4: B. P. & C. E. Baker, 800 sacks salt;

Kantzler & Hargis, S cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, I case cigars; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 27 cases dry goods. Collections, \$12,840.74. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were in good demand and stronger all round, though the early reports from the Stock-Yards quoted bogs easier. Meats were wanted for shipment to the South, and the colder reather gave more confidence in lard. Pork was strong early, but eased slightly under-rather free offerings. Some operators thought that the higher prices were largely due to speculative manipulation.

Mass Pork—Advanced 12½c per bel, and closed firm at 10c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at \$8.12½08.20 for small lots of spot. \$8.12½08.20 for round lots of do or seller September, \$8.20 @8.22½ seller October, and \$8.00 seller January. Sales were reported of 750 bris seller September at \$8.07½08.15; 22,750 bris seller September at \$8.07½08.15; 22,750 bris seller Cotober at \$8.15@8.27½; 2:00 bris seller the year at \$7.70;

at \$8.07½ (20.15; 22.75) bris seller October at \$8.15@8.27½; 230 bris seller the year at \$7.70; and 2.250 bris seller January at \$7.85@8.00. Total, 26,000 bris.

Land-Advanced 5@7½c per 100 bis from the latest prices of Wednesday, and cloved firm at \$5.75@5.80 spot. \$5.75 for September. \$5.77½ (20.80) for October, and \$5.35@3.37½ seller the year. Sales were reported of 20.000 tes seller October at \$5.75@5.82½; 750 tes seller November at \$5.75@5.82½; 750 tes seller November at \$5.40%5.45; 500 tes seller the year at \$5.35; and 3.750 tes seller flavorent seller Seller flavorent seller Seller flavorent seller flavo

Shoul- Short L. & S. Short ders: ribs. clears. clears. December, loose. | 3.00 | 3.80 | 3.87% | 4.10

Long clears quoted at \$4.40 loose, and \$4.55 boxed; Cumberlands. 4%@5c boxed; long cut hams, \$28%c; sweet-pickled hams. 7@7%c for 18 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 6%@6%c; green shoulders. 2%@3c.

Bacon quoted at 3%@4c for shoulders. 4%@5c for short-rics, 5%@5ic for short-lears, 9@9%c for hame, all canvased and packed.

Grzash—Was quiet at 4%@5c for white, 4%4%c for good yellow, and 3%@4c for brown.

BERF—Was quiet at \$9.75@10.00 for mess, \$10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and \$15.00@16.00 for hams.

for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet, at 51/2 65/2c for city and 5%

@55/2c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand, with little change in the situation. Experters were looking around, but were generally unwilling to pay the prices asked. Several bids were made on round lots to arrive, the current stocks being too small for an active movement. Sales were reported of 1,400 brls winters and 100 bris rye flour on private terms; 550 bris springs, partly at \$5,00; and 140 brls superfines at \$3.75. Total, 2,100 brls. Export extras in sacks were quoted at \$3.7024.10, and double extras for export at \$4.0024.60.

Other Millstuffs—Sales were 00 tons bran at \$7.5027.75 per ton, the inside on track: 10 tons misdlings at \$10.75; and 10 tons shorts at \$3.75. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$12.25 per ton on track. BREADSTUFFS.

Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$12.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and unusually steady at about the latest prices of Wednesday, closing \$6 lower. The British markets were quiet and steady, except that cargoes on passage were called dull, and New York was a shade easier, while our receipts showed an increase, with only moderate shipments, and the weather was less bad than the previous day. There was, however, a 2.-sd shipping demand for all grades, though exporters stated that the market was against them, and talls demand sustained fu-

Wheat—Salm 80,000 bu at 85@861/c for Octor-bor, 801/c for November, and 85%c for the year. Corn—50,000 bu at 130%c for the year. Corn—50,000 bu at 130%c for September, 33% 623%c 84% creeder, and 31c for November. Mess port—1,200 bris at 88.20@8.22% for October. Lat—750 to cat \$5.7%@5.80 for October, and \$5.40 for January. Short ribs—50,000 hs at \$4.47% for October.

Wheat was quiet, after the call, at 86@85% seller October, closing at the outside. October corn soid at 33% \$283% c. and closed at 33% c. November was about 33% c. Meas por a was steady, with sales of 730 bris at 88.20 for October. Lard-Sales 250, tes at 85.70% 5.77%. Short ribs soid at 84.47% for October and \$4.57% for September, the sales including 50,000 ms.

American.... 2004 Wood sector ruled CHERSE—Business was fair and prices ruled firm, as given below: OOAL—In this market there were no change There was a light demand to meet carrent consum tive demands and nothing more. We quote: Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes ... 34 25@4.5 4.75@5.5 EGGS-Were scarce and firm at 114@12c per No. 1 bay, 14-bri No. 2 shore, 14-bri ... No. 2 bay, 14-bri ... No.1 bay, kits

eccipts, the storm having kept basels that run to the fruit ports. fornia pears. per box..... ROCERIES—Sugars rema ds in the list ruled steady

rime corn or sugar... Pepper

LIVE STOCK.

13, 334 was again heavy, and only the most design droves were asiable at Wednesday's prices, for the poorer sorts holders had to make concessions in order to effect seles. Aits trade throughout seemed to be lacking in spigood many cattle changed hands during the the total of sales exceeding 4,500. There was 17.75,05.00. There was 17.75,05.00. There was 17.75,05.00. There was number of sales to exporters at \$4.75,04.00 most of the trading was at \$3.25,04.50 for mon to choles shipping steers; at \$2.25,04.20 common to good Westerns; at \$2.25,04.20 Texas through droves, and at \$2.25,04.20 Texas through droves, and at \$2.25,04.20 to sales of the day were 378 head of oregon cut \$3.45, and 450 through Texas at \$2.65. In baum, Bass & Oo. sold the former, and R. horn & Co. the latter. The market closed steedy.

CATTLE SALES.

AV. Price. No. Av. Price.
1,516 \$6.00 92 Col... 1,140 \$3.30
1,406 4.90 22 cows. 902 3.00
1,406 4.80 29 cows. 902 3.00
1,406 4.80 120 cows. 1,000 3.00
1,355 4.85 19 1,1042 3.00
1,395 4.75 15... 1,04 2.95
1,395 4.75 15... 1,04 2.95
1,481 4.75 10 ... 1,025 2.95
1,481 4.75 14 cows. 992 2.00
1,481 4.75 14 cows. 992 2.00
1,378 4.70 11... 1,010 2.60
1,378 4.70 11... 1,010 2.60
1,378 4.70 11... 1,010 2.60
1,378 4.70 11... 1,010 2.60
1,378 4.70 11... 1,010 2.60
1,378 4.70 11... 1,010 2.60
1,378 4.30 1.7 Fexas. 933 2.61
1,395 4.35 17 Fexas. 1,316 2.7
1,202 4.40 44 Texas. 855 2.1
1,395 4.35 16 Texas. 851 2.5
1,395 4.35 18... 950 2.5
1,395 4.15 40 Texas. 855 2.5
1,328 4.15 21 Texas. 859 2.5
1,329 4.10 128 Texas. 859 2.5
1,247 4.10 128 Texas. 859 2.5
1,247 4.10 128 Texas. 879 2.5
1,247 4.00 60 Texas. 887
15... 1,330 4.00 84 Texas. 889 2.00
17... 1,475 4.00 60 Texas. 887
15... 1,330 4.00 84 Texas. 889 2.00
1,149 3.80 22 cows. 891
15... 1,33 4.00 84 Texas. 889 3.00
1,443 3.85 22 cows. 958 90 Col. 1,48 3.80 37 Texas. 80
378 Oregon 1,383 3.45 22 cows. 940
378 Oregon 1,383 3.45 24 Texas. 80
378 Oregon 1,383 3.45 24 Texas. 80
378 Oregon 1,383 3.45 24 Texas. 80
38 Col. 1,043 3.50 18 calves. 1
10 Texas 1,012 23 25 10 Texas. 80
38 Col. 1,043 3.50 17 Texas. 80
38 Col. 1,043 3.50 18 Calves. 1
10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3.20 18 Calves. 1
10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3.20 18 Calves. 1
10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3.20 18 Calves. 1
10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3.20 18 Calves. 1
10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3.20 18 Calves. 1
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10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3.20 18 Calves. 1
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10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3.20 18 Calves. 1
10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3.20 18 Calves. 1
10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3.20 18 Calves. 1
10 Texas 1,011 2.1 128 3. HOGS.—There was a further increase it ceipts yesterday, but there was a preity mand, and the supply was well taken up prices not quotably different from those the close of Wednesday, though for heav

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 850 head; consigned through. 79 cars. Good demand at a shade higher prices for shippers' grades butchers' lots dull; several leads remain unsold lake shippers' steers, \$4.30@5.15; common to fair, \$3.70%4.10.

Surger and Larms—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head; coosigned through, 18 cars; market dull and declining; no Eastern demand; offerinas light shies fair to good Western sheep at \$3.30@3.75; Western lambs, \$4.00@4.30; Canadian do, \$4.56 @4.70; a few loads remain unsold.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 4,455 head; consigned through, 65 cars. Demand fair; prices stronger;

NEW YORK. Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 300; fresh offerings of exclusively native steams from Kentucky, mainly good and prime qualities. 2010;40 per 16; there was no demand for several car-tonds of poor natives and Texans held over from yestenday; shipments, 610 quarters of bed. SHEEP—Receipts, 7,400; quiet and steady at \$3.000.5, 25 per 100 lbs for poor to extra; lambs exiremely dull, with limited business at \$4.25, 5.50 per 100 lbs for common to choice; shipments, 200 carcasses of mution.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market steady at \$3.00.04.00 per 100 lbs for live hogs, and \$4.555.55 for extremes for dressed.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, PA. Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Re-

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Sept, 4.—CATTLE—Becipts to-day, 357 head through and 365 raid stock; total for three days, 1,360 through and 2,550 local; all sold out. The business to-day has been light, only nine loads sold, and all that was on hand on yesterday. Good to prime, \$4.503, 5,25; common to fair, \$3.6064,25; stockers, \$9.2563,25; buils and cows, \$2.0063,00.

Hoss—Receipts to-day, 1,585; total for three days, 6,985; grassers, \$3.3063,45; Vorbers, \$3.6063,370; Philadelphia, \$3.8064,00.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; total for three days, 9,200; seiling dull; \$2.5064,25 for common to best.

BT. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; steady for good and prime grades; all others alow: good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.7564,90; irgut, \$4.2564,00; grass Texans, \$2.0063,00; choice to fancy, \$3.2563,75. Shipments, 2,000.

Hoss—Fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.3063,40; packing, \$3.0063,30; butchers to select, \$3.3563,50. Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,000.

EANSAS CITY.

Select. \$3.35@3.50. Receipts, a, 000; annual 2, 000.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY. Sept. 4. — CATTLE—The Price Curreal reports the caltle receipts the past week at 6, 248 head; shipments, 3, 176; slow; native shippers, \$3.25; to 34.25; native stockers and feeders, 32.30 to \$3.25; native cows, \$1.75@2.70; grass Texas steers, \$2.00@2.75; (colorades, \$2.25 to \$2.90.

Hods—Receipts the past week, 1,00f head; shippents, 1,800; quiet and light: shipping, \$3.10 to \$3.25; mixed packing, \$3.00 to \$3.15.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. Sept. 4.—Hogs—Steady and firm for Cincinnati, Sept. 4. Hogs—Steady and firm for good grades; common, \$2.50@.3, 35; light, \$3.40 @.3, 60; packing, \$3.50@.3, 70; outchers', \$3.703 3.80; receipts, 1, 676; shipments, 485.

LUMBER.

The offerings were about 30 cargoes. The number of vessels now due is supposed to be light. The market was active, and few loads were misold at night. Prices were quoted the same as formerly, though it was rumbred that alight poncessions had been made on some lots. Piece-stuff sold at former figures, and shingles were firm. The following are the quotations of lumber affect:

Good strips and boards. \$11.50 \$44.00 Medium inch \$5.50 \$611.00 Medium inch \$5.50 \$610.00 Medium inch \$5.50 \$610.00 Medium inch \$5.50 \$610.00 Medium inch \$610.00 Med LUMBER.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dissetch to The Tribura.

Livespool. Sept. 4-11:30 a. m. -Floor-No.

1, 11a 3c; No. 2, 9a 6d.

Gmin-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9a 2d; No. 2, 28 Deard of Trade:
LONDON, Sept. 4.—LIVERPOOL—
steady: corn steadily heid. Man
est coast—Wheat quiet: corn for
passage—Wheat very dull: corn fi
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Flour.qui
129. Wheat quiet and unchanged
11d; No. 2 spring, 8s 9d; No. 3
frm: fair demand: 4s 8½d. W
Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull.
Lird quiet; 30s 9d. Bacon unch
sides, 26s; short clear sides, 26s
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—11:30 a. 7
G11s 3d. Winter wheat, 9s@9s
8 9d; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; cl
Corn, 4s 8d@4s 9d. Pork. 48s. NEW YORK

NEW YORK.

Special Disputes so The growth of the supply for brompt delivery, what stronger; spring varied had advantage on comparations of the supply for prompt delivery, what stronger; spring varied had advantage on comparations of the supply for brompt delivery, what stronger; spring varied had advantage on comparations of the supply September, 38.80.
38.80.8.90; December, 38 in slack demand at unaltere for bacon. Long clears, 35.0 demand for early delivery prices, closing at \$6.12% The and closed easier; School, \$6,2006,224; Nove Tataow in fair demi \$5.13.1-16@5.15.1-16.

GHOCHRIES Sugars Raw
on the basis of 6% @6% c for
Cuba; refined strong, and of
WHISKT-Very quiet: quote
FERIGHTS Business to a f
line of charter contracts, chie line of charter constitution, at essentially unality freights comparatively tame a or less unsettled for other which closed a shade sire Through freight movement fa Through freight movements by steam, 7d per bu, showing a slight in To the Western Asso. Naw York, Sept. 4.—Co. 124c; futures easy; Septe.

Anuary, 10.53c; February, 10.64
April, 10.85c.
FLOUR-Medium grades strongrades dull; receipts, 12.000
and Western, 53.5024.00; comm
84.2024.50; good to choice, 56
whest, extra, 84.7525.25; ext
5.75; St. Louis, \$4.5026.25;
process, \$5.752.7.60.
GRAIN-Wheat less active; received a spring, 97297%c; No. No. 3 spring, 97@97%c; No. 1.03; ungraded do, 95@98%c; red, \$1.00@1.08; No. 3 do, \$1. 2 do. \$1.10@1.10%; @1.114; No. 2 ambe do. \$1.114@1.114; mixed 1.084; ungraded white, \$1.00 \$1.08; No. 2 do. \$1.10; No. 1 bu, \$1.11@1.414; No. 2 n

PHILADELP
PRILADELPIA, Pa., Sept. 4.
quiry: Minnesota extra famil
food. \$5.25: Ancy, \$5.50; \$
\$5.35: Indiana do, old wi
Michigan do, new wheat, chois
do, faney, \$5.50; Minnesota na
Rye flour steady at \$3.30@3.
Grain—Wheat—Demand ligh
rejected, \$00@\$1.05; No. 1
\$1.035(\$1.09%, Corn—Demi
firm; low mixed; on track, 45
do, 47@47%c. Oata dull:
mixed Western, 28/630c: whith
Provisions—Firmer; nacha
ern, 36.00@\$6.18%,
BUTTHEN—Firm; Creamery, e.
York State and Bradford Cou
Western Reserve extra, 13/616
E-000—E-asy; Western, 15/61
CREENED —Quiet; redned,
WHISKY—Firm; Western, \$
RECKIPTS—Firm; Western, \$
RECKIPTS—Firm; Western, \$
RECKIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bris
corn, 11,000 bu; oat, 8,500 th
surpainte—Wheat, 58,000
LAST CALL—Wheat dull;
tember, \$1.10 bid, \$1.10%
\$1.09% bid, \$1.10 asked;
bid, \$1.104 asked; December, 47
December, 40c bid, 46%c aske PHILADELP

NEW ORLE
New ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—
stendy; superfine, \$3,25@3.56
\$4,25@4.75; high grades, \$5.
Ghain—Corn scarce and fire
stendy at 34c.
Cons.-Many. Phones. IN-MEAL-Pirmer, but

HAY—Scarce and firm; ordingrime, \$18.00@19.00; choice, Provisions—Pork quiet an Provisions—Pork quiet an Provisions—Pork quiet an Provisions—Pork quiet and Provisions—Pork quiet liere. \$6.50@1.62%; keg. heals steady; shoulders, loc \$1.57%. Bacon doil; should liere ribs. \$5.25; clear, \$5.56 mily canyased. \$0.00@10.50. Whisky—Dull; Western rec Geocratics—Coffee quiot; he prime, quoted at 11½@11 mind; fall prices; fair to fall mind; granding. \$46.50 fair, \$8.00.00; prime to choice or; \$6.77%c.; prime to choice or; \$6.70%c.; prime to choi

ST. LOUIS Spt. 4 — FLOUIS GRAIN—Wheat lower: 2 mab: 64@03%c September; 54@56 Rovember; 94c t 7%c. Corn arm at 31@31.35 sr; 31.36 Coctober; 22%c c ar; 22%c Coctober; 24%c ar; 25%c Coctober; 25%c 25

4,350 13.834

PROVISIONS—American lard, 39a,
distant—American, 20a 6d,
firware, Sept. 4.—Prenethon—17f.
The following were received by the Chicago,
and of Trade: Sept. 4. -LIVERPOOL-Wheat quiet, but LOYOUX, Sept. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet, but steady; corn steadily held. Mark Lane—Cargoes of cost—Wheat quiet; corn firmer. Cargoes on parage—Wheat very dull; corn firm.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Flour quiet; extra State, 13s. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red winter, 8s 11d; No. 2 spring, 8s 9d; No. 3 do, 8s 1d. Corn firm; rair demand; 4s 8½d. Weather favorable.

Oursees of coast—Wheat dull. Pork steady; 48s. as at \$2.65. Rosen-former, and R. Stra-market closed about ard quiet; 30s 9d. Bacon unchanged; long clear s; short clear sides. 26s 5d. ool, Sept. 4—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d 611s 3d. Winter wheat, 0s@98 2d; spring, 8s@ 9d; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; club, 9s 5a@10s. 18s, 4s 8d@4s 9d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 31s. 70. Av. Price 92 Col., 1.140 \$3.30 22 cows. 902 3.00 15... 1.042 3.00 15... 1.104 2.85 10... 1.022 2.95 36... 902 2.95 36... 1.132 2.65 11... 1.010 2.09 2.50 17 Texas. 939 2.85 59 Texas. 939 2.85

NEW YORK Appeted Disputes to The Tribuna. YORK, Sept. 4.—GRAIN—Moderately active ent in winter wheat; prices receded slightly No. 2 red. 1624c per bu on more liberal and west offerings; No. 2 amber in exceptionally upon offerings; No. 2 amber in exceptionally whits supply for prompt delivery, and quoted somewhat supply for prompt delivery, and quoted somewhat supply for prompt delivery, and quoted somewhat supply for prompt delivery. stronger; spring varied a little; buyers advantage on comparatively slow trade; advices of heaviness; 16,000 bu no. 2 Chicago sprinz, old crop, reported at \$1.624@1.025; 16,600 bu do, new crop, at \$1.625@1.03. Corn fairly active for prompt and forward delivery, but quoted a shade easier, closing weak. Rys in less demand, and quoted someting weak. easier on freer offerings; No. 2 Western quoted nere at 64%c. Oats more settre; pened stronger, but closed generally rather user; mixed Western, 9,500 bu at 29@31%c;

No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 2, 8s od; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; clab, No. 1, 10s; No. 5d. Corn-New. No. 1, 4s 0d; No. 2, 4s 8d.

erican, 8, 200 bales.

saier: mixed western, 314@32c.
2 Chicago, old crop, 314@32c.
Pagyistons—Hog products in active speculative Lard attracting chief attention at fur-ance, but closing weaker. Mess more ther advance, freely dealt in at a trifle stronger prices for prompt delivery: \$8,90@9.00 for new for forward delivery; mees in light request and strong, closing, Sestember, \$8.80; October, \$8.90; November, \$8.80.28.90; December, \$8.80.28.95. Cut means for hacon. Long clears, 55.00. Western hard in less demand for early delivery at a shade stronger prices, closing at \$6.12\\@6.15; for forward delivery active at an advance of 7\\@100 per 100 lbs, and closed easier; September. \$6.17\\\\;; October, \$6.20\\@6.22\\\;; November, \$3.92\\\@5.97\\\\\$.
Tallow—In fair demand; 75,000 lbs at Talsow-in tair 33.131-1095.151-16. 33.131-1095.151-16. Sugars-Raw firm and fairly active

GROCEARS—Sugare—Raw firm and rainly son the basis of 6% @6% of for fair to good refining Cubs; refined strong, and of generally ready sale.

WHINEXT—Very quiet: quoted at \$1.00.

FREGHTS—Business to a fair aggregate in the PRESENTS—Business to a fair aggregate in the line of charter contracts, chiefly for grain and pe-troleam, at essentially unaltered figures. Berth trolean, at essentiarly unsatered ngures. Berth freight comparatively tame and weak, and more or less unsettled for other freight than grain, which closed a shade stronger for Liverpool. Throngs freight movement fairly active for Liverpool; emagements by steam, 60,000 bu grain at 74 per be, showing a slight improvement.

To the Western Associated Press. To fac Western Associates From \$1 12% Ones, Sept. 4.—Corron—Firm at 12% Oligie; fotures easy; September, 12, 16c; October, 10. 90c; November, 10. 53c; December, 10. 45c; Jamary, 10. 53c; February, 10. 63c; March, 10. 74c; ril, 10.85c.

Intil. 10.85c.

FLOUR-Medium grades strong; high and low grades dull; receipts, 12.000 brls; super State and Western, \$3,50@4.00; common to choice extra, \$4.20@4.50; good to choice, \$4.50@6.25; white wheat, extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.25@5.75; St. Louis, \$4.50@6.25; Minnesota patent process, \$5.75@7.60.

GRAIN—Wheat less active; receipts, 424.000 bu;

No. 3 spring, 97@974c; No. 2 spring, \$1.02@ 1.03; ungraded do, 95@984c; ungraded winter, red, \$1.00@1.08; No. 3 do, \$1.084@1.084; No. 2 do, \$1.10@1.104; ungraded amber, \$1.094 @1.114; No. 2 amber, \$1.10@1.104; No. 1 do. \$1.11\% @1.11\%; mixed winter, \$1.08\% @ 1.08\%; ungraded white, \$1.00@1.11\%; No. 3 do. \$1.08\% no. 2 do. \$1.10\; No. 1 do (sales of 65,000 du), \$1.11\dl.\11\%; No. 2 red, September (sales of 83,000 du), \$1.11\dl.\11\%; No. 2 red, September (sales of 83,000 du), \$1.10\dl.\10\%; October (152,-000 du), \$1.10\dl.\11\%; November (sales 40,-000 du), \$1.10\dl.\11\%; November (sales 4d,-000 du), \$1.10\dl.\11\%; November (sales 4d,-000 du), \$1.10\dl.\11\%; November (sales 4d,-000 du), \$1.0\dl.\11\%; November (sales 4d,-000 du), \$1.0\dl.\11\%; November (sales 4d,-000 du), \$1.0\dl.\11\%; No. 2 western, \$1.0\dl.\11\%; No. 2 september, \$1.0\dl.\11\%; No. 2 western, \$1.0\dl.\11\%; No. 2 september, \$1. do. \$1.11%@1.11%; mixed winter, \$1.08%@

Har-Nominally unchanged.

Hors-Dull and unchanged.

Hors-Dull and unchanged.

Gueczniss-Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar in
moderate demand; fair to good refining, 6% 66% c.
Molasses firm. Rice steady.

Paractics—Quiet but firm; United, 65@06% c;

Prioring Quiet but firm; United, 65@08%c; crude, 4%@5%c; refined, 6%c.
Tallow—Firm; 5% @5 13-16c.
Risk—Nominally Tochanged.
Turrenter—Dull at 26%@26%c.
Bass—Dull and heavy; Western, 13@14%c.
Paoristors—Mess pork, \$8.87%@9.00. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, \$5.05; short do, \$5.30. Lard weak; prime steam, \$3.068.20.
Borren—Firm; Western, 3%@5%c.
Weiser—Firm Western, 3%@5%c.
Weiser—Nominal at \$1.06.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philad

NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and most; seperfine, \$3,25@3.50; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.3564.75; high grades, \$5.00@5.37%.

Gaus—Corn scarce and firm at 50@53c. Oats steady at 34c.

PROTESTONS PORK, 48a. Lard, 81s.

LIVERTOOL, Sept. 4—Evening — Corross—Firmtractionally dearer; 6 13-16@6 15-16d; sales,
10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000;

ber, \$1.004@1.004; November, \$1.004@1.00%.
Com-Western stead; Western mixed, spot and
coptember, 474@0474c; October, 474@474c;
November, 452484c; steamer, 46c. Onto quiet;
Western witte, \$1623c; do mixed, 3143:1c;
Pennaylvania, 31@33c. Bye dail at 00@03c.
Bax-Ubchanged.
PROVISIONS—Active and higher. Mess pork,
50.75. Bulk means—Loose shoulders, 34c; clear
rib sides, 5c; packed, 44@5%c. Bacon—Shonlders, 44c; ccar rib sides, 6c. Hama, 94@114c.
Land—Refined, Herces, 7c.
BUTTER—FITM; prime to thoice Western, packed,
12@14c.

BOGS—Active and firm at 16c.
PRISOLEM—Dull and nominal.
COPYES—Firm and higher for new crop; Rio carroes, old, 114@14%c; new, 114@154c.
WHISKY—Steady; unchanged.
FRIGHTS—Fool; unchanged.
FRIGHTS—Fool; 16.79 bris; wheat, 145, 500
bn; corn, 17, 700 bn; oats, 8, 100 bn.
Shippanys—Wheat, 108, 500 bn.
SALES—Wheat, 447, 100 bn; corn, 212, 700 bn.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.-Corron-Quiet but firm at 11%c. FLOUR-Ensier; family, \$4.40\,\pi.55.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet but steady, 90\,\pi\$95c; receipts, 25,000 bu; snipments, 22,000 bu. Corn in fair demand and firmer; 37\,\pi.38c, Oats steady; 24\,\pi\$20c. Rye ensier; 53\,\pi_c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall, 90c bid.

Phovisions—Pork quiet but firm; \$8,25. Land moderately active and higher; current make, \$5,00%55,62%; winter, \$5,70. Bulk means strong; shoulders held at \$3,20%3 25; short ribs, \$4,70; short clear, \$4,90%5,00. Bacon in good demand; prices a shade higher; \$3,87%, \$5,25%5,50. Whisky—Steady, with fair demand; \$1.04. BUTTRE—Quiet and nuchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 62c.

TOLEDO. Tolebo, O., Sept. 4.—Grain—Wheat stendy; No. 2 white Wabash, \$1,02; No. 3 do, 98%c; No. No. 2 white Wabash, \$1,02; No. 3 do, 98%c; No. 1 white Michigan, 98%c; amber Michigan, spot. 98c; No. 2 red winter, spot and October, 98c; September, 97%c; No. 3 red Wabash, 95%c; No. 3 Dayton & Michigan red, 96%c; rejected Wabash, 86c; Western amber, 98%c; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1,01%. Corn quiet; high mixed, 36%c; No. 2, spot, 35%c; October, 36%c; No. 2 white, 43%c; rejected, 35%c. Ontadmit; No. 2, 23%c; do October, 24c; rejected, 20%c.

Obje. Chound Wheat essier; No. 2 red winter, spot. September, and October, 973 c.
RECHIPTS - Wheat, 167,000 bu; corn. 22,000 bu. SHIPMENTS - Wheat, 97,000 bu; corn. 5,000 bu. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKER, Sept. 4 .- FLOUR-Dull and easier GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened 1/4c lower; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 967; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90%c; No. 2, 87%c; September, 87%c; October, 87%c; November, 87%c; No. 3 Milwankee, ber, 874c; November, 874c; No. 3 Milwankee, 82c; No. 4, 76c; rejected, 86c. Corn easier; No. 2, 324c. Oata quiet; No. 2, 214c. Rye steady with a fair demand; No. 1, 49c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 68@664c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet but firmer. Mess pork quiet at \$8, 95 cash. Prime steam lard, \$5, 70.
FREIGHTS—Wheat to Euffalo, 5c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2, 500 bris; wheat, 64, 000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 4, 000 bris; wheat, 8, 500 bu.

BOSTON. Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—Flour—Steady; Western superfine, \$3.50@4.00; common extras, \$4.25.@5.25; Minnesota do, \$4.75@6.00; winter wheat, GRAIN-Corn steady, with fair demand; mixe and yellow, 51@52c. Oats-No. I and extra white, 30@40c; No 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 3 do. 32%@34c. Rye-68@70c.

Recurres—Flour, 12,000 brls; corn, 10,000 bn; wheat, 18,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 200 brls; corn, 38,000 bu; wheat, none.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—Grain—Wheat dull and un-changed; sales of 3, 200 bu new No. 1 hard Duluth at 31.03. Corn dull; sales late yesterday of 60.— 000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 39%c; no sales this norning. Oats dull; sales of 1,000 bu No. Merstern at 29 to on track. Rye neglected.
Francurs-Canal higher; wheat. 7 to: corn 6 to.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 2, 800 brls; wheat. 77, 000 bu.
Shipmerts-Railroad-Wheat. 59, 204 bu; corn, 53, 800 bu. Canal-Wheat, 85, 751 bu; corn, 265.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—GRAIN—The Price Carrent reports the wheat receipts for the past week at 154, 874 bu; shipments, 131, 988 bu; firm; week at 10-5, 6/4 ou; snipments, 13-1, 985 ou; nrm; No. 2, cash, 86c; September, 86c; No. 3, cash, 83%c; September, 83%c, Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 27%c; September, 27%c, RECEIPTS—Past week, corn, 11, 883 bu. Snipments—Corn, 15, 079 bu.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4. FLOUR-Very quiet. GRAIN-Wheat steady; extra, \$1.00% asked; No. 1 white, 98%c; September, 98%c; October, 99%c bid; November, 99%c; milling No. 1 97c; asked. RECKIPTS-Wheat, \$1,000 bn. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 94,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat stendy;
No. 2ered, 9:693c. Corn quiet at 32% 633%c. Oats steady, 22½@24½c.
Pnovisions—Bulk shoulders, \$3.25; clear ribs, \$4.75 asked, \$4.70 bid; lard. \$5.75; hams, 7@8c.

OSWEGO. Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Ghain—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.10; No. 2 Chicago suring, \$1.00; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, \$1.03. Corn nominally unchanged.

PEORIA. Proma, Ill.; Sept. 4.—Highwines—Unchanged; firm at \$1.03%. PETROLEUM.

Om City, Pa., Sept. 4.—Petrolaum—The mar-ket opened with 65%c bid. advanced, and closed Ret opened with 65% old advanced, and closed at 66%; shipments, 46,000, averaging 47,000; transactions, 150,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 4.—PETROLEUM—Steady; Standard white, 110 test, 6%c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 70%; at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%c for Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON. COTTON.

GALVESTON. Sept. 4.—COTTON — Quiet; midding, 11½c; low middling. 10%c; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 1,474 bales; exports, coastwise, 7; sales, 430; stock, 5,384.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Cotton—Firm; midding, 11¼c; low middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 44 bales; exports to Great Britain, 962; sales, 250; stock, 4,580.

DRY GOODS. New York, Sept. 4.—The jobbing trade continues active, and business is jair with package houses. Cotton goods in steady demand and generally firm. Prints doing dull, and leading makes closely sold up. Ginghams and dress goods fairly active. Men's woolens in light demard, but flannels active. The Bulletin says: "Waterloo fine woolen shawls reduced by agents."

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4.—Spirits of Tur-ENTINE—Firm at 23%c.

THE COURTS

& Dower Association.

Suits, Etc.

Livingston, during the first year, was to be allowed \$125 a month for expenses.

The prosecution then went on to show some of the correspondence between Livingston and

Frazee, and for that purpose put Mr. J. W.

Frazee, the Superintendent of Agencies, on the

MR. FRAZEE TESTIFIED

EUGENE A. COLBY,

case, charging that

To-day is the last day of service to the September term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Gary had no call yesterday on account of the funeral services of the late E. W. Evans, but heard a habeas corpus case. Judge Jameson heard some motions, and then adjourned. Judge Moore heard motions, but had no call. Livingston Gets Out on a Writ of Habeas Corpus. A Discussion of the Affairs of the Home

Judge Moore heard motions, but had no call.
SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Addison Bryant, who was arrested some days ago by Bryon O'Donnell for alleged embezzlement of \$40 which he had collected, but discharged before the Justice vesterday, began a suit by attachment against O'Donnell and one Michael Kearney to recover \$500 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

Morton Culver commenced a suit in trespass against Thomas F. Collins, Emelie F. Collins, and Patrick McHugh, claiming \$5,000 for malicious prosecution. ecord of Judgments, Divorces, New

The Livingston habons corpus case was called up before Judge Gary yesterday morning. Mr. T. C. Whiteside appeared for the prosecutor, the United States Home & Dower Association, and Mr. J. J. McKinnon and Gus Van Buren And Patrick McHugor close prosecution.

Nicholas Patierson filed a bill against William 8. and Annie M. Musson. S. B. Munson, Jr., the City of Chicago, and Herbert J. Ullmann, to foreclose a mortgage for \$7,500 on Lots 31 and 32 of the E. 1/4 of Block 53, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 32, 14. for the defense.

Mr. McKiunon asked to bare the prisoner discharged because the warrant of the Justice was not sufficient in specifying the crime. The Judge laughed at this. He said if he dis-CIRCUIT COURT.

charged every person who did not have immacu-late papers to justify, his detention, very few would be held, and refused the motion. Mr. Whiteside then made a statement of the LIVINGSTON WAS GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT of about \$8,000. The written letter of instructions to Livingston, dated Jan. 10, 1879, and directed to him

Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Marcina S. Marsh began a suit yesterday for \$2,000 against Mary and Thomas W. Dayis.

W. R. Martin and others sued Louis Morris and Charles Goldschmidt for \$1,000.

W. P. Rend & Co. began a suit for \$13,000 against Henry F. Earnes.

Ida Appeltofft brought suit to recover \$5,000 from Edward Ljuniof.

Cynthis Avery sued Gilbert Race, Jr., and Rhoda K. Race for \$1,000.

Catharine and Henry Messbauer commenced a suit in trespass against Jacob Schuler and Charles Kolipainter to recover \$20,000.

Josie Kelley, in jail on a charge of larceny, filed a putition for habeas corpus, claiming the evidence offered against her on the examination is not sufficient to hold her.

Barbara Ring, a saloou-keeper of Hyde Park, encouraged by the similar attempt of John Hochstetter Wednesday, filed a bill yesterday against the Village of Hyde Park to prevent it or its officers from selling liquor on the southwest corner of Stony Island avenue and Fifty-seventh street to the soldiers at the military encampment. She claims she has procured all necessary lleenses and paid the fees demanded, and has apent considerable sums of money in getting a lease, diquors, etc., for the occasion. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Barnum under a bond for \$500.

Henry Potwin filed a bill against John C. Welling and Jonathan Edwards, M. D. Ogden, M. L. Scudder, Jr., Robert L. Kennedy, and Bradford Hancock, Assignees of C. W. Colehour, asking for a Receiver of the building, part of which is occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Complainant owns the property under a foreclosure sale, subject to a mortgage for \$175,000 to Edwards and Welling, Trustees, and has sought to buy up this last incumbrance. The Trustees, however, claim not to have the power to set in the premises, and complainant asks for a Receiver of the premises, and that the Trustees may be anthorized to convey to him all their interest in the property. as manager of the Western Department of the Company, was then read in evidence. This was, in general terms, enjoining him to keep good care of the affairs of the Company, make regular reports, etc., and warning him that the "good name" of the Association was intrusted to his keeping. In addition to his percentage, The following is an extract from the directions to the agents:

In special cases where the fairure or refusal to refund a deposit at once will subject the Association to greater loss than the amount of the deposit, the agent may have the deposit of the return of the money and forward it to the General Manager. The agent should sond with it a letter setting forth his reason for wishing the Association to refund the money, and it will receive prompt and careful attention. You should assure parties who purchase certificates solely to secure loans that, if their applications are finally rejected (which is not likely to occur, provided their bids are satisfactory and the security ample), that you will sell their certificates to some other applicant, and in that way pay them their money back, but don't forget to show them that the investment is a good one, whether they obtain a loan or not.

You are not authorized to promise any one that his loan will be awarded at any specified date, but to say that, as the Association requires time to make careful and thorough investigation of the property offered as security, it may take from thirty to ninety days to consummate the loan.

The prosecution then went on to show some The following is an extract from the direc-

Trustees may be authorized to convey to him all their interest in the property. THE CALL.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—in chambers.

JUDGE GARY—786 to 297, 799 to 831, inclusive.

No. 785, Martin vs. Marks, on trial.

JUDGE JARESON—1, 416 to 1, 328, 1, 329 to 1, 347, 1, 348 to 1, 390, 1, 392, 1, 394 to 1, 390, 1, 401 to 1, 410, 1, 411 to 1, 428, and 1, 429 to 1, 437, inclusive, No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—10, 11, 34, 13. No. 9, Marks vs. Kommen, on hearing.

JUDGE BARSUM—Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, and 298, 41, 252, 259, 264, 265, and 294 to 289, 260, 261, 262, and 272 to 277, 263.

Frazee, and for that purpose put Mr. J. W. Frazee, the Superintendent of Agencies, on the stand.

Judge Gary wanted to know what the object of the Association was first, and, after some discussion, divers prospectuaes, circulars, and other printed documents were offered, which showed that the Association was organized to issue certificates of deposit for continued accumulation, and grant long-term loans to certificate-holders,—that it was practically a co-operative system of saving and borrowing money, by which a man of moderate means became his own capitailst, or, in the specious and glowing terms, it combined the small means of many men, women, and children into one large sum, which, by rapid, profitable, and safe investment and reinvestment of the principal and interest of the depositis received, by the charging of premiums on loans made to depositors, by the accumulation of profits accruing from certificates on which the stipulated deposits shall fail to be made at the time they become due, and the interest of which reverts to the Association, makes a fund which is constantly increasing, and strengthens the Association, day by day, and yields a profit to the depositors that under other plans goes into the hands of the capitalist. It is the principle of co-operation applied to money. It is a people's banking system, as the money forming its capital is turnished by the depositors who do not want the immediate use of it, and is loaned to those who want and need it and are willing to pay a reasonable bonus and interest, and can give ample security.

After reading these, the Court expressed himself satisfied, and 41, 252, 259, 294, 205, and 384 to 289, 260, 261, 262, and 273 to 277, 263.

SUPERIOR COURT-CONPESSIONS-Luebbe J. Luebben vs. William Brockmann, \$134.17.—Same vs. William and Anna Brockmann, \$389, 66.—W. S. Snow vs. Isaac G. Barnet, \$2,051.34.

JUDGG GARY—John Wartman et al. vs. Andrew Katz, \$76.57.—J. F. Mullen et al. vs. Louis Mortis and Scholle Goldsmith, \$4,574.94.—Stebbins, Grout & Co. vs. Same, \$3,043.50.—E. H. Wneelock et al. vs. Same, \$3,043.50.—E. H. Wneelock et al. vs. Same, \$1,045.62.—Frederick Enneking, Jr., et al. vs. Same, \$1,045.62.—Frederick Enneking, Jr., et al. vs. Same, \$1,045.62.—Frederick Enneking, Jr., et al. vs. Same, \$1,040.62.—Frederick Howard, administratrix of the estate of Cornelius Howard, deceased, vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; verdict, \$5,000, and motion for new trial.—William Shelk vs. Julius Cohen, \$224.48.—E. Dentsch et al. vs. Sigismund Backman, \$1,196.08.—Mears & Slade vs. Frederick Scoroeder, \$247.80.—National Bank of Bloomington vs. Hock Valley Paper Company, \$406.87.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Ann White vs. Alexander White, \$43,800.

JUDER ROASHS—Adolph Herbs vs. Rudolph Wolfson and Theodore Wollstein, \$788.55.—J. C. Culver vs. Rodney M. Whippie, \$764.35.—Francis Agnew vs. John P. Barrett, \$184.20.—Robert Clark et al. vs. William A. Hendrie, \$207.62. After reading these, the Court expressed him-self satisfied, and

A Japanese Hill of Fare.

Noganan Letter to New York Berott.

It seemed good to the citizens of Nagasaki to give Gen. Grant a dinner that was to be in itself a romance and a play. Instead of doing what is done every day and rivaling the taste of Paris, it was resolved to entertain him in the style of the daimlos, the feudal lords of Japan. The place selected for the fete was an old temple in the heart of the city, from whose doors you MR. FRAZER TESTIFIED
to the fact of Livingston's suspension a sbort
time ago on account of the shortage in his accounts. Frazee was then put through a sharp
cross-examination by Mr. Van Buren. He testified he did not know how much money had
been received from Livingston, nor did he
know of bit one loan being granted here. The
witness was then shown a princed circular which witness was then shown a printed efreular which promised that the deposits would be returned if the loans were not granted, and after much questioning admitted he had sent some of them out, though with some alterations. Witness admitted Livingston had made repeated complaint because his applications for loans had not been granted, but denied that he was suspended because he showed a tendancy to protect the he showed a tendency to protect the

it was resolved to entertain him in the style of the daimlos, the feudal lords of Japan. The place selected for the fete was an old temple in the heart of the city, from whose doors you could look over the bay. Moreover, it was to be the work of the citizens of Nagasaki. The merchants would do it, and this in itself was a delicate thought: for in the East it is not often that we have any recognition of men as men and citizens. The party was not more than twenty, including Gen. Grant and party, our Japanese hosts, Consul Mangum and family, and Consul Denny and family. The dinner was served on small tables, each guest having a table to himself. The merchants themselves waited on us, and with the merchants a swarm of attendants wearing the costumes of old Japan.

The bill of fare was almost a volume, and embraced over fifty courses. The wine was served in unglazed porcelain wine-caps, on white wooden stands. The appetite was pampered in the beginning with dried fish, edible seaweeds, and isinglass, in something of the Scandinarian style, except that the attempt did not take the form of brandy and raw fish. The first serious dish was composed of crane, seaweed, moss, rice, bread, and notatoes, which we picked over in a curious way as though we were at an auction sale of remnants, anxious to rummage out a bargain. The soup when it came—for it came many times—was an honest soup of fish, like a delicate fish chowder. Then came strange dishes, as ragout, and as soup in bewildering confusion. The first was called namasu, and embodied fish, clams, chestnuts, reck mushrooms, and ginger. Then, in various combinations, the following: Duck, truffles, turning, dried bonito, melons, pressed salt, aromatic shrubs, snipe, egg-plant, jelly, boiled rice, snapper, shrimp, potatoes, mushroom, cabbage, lass-fish, orange-flowers, powdered fish, flavored with plum-juice and walnuts, raw earp sliced, mashed fish, baked fish isinglass, fish boiled with pickled beans, wine and rice again. This all came in the first course, and, as a final been granted, but denied that he was suspended because he showed a tendency to protect the depositors.

A large number of letters from Frazee to Livingston were then read, all breathing an intense desire for money, sometimes urging him to remit all money on hand, sometimes asking for an advance of some money, at others telling him that all return drafts of money would be made from Washington. One evistic advised him that if a certain "lot" of depositors made too much trouble about their loans to "let them go," and "try your hand on another lot." Witness explained one letter asking for money by saying he had repaid the advance of George Johnson of \$22.50 at Detroit, and that left him short. He had done that on his account. The Association had loaned in all from \$60,000 to \$80,000 to depositors. In the early part of May witness received urgent letters from Livingston to come here and make some loans, saying he had \$1,000 in hand and \$4,000 in bank. The object of the Company was to loan the money collected in any "community." Witness told Livingston to send the money on to Washington, and drafts would be returned to him, but the latter profanely replied, "Not a d—d dollar." Witness then said if he would not send the money he would not get any loans, and the matter was referred to headquarters for solution.

**Ric Court then took a recess of an hour and a half. In the afternoon the examination of Mr. Frazee was continued, each side asking questions as seemed good to it, without much regard to any order. Frazee said the cause of his disagreement was not because the loans were not made as Livingston wanted, but he omitted to state definitly what was the cause.

EUGENE A. COLBY, the manager of the institution, was then as in the manager of the institution, was then as in the manager of the institution, was then ex-

were not made as Livingston wanted, but he omitted to state definitly what was the cause.

BUGENE A. COLEX**,

the manager of the institution, was then examined, and testified that he resided in Washington. The President of the Association was E.** C. Fuller, of Scranton, Pa.** He then introduced a detailed statement of Scranton's accounts, showing the latter had received about \$14,000, and had turned over \$3,000, and about \$2,000 more had been returned to the depositors, though the Company was under no legal obligation to do so.

On cross-examination Colby said he was an agent for a mercantile agency before he went into the Association. A letter was then read from Livingston stating he would not settle until certain claims were allowed.

Edwin M.** Frazee, the Cashier here under Livingston, testified as to certain items in the account by which the alleged defalcation is shown.

Livingston then took the stand to testify to what was called the Peddie loan, on which Peddie had paid about \$540 on account of bonus or partial payment of certificates. It was agreed the money should be raid back if the loan was not made, and all but about \$116 due for certificates was returned.

Mr. Simpson, bookkeeper of Livingston, testified that he saw Alexander Peddie, of Emmetaburg, Ia., when he came on here to get his deposits back.

Judge Gary interrupted and said the account of Livingston corresponded with his return to the Company, and accounted for all the money.

Mr. Whiteside called attention to the large charges for expenses shown in Livingston's account, and said they were false, and wery's account, and said they were false, and wery so gross as to show they were made with a fraudulent intent to appropriate the moneya of the Company.

The Judge saff that was a difference of opinion as to the condition of affairs between the parties. The accounts must be taken as true on both sides Points on Stocks.

omitted to state definity what was the cause BURGERS A. COLEN.

the manager of the institution, was then examined, and sestified that he resided in Washington. The President of the Association was E. C. Fuller, of Scratnon, Pa. He then introduced a "detailed statement of Scranton's accounts, showing the latter had received about \$14,000, and had turned over \$8,000, and about \$2,000 more had been returned to the depositors, though the Company was under no leval obligation to do so.

The succession of the Company was under no leval obligation to do so.

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The due that he saw Alexander Peddie, of Emmether the world do you spend so prose as to show they were false, and were so gross as to show they were made with a fraudelent time to appropriate the moneys of the Company.

The due to the same on here to get his deposits back.

The succession was all the seconnic of the same catalishment have been in the habit of taking a wall on the desire grade every after to the company and accounted for all the money.

The due to the same on here to get his deposition of affirm between the proposition of the company was perfectly satisfied. That was not employee th

LOCAL POLITICS.

essful Meeting of the Irish-American Republicans.

Powwow of the Democratic County Central Committee.

They Decline to Counte Okolona "States" Editor.

IRISH-AMERICANS. The Irish-American Republican Club held another meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. In the absence of the latelyvas filed by Vice-President P. W. Doyle.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to report names for a Central Committee recommended the following list: First Ward, Arthur mended the following list: First Ward, Arthur Dixon: Second, M. Kerns; Third, M. Devine; Fourth, Thomas Carson; Fifth, T. N. Lvnch; Seventh, B. C. Heavey; Eighth, P. D. Doyle; Ninth, P. R. Corcoran; Tenth, Joseph H. Rourk; Eleventh, John Davey; Tweilth, J. J. Ryan; Thirteenth, Chris E. Moore; Fourteunth, James E. Clark; Fifteenth, John Egan; Sixteenth, P. Kelly; Seventeenth, P. Pendergast; Eighteenth, D. Quirk. The report was signed by M. C. Hickey, Chairman.

Peter Connor moved to lay the report on the table.

teenth, P. Keily; Seventeenth, F. Pendergast; Eighteenth, D. Quirk. The report was signed by M. C. Hickey, Chairman.

Peter Connor moved to lay the report on the table.

Ex-Ald. Quirk objected to any disconfeous treatment of the Committee, and added that the proper thing to do was to act on the report and not lay it on the table, as had been done with a similar report at the previous meeting. If there were any gentlemen on the list reported who were distasteful to the Club, or any portion, let that fact be known. In order to get the subject properly before the house, he curiously moved that the report be not adopted.

Mike McGuire, the newly-imported West Side printer on the new Custom-House, stated with some feeling that he was a member of Mr. Hickey's Committee, and that he had discovered, before the Committee's meeting, that the report was all cut and dried. In short, he was frozen out, and, as for the report, he thoroughly disowned it.

Ex-Ald. Quirk withdrew his amendment.

The motion to table the report prevailed with great unanimity.

The Secretary read a long communication from the President, in which that gentleman stated that he had been called to Ohlo to take the stump, and his absence in that State until after election would prevent his discharging the duties of his office, which he very much regretted. The rest of the communication was made up of some very excellent advice in regard to harmony, and of a long reminder to the Club that the Irish were indebted to America and the Republican party, to sustain whose principles this Club had been organized.

Another attempt was made to secure an Excentive and a Central Committee. There was a vast deal of wrangling, in which one drunken man, who disgraced the meeting and was finally chucked out with force and arms, and a Logan bawler and striker who got some applause for his chief, bore a prominent part. It was eventually decided to have an Executive Committee of seven, though none was appointed. Having done this much, there was another wrangle over the ap

THE DEMOCRATS. There was to have been an adjourned meeting of the Cook County Central Democratic Committee last evening at the Palmer House, but, owing to some mishap or miscalculation, all the members were not notified. Hence there was no quorum. After patience had ceased to be a virtue, and all who came had been gathered into the fold. W. J. Hynes called the little congrega tion together, and announced that the session would be of an informal character. There were present Henry M. Shepard, Mike Gilday, Mike McDonald, Joe Mackin, Judge Borden, Senator Robinson, John Colvin, and half-adozen others from the southwest portion of the city.

bresent Henry M. Shepard, Mike Gilday, Mike McDonald, Joe Mackin, Judge Borden, Senator Robinson, John Colvin, and half-a-dozen others from the southwest portion of the city.

Mike McDonald, on behalf of the Committee appointed to ascertain the number of Republican and Democratic employes under the present City Administration, reported progress, stating that, as far as they could learn, there were only five Republicans in the Water Department. The other branches of the Municipal Government the Committee were unable to look into, and consequently asked for further ifme, which was granted.

Geo. John C. Black, of Danville, a possible Democratic candidate for Governor, was present as an on-looker at the invitation of John Forsythe, a member of the State Central Committee, and, in response to loud calls, made "the boys" a little speech, in which he spoke hopefully of the prospects of a glorious Democratic victory in 1886. Never before in seventeen years, said he, had the Democrate of the great State of Illinois presented so solid a front, shoulder to shoulder, as they did now. All past animosities and differences had been buried, and the party was now, and would forever be, one concentrated combined unit. The Democracy of Illinois was a National Democracy; it had neither sympathy nor affiliation with the extreme views of the South. Northern democracy was properly the democracy of Calhoun. When the great National Convention shall be held to nominate a Presidential standard-bearer, the Southern idea must give way to the National Distorm. The General closed by urging the Democracy of Calhoun, when the great National Convention shall be held to nominate a Presidential standard-bearer, the Southern idea must give way to the National Property of a quorum, and not a majority of the members.

Laid over till the next meeting.

A resolution was adouted ordering elections of Ward Committees in the Sixth, Seventh, and Twelfth Wards, which had not organized in accordance with the by-laws and constitution.

Joe Mackin addressed

Brother Mackin's idea. Bir. F. decines the honor.

The editor of the Okolona States was not called upon to give his riews.
They spurned him,
Even as he spurned the "Yankee mudsill."
He appears to be a fire-eater.
And only believes in the Nationality of Okolona.

ona.

Hence he would ruin the cause.

And they let him alone
SEVERELY.

Nui sed.

And the meeting thereupon adjourned.

WHOOPING UP THE BOYS.

The actual heads of some of the departments of the City Government have been sending out to the employes some peculiar letters. Whether they are sent with the authority of the Mayor or whether it is the action of some too zealous friends is unknown. This is the interesting

friends is unknown. This is the interesting communication:

It is the desire of the Mayor that you exert yourself in your locality in the interest of the Democratic party, not for the sommation of any particular candidate, but to becare the election of those nominated. The party's success next fall will be his triumph over his election of those nominated. The party's success next fall will be his triumph over his election of the samples and it will raise him in the estimation of his samples and the people of the whole State. He expects the same hearty support from you next failt that you know him last spring. Speak to those in your locality to deter duty. Keep this strictly private.

How Jay Gould Astonished the Dutch.

Lindow Restingay News, Aug. 16.

We hear from Amsterdam that Mr. Gay Gould has been rather astonishing Dutch financiers. It appears that he has been negotiating with bankers there about a Kansas railroad, whose affairs have been in literation for several years. He finally offered \$1,300,000 for the first mortrage bonds held by the syndicate, which they accepted, with the proviso that interess should be added to the date of payment. Gould agreed, but created a sensation by immediately writing a check on Messra, J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, for the full amount.

APOLLINARIS MINEBAL WATER

EDUCATIONAL. \$70 Per Qr. of IO Weeks. both account of the control of the c

MILITARY ACADEMY.

MORGAN PARK, COOK CO., ILL. Boys prepared thoroughly for all American Colleges. West Polnt, Annapolis, or for business. Location st-tractive. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Season begins Sept. 2, 1873. For full information send for cratalogue, or call at elty office. Roops 13 Meshodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts., be-tween 2 and 3 p. m.

SHEPPIELD SCIENTIFIC

SCHOOL OF TALE COLLEGE.

Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and In General Scientific Studies, with Engitsh, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc., For particulars address PROF. GEORGE J. BitUSH, PROF. GEORGE J. BitUSH, Executive Officer.

Now Haven, Conn. DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY

ACADEMY
CHESTER, PA. (Opens Sept. 10.)
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering. Chemistry, the Classics, and English. Degrees conferred.
For Circulars apply to JEWETT WILGOX. Esq., office of Gardner House. Chicago, or to
Col. THEO, HYATT, President. NSTITUTE OF OUR LADY, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL. Per session (5 months), \$70. Painting and Music extra. Classes resumed Sept. 1. For particulars ap-

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY. 16th year opens Sept. 8. for Young Ladies and Child ren. Boarding and Day School. Full cores of efficient and experienced teachers. Superior building, appara tus, etc. Special attention given to music. Cor. Steemth and Pine-sts., St. Louis. For catalogues of dress Mrs. EUGENIA CUTHBERT, Principal CHARGES REDUCED. VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (founded 1857), 315 West Fifty-seventh-st.. New York, for Young La-dies, will reopen Sept. 25, 1879. Send for circular, Rec. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., and Mmc. VAN NORMAN, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S nglish, French and German Boarding and Day School of Young Ladies, No. 52 West 47th-st., N. T., will re-pen Thursday, Sept. 25. The Musical Department otable feature. Apply personally or by letter as above Miss Ranney's Boarding and Day School

For Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New Jersey, will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1879. CANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNGES Boston, Mass. The 28th year will bedn Wedn day, Oct. 1, 1879. Por catalogue and circular stoly actev. George Gannett, A.M., Prin., 63 Chester qua. Boston, Mass. A DAMS ACADEAT, QUINCY, MASS.—Hon. C. F. Adea, Chairman of Managers. Fits boys for our beginning. For information apply to William Eyyle Tarin. D., Master. CIVIL AND MECHANCAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polyte and Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest ongineering affice in America. Next term begins sept. 18. The register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for 120 uses 53 years, with their positions; is so, course of arty, requirements, expenses, bic. Address W.M. H. OUNG, Treasurer. ROCHESTER & F. 37 NORTH ST. PAUL-ST.—
Miss CRUTTEN/EN'S School offers superior advantages to a solecy amber of boarding pupils at modcrate charge. freddest teachers in French (hatve),
clocution, music. drawing, and painting. Reopens
Sept. 13. Por circulars address the Principal.

MME. DA SE VA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR-merly Mr. ogden Hoffman's). English. French. by letter oppersonally as above.

MONTICELLO SEMINARY, GODFREY, ILL.—
The open Sept. 11. For catalogue or information, apply to

H. N. HASKELL,
Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. TERM OPENS SEPT. 10. L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis. \$150 A YEAR BOARO AND TUITION: BUR Fine situation. N. J.



STEEL PENS of superior English make; famous for durability and clusticity; great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally.

"WENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the "AND "FALCON" elebrated "U" AND "FALCON" Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO. BOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S. 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

COFFEES. Just received, several invoices of the finest Coffees in the market, which we offer at popular prices. Fresh Roasted every day.

C. JEVNE 110 & 112 Madison-st.

Branch-246 Blue Island-av., cor. Twelfth-st PINANCIAL.

A Good Plas.—The most proctable way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, and to the market. Each customer that the containing the containing the state of the market. Each customer thus the containing SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES GRAY'S REMEDIES. G AY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

G AY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE MARK. The Specific Medicality cure any and every case of Nervous Debits and Weakness, results Indeed and Medicality cure and any Weakness, results Indeed and Medicality cure and the bodg and nervous systems of the bodg and the bodg and the bodg and the specific Madicine is soil by all drussies at 55 per package, or six packages for 65, or will be sentred by mail as receiped the money by addingualing.

Nucleithe is sold by all drugglets at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be seat true by mail on recipiof the money by addressing to the ceipt of the money by addressing the THE GRAY MEDICINE CO at 10 Mechanics Block, Detroit, Mich.

VANSCHAACE, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 54 Lake-st. Chicago, wholessie and retail agents who will supply drugglets at proprietors' prices.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWA Pullman Hotel Cars are run fough, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the all teaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m.. No other road runs Pullman any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. Kinnie-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTO & OUINGY RAILS:
Depost foot of Lake-et. Isana-ev. and Sixteens,
and Canal and Sixteens; Bulkes Offices, So Ca
st. and at deport. nr a Grove becommodation 6:15 pm. 6:25 an out & Dubric Express 9:30 pm. 6:25 an a Night Dress 9:05 pm. 6:55 an Fast Express 9:05 pm. 6:55 an othy & Soc Express 9:05 pm. 6:35 an CHICAGO, OCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD, Depot, core of Van Buren and Sherman-Ma. Chy Tick/Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Davengt Express 7:50 am 7:05 pm (mahg XBN am 8:40 pm (am 8:40 pm (raily except Mondaya. 1Daily except a RICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY | Leave. | Ar Bay, and Monares through Day Express
Wankesha, Madison & Iowa Ex.
Scottomore Friday & Satirday.
Liberty ville Accommodation.
Liberty CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHONT LINES, Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-at, Dridgs, and Twenty-third-st. Tricket Office, 59 South Clark-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... 12:35 o m 3:50 o n Kansas City Night Exoress.... 19:00 o m 17:00 a n St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 a m 7:55 pb

epot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive.

PITTRBURG, PL WATHE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Malison-siz. Ticket Offices of Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel | Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORB & OHIO.
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty set. Ticket Offices, SS Clark st., Painter House, Facility Hock, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTRBURG, GINCIPNATI & ST. LOUIS LA.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Ciliaton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILEOAD.

"Danville Route."

"Danville Route."

"Clark-st., 126 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

HEDICAL

DR. HENDERSON, A regular out of the property o

NO CURE: DR. KEAN
NO PAY! DR. KEAN
173 South Clark-st. Chicago.
Consuit personally or by mail, fros-of charge.
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| rough | Sangles and sale | rough | Sangles and sale | 14,00 | 14,00 | 12,00 | 14,50 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,00 | 16,50 | 16ct | 1,556 | 1,75 1.55@ 1.75 LEGRAPH.

OREIGN.

itteh to The Tribune.

4-11:30 a. m.-Flour-No. ater, No. 1, 9s 24; No. 2, 9s)

mand fair; prices stronger; .70@3.70; heavy very dull a cars remain unsold, most

TORK.—Receipts to-day, fexclusively native steers y good and prime qualities, was no demand for several ves and Texans held over, ents, 610 quarters of beef. 400: quiet and steady at as for poor to extra; lamb limited business at \$4.252 nmon to choice; shipments,

00; market steady at 83.60; live hogs, and \$4,5565.25

LIBERTY.

Sept. 4.—Cattle—Reead through and 805 yard
days. 1,360 through and
t. The business to-day has
loads sold, and all that was
Good to prime, \$4.502
r. \$3.00(4.25; stockers,
cows. \$2.00%3.00.
fay, 1,365; total for three
ta, \$3.30(3.45; Yorkers,
hia, \$3.80(4.0).
day, 1,100 head; total for
diing dull; \$2.50(4.25) for

CATTLE Receipts, 2,000; tme grades; all others slow; lauping steers, \$4.7526.90; rass Texans, \$2.00%3.00; 0. Shiptents, 1,000. .000; steady; fair to good, of fancy, \$3.25@3.75. Ship-

e; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.00@3,30; butchers' to Receipts, 3,000; shipments,

tch to The Tribune.
4.—CATLL.—The Price CurArccipts the past week at
5, 5, 175; slow; native shipmative stockers and feeders.
51 75/22, 70; grass

pust week, 1,004 head; uniet and light: shipping, i packing, \$3.00 to \$3.15.

CINKATI.

-Hogs-Steady and firm for to, \$2.50@3.35; hight, \$3.40 to \$3.70; butchers', \$3.70@; shipments, 435.

about 30 cargoes. The num-ic is supposed to be light. and few loads were unsold

e, and few loads were unsold quoted the same as formerly, a that slight concessions had b lots. Piece-stuff sold at ingles were from The follows of lumber adoat:

a. \$11.50 @14.00

8.50 @11.00

8.50 @9.00

8.25 @8.50

1.30

1.30

1.50 @2.10

(larin, from Manistee, 175, 8.50. Cargo sehr L. Pratt, 600 ft piece-stuff at \$8.50.

MBER.

PARIS.

Don Carlos in the Law-Courts---Curious Revelations of a Carlist General.

The Don and the Roumanian Colonel's Wife--- Rape of the Pretender's False Teeth.

End of the Captive Balloon at the Exploded.

soury in the Clouds-Sensational Initiation of a Mosphyte-Critical State of I. Littre.

undence of The Tribun Pal, Aug. 15.—It is quite a long time since acquaintance. Don Carlos, by the grace and his own ordination nominal King of cutter of throats and highway-robber antains of Biscay, has cut any figure old. We had almost forgotten the callnos of the gentleman. Now and we had almost torrotten the very extince of the gentleman. Now and then only paragraph in some paper would record the ntastic movements of his Highness had differed corners of the two hemispheres. We would not head the two hemispheres. We would not head to he differed corners of the two hemispheres. We would not head to he differed corners of the two hemispheres. We would not head to he would not head to he he differed corners of head to he he differed corners had the head to he has just made the interesting fad belief an action for libel against two Paris papers he Republique Francaise and the Gaulois—whit had reproduced certain disagreeable stories at him, originally published in the Barcelona David.

The Hadost His Cash, and the disagreeablitie stories he was anxious to hush up are; course, now going the rounds of the whole popean press.

The "calumnies" he first but in circulation by a Gen. Boot, op Don Carlos' aide-decamp in the Spanish his ands. The Pretender had fallen out with the Geral over a pleasing private matter connectes in the loss of certain "Baral" insent.

had fallen out with the Geral over a pleasing private matter connected in the loss of certain "Royal" jeweis. D. Carlos had very indelicately accused his aidque-camp of stealing them, and substituting past atones; while the aidque-camp as indelicately retorted with the insinustion that his worthy serreign and matter had—stolen them himself. I need not say that after this misunderstandin two such men of honor could not get on toget. Nor did they try to. They broke off their relations by common consent; and, shortly after the Diluvio was favored by the amusing revealons which a favored by the amusing revesions which Republique Francaise and the amiois lately osiated and published.

There is no particular reason for concealing the peccasilios of the gallant but un rupulous rince. I don't see why Chicago sould not tipy the story of his adventures we'll as at all events, of one or two which till bear

TY EPISODE OF THE RUSSO-TUREIS WAR, ich, as you may remember, Don arlos a diminutive and cautious part. pen ar broke out he starod for the Danuan tier, and took up his residence for so at at Turnu Magurelle, well out of the way of the Ottoman bullets. At Turnu Magurelle his railantry appears to have been strictly confined to the fairer sex. He took a fancy, among other fascies, for the wife of a Roumanian Colonel, and persistently that the affair came to the ears of the husband,—generally, as the French satirically observe, the last person to hear of such things. One evening Don Carlos and the lady hangened to be at the same cafe. "When the lady go up to go," says the candid Bost. "Don Carlos offered ber his arm and escort. She accented; and they left together, to my extreme dignation. A quarter of an hour later, I left the cafe myself. To my surprise, whom should I meet but Don Carlos, prowing about in an out-of-the way part of the town. He told me that he had squired the lady as far as her door, and that he liad preferred taking a walk in the outskirts of the place to returning to the cafe. I saw through the artifice at once. He evidently only acted as he did to convey the impression that he had been detained by his good fortune"; and I got so hot over it that I could not contain myself. While this was occurring Coi. P—, who had been wounded in the leg, was

that he had been detained by his 'good fortune'; and I got so hot over it that I could not contain myself. While this was occurring Coi. P—, who had been wounded in the leg, was carried home. Public rumors informed him of his dishonor. He immediately called upon Don Carlos to give him ratisfaction. Seeing that the Colonel was wounded, Don Carlos affected an air of wallant magnanimity, and, stating that he was quite'at his orders, requested him to choose the hour and the weapons. The next thing he did, however, was to confide to me that, the Colonel himself being physically unable to fight, he would have to do so by proxy. Under the fireumstances, he would, of course, he remainded the gave me to understand he counted on me for the delicate duty. The absurdity of the idea was so barefaced that I told him I had no intention of fighting to get him out of his foolish scrapes. A message from the Colonel presently destroyed his illusions altogether. He sent to say that the doctors had allowed him to ait up for half an hour to arrange the affair; and that, in consequence, the duel could come off with pistols, while Don Carlos could stand or sit when firing, st option. Don Carlos," continues the pitiless Boet, "is naturally such a coward that be is afraid even of going to sleep in the dark. [No wonder!—H. M.] If he finds the lamp out when he wakes in the night, he yells out for his servants to light it. He racked his head for some other method of dodging the duel, and soon found one. To begin with, he pledged his honor to fight, Being, however, 'anxious to save the lady's reputation,' he offered to make a declaration that the only canse for the meeting was his having bound to the lady in public. The Colonel agreed, in all good faith and gratitude. He even got the collusion that there had been neither dishonor, nor offense; and they drew up a bulletin to that effect, declaring that nothing had passed to make the nucl necessary. This was just what Don Carlos had anticipated. The truth lesked out afterwards, and he had to

lort. On an average, the work of laying the wire has progressed at the rate of seven or eight kilometres (five miles) a day. The cable is composed of seven copper wires, cased in gutta-percha. Each wire consists of seven smaller wires of fine copper. The principal wires are coated with tarred hemp, and this again is inclosed in eighteen from wires. Having got to this point, the entire cable is wrapped in a casing of stout sail-ctoth.

The belis of Paris have been ringing merrily all day in hopor of

one of the occasions the people delight in celebrating. Nearly all the shops are closed; and the streets, ever since yesterday afternoon, have been filled with people hurrying to and fro with bouquets and pots of flowers. For this is the fete-day of all the Maries in France, and the Maries are well nigh innumerable. It is the custom here, too, for all dutiful husbands to present their wives with some flowers on the 15th of August. Some did so this morning. The larger number, by far, did not. Are we to conclude from this that the institution of matrimony is not highly esteemed among us? I dare not answer! THE PETE OF THE ASSUMPTION

dare not answer!

This year the Bonapartists have made little attempt to celebrate the day once devoted to "Saint" Napoleon. They are still under the shadow of the irreparable disaster which destroyed their Prince and rudned their cause. It is no time for rejoicing, as Paul de Cassagnac sensibly admits.

HARRY MELTZER.

EXPLOSION OF THE CAPTIVE BALLOON. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, Aug. 18.—It was not without a feeling of some satisfaction that, on Saturday night, as I strolled down the Boulevard des Italiens on the way to my virtuous couch, I heard the news-boys shouting, "Explosion of the captive balloon!" The monster had grown a nuisance.
I was sick and weary of watching it ascend and descend. There seemed no escape from it anywhere. If you looked out of your window, here it was, hovering stupidly over the roofs of the distant houses. If you ventured on the river, there it was again, lifting its meaningless head above the gray mass of the ruined palace. It stared you in the face if you ventured on an omnibus, and thrust reself importunately upon you even in your country-excursions. Huge yellow posters, commanding you to invest 10 francs on one of its aerial flights, flashed upon your eye as you passed the columns on the boulevards; and explanatory pamphlets bearing on the mevitable subject-greeted you at the countiess bookstalls. From morning till dusk.
—lately, indeed, till long after dusk—you saw
it, in fine weather, making its ridiculous way upwards and downwards. A very few minutes took it to the end of its tether. The rope which bound it to the courtyard of the Tuileries was only about 600 yards in length; and of these there were never more than 500 paid out, for grester precaution. All the excitement and un-certainty which, you would imagine, form the chief elements in the delights of ballooning, were absent from the ascents. The single quarer-hour allowed for each excursion gave you no time for more than a bird's-eye glance at the wonderful panorama under your feet; and, if it had even, the panorams looked no better at the hight of 1,500 feet than it does from the Trocadero or Montmartre. But, there-

The Parisians went on pouring 10-franc pieces into M. Godard's till with the greatest enthuof them were content to pay their half-franc for the privilege of seeing other people wave little

I am sorry I missed the spectaclt afforded by the last struggle—the death-agony, to to speak—of the ugly giant. It must have been amus-ing. Godard knew that there was

g he took,—and vanish in the direction of residence in the Rue d'Assas. The Cal taire will see him, I fear, no more. HARRY MELTZER.

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

A Chat with the Apostle of Co-operation, Ace York World, Sept. 2.
George Jacob Holyoake, of London, who for forty years has been known as a writer, lecturer, and leader in workingmen's movements in England, is visiting this country, and stopping at present at the Hoffman House. He is the son of a Birmingham mechanic, and was himself trained as an engineer. He became a Free-thinker and a Chartist, and was particularly conspicuous in a fice-religion movement, cor-responding somewhat to the doings of the Lib-eral League in this country. He established the Reasoner as the organ of the Freethinkers. It took a turn toward atheistic discussion, which was distasteful to its editor, who was more of a social reformer. In 1843 he engaged in a discussion with a clergyman of the Established Church, and worsted his opponent, making use in his argument of many quota-tions from the Bible. The clergyman had Mr. Holyoake arrested under an old statute defining blasphemy. It was the last arrest made under this act; but Mr. Holyoake was tried, convicted, and served a sentence of two years for his alleged offense. Upon his release he spent several years in the organization of the Secularist movement; and, as this was a semi-religious endeavor, he was styled "the Bishop." In addition to the editorship of the Reasoner, he wrote over the pseudonym of "Ion" in the Leader, of which Thornton Hunt, son of Leigh Hunt, was editor. He has written a good deal in the daily papers of Great Britain, and, as a correspondent for American papers, has discussed on this side of the water the labor problem of England. One of Wendell Philips orations was in snawer to the criticism which Holyoake had written of the Garrison policy of pacific agitation towards Abolition. Mr. Holyoake is, however, best known for his share in the development of what is called "Labor-Co-operation." He has been intimately connected with the establishment of the co-operative agencies now so powerful in England, and which have had so important economic results, especially in the manufacturing districts of that country. Mr. Holyoake has written the history of the Rochdale Equitable Ploneers, and of the societies at Halifax and Leeds, and a work on In addition to the editorship of the Rec of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers, and of the societies at Halifax and Leeds, and a work on "Industrial Partnership." He has been a member of all the Co-operative Congresses "Industrial Partnership." He has been a member of all the Co-operative Congresses which have met during the past fifteen years, and within a few years past has published his "History of Co-operation." Outside of England he has been a co-operator—by correspondence—with every movement of a liberal or revolutionary type. He was interested in the struggles of Kossuth, the labors of Garibaldi, and was a friend of Mazzini, Louis Blane, and many Continental Republicans who, after the uprising of 1848, found refuge in England.

On the eve of his departure for this country he was tendered a farewell dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; and there he recounted with much humor some of his experiences in the past. Speaking of the struggle for the repeal of "the taxes on knowledge," in which, with Messra. Cobden, Bright, and Milner Gibson, he bore a part, he said that when no one else would do it—and this had always been the cus for his martyrdom—he ran the risk of bringing out an unstamped paper to test the law. The cumulative penalties he incurred soon reached the modest sum of £600,000; and he had to tell Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he would have to pay the fine by weekly installments, not having the money about him. On another occasion it was discussed in Old Palace Yard between Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright whether he should be selected as the man most likely to do an un-

discussed in Old Palace Yard between Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright whether he should be selected as the man most likely to do an unpleasant thing in a pleasant way,—to attend a
meeting got up by the celebrated Mr. Peter
Borthwick, and to move an amendment. Mr.
Bright thought there were good reasons why he
should not go; but Mr. Cobden said that, if
there were a good deed to be done, and the
devil would do it, if he would only put his
hoofs in a pair of Wellingtons and his tail in a
surtout pocket, he should have the job. As he
(Mr. Holyoake) was supposed to answer these
conditions, he went to the meeting, and the
amendment was carried and Mr. Borthwick
defeated. Mr. Holyoake then said that cooperation, although it was a good deal undedefeated. Mr. Holyoake then said that cooperation, although it was a good deal undeveloped, had certainly taught the working
classes how to be dependent upon themselves.
It was a great comfort to believe that there was
a solution of the dfficulty,—that they could
reconcile capital and labor; and he, was sure
that what was called co-operation would help
them to find out that situation in which it should
be impossible for men to be deprayed of poor.
Mr. Holyoake is tall, and has a clerical look
and demeanor. He speaks in a very low voice,
and is very positive in stating his opinions.

and is very positive in stating his opinions.
"I was surprised," said he to a World report-"I was surprised," said net to a word reporter, "with New York. It is so bright, and I
might say so brilliant, a city. Things are not
grim, and then everything is so active and bustling. I was specially interested in looking for
your tenement-houses. I had heard of them,
and was anxious to have a look at the way in
which your working-people are housed. I was

idea. We want it so that the workingman can come to us for assistance if he needs it, as we are sure a great many workingmen do."

"What is the meaning of the movement of skilled labor to this country, as in the case of the culters from Sheffield to Bridgeport, and the miners from Ayrshire to Pennsylvania!"

"The best workmen remain at home, because they can always get good wages at home; but a great change is going on, and there will be more of it very soon. The movement can be best served by the reports of men able to speak understandingly of special places. We want it so that a colony can come out and work together, instead of each family coming out and trying its luck at this, that, or the other place. I have a friend who bas a great deal of land it Northern Alabama. It is valuable for mining, and I am ascured he is confident that it is of great value. It wouldn't do to send men out to such a place unless we know what sort of a reception they were to get, and whether they would like it. There are many such cases, and there is a vast deal of misinformation to be cleared away."

"Whither do you ntend traveling?"

"I wish to go back about the end of November. I go hence to Providence, and on to Boston to see Josish Quincy, who is there, and with whom I should like to talk. I shall go to Saratoga to meet Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the President of the Co-operative Colouy-Aid Association. Then I shall go to meet a friend in Chicago, and may take a turn in Canadá with him, and probably go on as far as the Pacific. If there is no danger of yellow-fever, I should like to look at the South, and see how it compares with the North. This is an interesting question."

"Shall you lecture here?"
"I may speak in Boston and Philadelphia
but I am afraid it will not be possible for me
to fill the Cooper-Union Hall with my voice,
though there is a movement to invite me to
speak there. I am on a pleasure-trip in the
first place, and whatever I may do otherwise is
speak there. purely because of my interest in the subject.

KANSAS.

The Negro Exodus-An African Love-Lette

-Castor-Beans-Parsons and Fort Scott. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. FORT Scott, Kas., Aug. 31.-When the eye of all the Union were turned toward Kansas, in the earlier days of her history, before ft was de cided that she was to be a free State, not the grimmest humor of any would-be prophet could have predicted the present state of affairs in this Commonwealth. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine" and the voluntary or involuntary "new exo-dus" from the Southern States into the northern counties of Kansas is a queer complemen picture to the frantic energy displayed year ago to keep out the owners of these same black men from Kansan bor-ders. Certain planters in Mississippi have just carried into execution an odd plan to induce tation and "die where their forefathers died." They procured round tickets for several scores them to a free excursion to that Mecca of their hopes,-Northern Kanses,-hoping thereby to homes. We stand with pen suspended and ink-horn uncorked, waiting to record the results of her wonderful books, which even politicians find time to read, that "Souls have complexions, too"; and the black men are just begin ning to discover that these complexions are vermuch alike after all, and that the longing for nome and a place of one's own is pretty un

versal in human souls, no matter how variou the external complexion may be. from the love-letter of a certain adoring young mulatto, even at the risk of revealing sacred secrets. The letter came into my hands in a peculiar way, and serves admirably as an argument for the higher education of the race,—in non-fonetic spelling, at least. "My der beloved," the epistle was superscribed, "i think it is hard you doant ansure my letters but it is all rite if that Sute you i hav to put up with it you say id doant ansure you letters and i think all rite if that Sure you i hav to put up with it you say i doant ansure your letters and i think it is you i hav woat 10 or 12 more or less and you hav not adsured one and i hav bin to the offuce every cay 30 or 40 times a day, and i hav not got no letter yet, and if you doant rite soon i will have to look Some other Way." But presently after this breathless and unpunctuated reproach, he announces, "i love you just as hard as ever i did," and "i doant want you to do eny think againce your Will, so'l wont say any more only a few more words and i will say i love you und if you doant want to rite to me doant do it but you had your pictuar taken and you never sent me any one but I am yours untell Deth, Bill."

There are numbers of the race here in Southeastern Kabass, but not nearly as many as farther north. Here the attention of the farmers is turned more particularly to stock-raising;

species of the channels to the control of the contr

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

FACT, FASHIONS, AND FUN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The writer met, a few days ago, a civil engineer who had just returned after a six months' sojourn in the United King dom; and the remarks which he made with regard to the condition of things generally in that quarter of the world appeared sufficiently interesting to repeat them here. "As you know," he said, "I generally go across every few years, so that I am enabled to detect changes that would not strike either the green visitor or the old residenter. Well, matters are simply in a dreadful condition. Trade is worse than ever it was here during the panic, and I found it im-possible to transact any business of importance. The weather has got to be regarded by even ir-With the exception of a few weeks in Wexford and Dublin, I spent all my time in Liverpool, Srighton, and London; but the same story was heard everywhere. I believe that the dominant feeling with most people who go over there on speculative business is an intense desire to be on the right side of the 'pond' again. The riews of London are soon exhausted, and then you want some cheering kind of weather, and of business prosperity. They have no eatable potatoes in the land of the Murphies.' I sat down to a steak in a Dublin restaurant, but the waiter had to apologize for the wet, rotten potatoes he laid before me. They were not fit for hogs; and yet it was impossible to find any better in the market. Shipments of potatoes, and also of hay, may yet have to be made from here. The progress of Americanization is everywhere evident. You'll see cattle-drovers from Chicago and Detroit in St. John's Lane, Liverpool, quite regularly; and a class of small shippers, who take especial care of their cattle, is growing up. One of them told me that he made £250 on his last trip. Two Americans opened a shop for the sale of American meat in Brighton, but they were given £5,000 by the Brighton butchers to leave the totel there for a simple mutton-chop. American irinking-saloons are also becoming popular. One has been lately opened near St. George's Hall, Liverpool; and it is largely patronized by Englishmen, who are after all to be come at nore readily through the wants of the inner great as are the complaints about trade, etc., the English people do not yet realize the situation,-with the exception of the farmers. They know that their farms cannot produce, even in good years, a sufficient amount

produce, even in good years, a sufficient amount of crops to counterbalance the foreign competition. The fall in butter has been fully 50 per cent. With hay at famine-prices, many will be compelled to sacrifice their farm-stock the company with the cities fere seems to be as much luxury and expenditure as ever. The London liquor-men complain, but the ginpalaces of Liverpool seem to do as much, if one can judge from the crowds that are seen coming out of them. Though the weather was so bad, there were as many visitors as ever, in the early part of the season, as Brighton, and perhaps an increase in the number of interesting ladies—real or imaginary invalids—who have ladies—real or imaginary invalids—who have themselves wheeled about on Queen's Row."

The German military authorities are carefully watching the advance towards completion of the French military forts. It was no idle boast the French military forts. It was no idle boast of the Germans to say that not a man is added to the French army but that they know it in twenty-four hours. No information will be found in French publications as to what is doing, but Capt. Von Widdern gives the whole history of what has been accomplished in the way, as he terms it, of "making a Chinese Wall round France." A large number of forts are in process of construction, or have been already completed, along the whole Eastern frontier. Between Verdun and Toul six forts are going up, and the defenses of the latter

frontier. Between Verdun and Toul six forts are going up, and the defenses of the latter place will extend to a circle of thirty-five kilometres. Belfort has also received an outer line of fortifications equal to forty-eight kilometres, and bringing it in this respect on a level with the greatest German fortress—Strasburg. Dijon will soon have strong fortifications. Sixteen large forts have been built round Paris, besides several redoubts. The periphery is now 130 kilometres, which would involve a besieging-line of 170 kilometres, or fully 100 English miles, and containing within, it a population of 8,000.-000. The German writer thinks it utterly impossible for any army to invest Paris at present, and that the only thing to be done, in the event of the war of 1870 being repeated, would be to destroy the railway communications, etc., as far as possible. The seeming unbounded financial resources which France is devoting to military purposes form another subject of uneasi-

on the forest are my toor wears here as exceeded and the second of the control of

Not the slightest trace of the perpetrators has

pied by "realing ciubs," which, we are told, had also different views, and who, despite their literary, occupations, might probably meet in the middle of the street. The application was immediately refused.

M. Littre is, according to report, very near his end. He has no longer the use of his voice, and is confined to his bed. His dictionary, for its careful research, immense labor, and profound knowledge, is perhaps without an equal among the works of one man.

As fashious, properly so called, are receding gradually toward the Middle Ares, there seems no reason why that great institution—the beer-saloon—should not give us a taste of former times, if not in the beer, at least in the surroundings. Such a one has been lately opened near Zurich, Switzerland. Of course the beer is to be found in a cellar. The walls have old paintings and inscriptions, and large barrels painted in various colors are ranged at the end of the cellar. Pipes, tobacco, and bread are placed before the guests,—s good old style. There are no matches, but flinte and tinder; and not the journals of the day, but old chronicles of the streenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, are to be found. Earthenware jugs—whien really give beer a cooler taste—are used; there are no bottles or glasses. The waitresses are dressed as chat-laines, with their hair highly frizzled. The seats are old carved chairs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The Comte de Chambord—that "intransigeant" par excellence—is to pay a visit shortly to the Duke of Norfolk, the great head of the Roman-Catholies in England, and, what is more important, the principal owner of Sheffield. An anecdot, of the Duke of Norfolk is told, which is worthy of repetition. Arundel Castle has a maguificent library; and lately an Irish savant—etrange though it may appear—wished to consult its treasures. The librarian—like many municipal librarians in this country—was anything but brought up for his "profession." The Irish gentleman, on leaving, said to the Duke, "Your librarian is th

The Japanese mantle is coming into more favor and is chiefly made of English serge, and it "Valencias." The season being so near the close, there are really few povelties, modister reserving their surprises for September.

D. E. R.

PARIS CHIT-CHAT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Paris, unique in the world with its elegance and its gayeties, is wherever the Comedie Francaise is, and the Comedie Francaise is Mile. Sarah Brenhardt. Theretore Paris is itself again, for Mile. Brenhardt, having renovated styles in London (particularly th oiffures and mantles), is again dictating modes to the Parisians. She still sports a little cane but not the one Paris bas been accustomed t for the last seven years, as that dainty affair has been given to the Prince of Wales, at the earnest solicitation of his Royal Highness Mile. Sarah now carries one presented to her by the Prince in return for her favor; and it is scarcely necessary to add that this is a perfect chef d'œuvre, with its jewels, gold mountings, delicate chasing,—all especially designed for the "Queen of the French Stage." And the temple of this Queen, the Malson de Moliere, was all arrayed in new attire to welcome back the Comedie Francaise. The effect, however, is not sing,—the glaring paint and dazzling gild ing being greatly at variance with the quiet ornamentation, in the style of Louis XIV., so profuse in the Theatre Francaise; but, when we reflect that the sombre hue to which we have been so long ac-

stomed has been gradually deepening into dinginess for the last sixty years (the theatre not having been completely renovated during that space of time), and that time will soon remove the present crudity, we cease our mur-

eared in a flash behind the canvas which for he outer boundary of the circus. There smained invisible, although the indignation he public was increasing. At length the donito started in a gallon over the fields, lowed by the foreros. A general hilarity pook possession of the audience, who seized heirs and threw them after the Indescribable."
Imperial France, in its desperation, is now shricking, "Patterson I.!" and inscribing this name on its trailing banners.

MATHILDE.

ASHLAND.

Camping-Out in the Wilds of Northern Wisconsin-A Visit to the Bad River Indian Reservation Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sopt. 1.—A great deal is said.

and written about the happy effect of a camp-ing experience in the wilds of Northern Wisconsin timber. I want to say a word or two about this camping-out fun, and add to the valuable literature already dished up to an eager public. There were five in our party, including Dr. Arthur Holbrook and son, of Milwaukee; Edward A. Lawrence, son of Judge Lawrence, of Chicago: A. W. Van Dyke, of the Bushnell (Ill.) Geaner; and your correspondent. It was proposed that we should go where no other party this year had been, and hence negotiations party this year had been, and hence negotiations were opened with a guide. We secured the guide at his own price, including his tent and boat. Then we had to get an outfit, -pots, kettles, dishes, etc. Lots of fun. Then we had to get the grub. Sam Fiffeld furnished it; it consisted of everything that would keep soul and body together, and that would lend an enchantment to all scenes. We had blankets, clothing, guns, fishing-tackle, and other etceteras, weighing in the neighborhood of 500 pounds.

miles south of here, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Here we found our guide with his fixings. We found also that we had ten miles to hoof it in order to get to the place laid out by our guide,—Bass Lake. We each collared about seventy-five pounds of camp-fixings and started for the ground. Five miles lay through a dense forest, and each one of the party was a hay-feverite. We got on well for the first three miles. Our editorial Van Dyke is one of those gentlemen who are built like a fence-rail,—his legs being not unlike a Faber No. 2. He stands just 6 feet 4 inches, and about six feet of this is in legs. He gave out after a short time in the woods, and hired a boy to carry his bundle. We rested about every forty rods, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon arrived in camp, tired, dry, and hungry. Water was too warm to drink, so we drank beer. We got away with a few rations, and said it was nice. We lied like thunder,—at least Van Dyke and I did, for we were too tired to see the fun of the thing. to see the fun of the thing. We got the which leaked like blazes, and started to ficaught about fifty bass in a little who when the started to five the started to five the started to five the started to five the started to see the started to

which leaked like biszes, and started to han. We caught about fifty bass in a little while, and then returned to camp to prepare them for supper. Yau Dyke was the cook. He left it to your correspondent to clean the fish, and fhen he went to cooking. Such cooking! We had no fish-supper that night, for the dish was too well seasoned with hemlock-boughs to be appreciated by the party.

Next day, after shooting a skunk, a hedgehog, and a pigeon, we started back towards Silver Creek. We found lots of game on the way,—mainly euchre and seven up. We selected our new camp near Trout Brook, a deliciously-cool stream, five miles west of where we had been. Mr. Lawrence was the best fisherman and hunter, and he was ably assisted by Dr. Holbrook. Af soon as we got near the raitroultrack, Yan Dyke commenced chewing old soikes. He was disgusted, and took the first train for Ashland. The rest of us stuck if out, and caught over a hindred trout, shot plenty of partridges, a crow, and an owl, and had a good time generally.

Saturday night we returned home with nose running and eves watering. We had caught lots of fish—and lots of cold: and resolved to stay home next time when we go to camp out. I omitted to say, however that, on the list day

stay home next time when we go to camp out. I omitted to say, however that, on the last day of our stay-out, Sam Flifted sent as a box of liquid refreshments, which much cheered us on

Our way.
Other fishermen have had better luck than we have. A day or two ago W. W. Kimball caught nineteen trout on a stick, and was stuck for \$5.

His friends must have appreciated the fish when they, got to Chicago. Mr. Kumball says that it was the hardest work he ever did,—catching those fish. Mr. C. D. Roys is good at gunning; be has shot a bear, and is having the skie tamed for a lap-robe. Gen. George B. Wright, of fullanapolis, is a fine sallor, and takes delight in taking the ladies out boating. Mr. E. L. Foote, of St. Louis, is the best shot. He has shot ever so many deer, but no one has yet seen them.

A party of the Chequamegon folks, to the number of twenty-five, chartered the Eva Wadsworth a few days ago, and took a look in on the wigwams and I indians of the Bad Ryver Reservation. The trio is a mest deligibiful one. Past Houghton Point, which abounds in fise timber, and the most picturesque rocks to be found anywhere upon earth, I believe; then to Bayfield, over to La Pointe, and then up the Bad River. Why it is called the Bad River, I cannot tell. The water is good, and tastes well, and the stream runs through a charming stretch of country, whiding and curring along much after the fashion of the Missisippi, of which it would seem a counterour, except that the scenery in some instances is superior.

The reservation occupies about 200,000 acres, including six townships. The Indians have cleared about 1.500 acres, and are the best-natured and most civilized natives we have in the land. There are 700 of them, of whom Glagatau-ag (Cut-Ear) is Chief. About 500 mate their home on the reservation; while about 200 are nomadic, wandering here, there, and everywhere, hunting, fishing, trapbing, etc. They have two churches,—Presbyterian and Catholic. The Presbyterian mission is a model in its way, and is in charge of the Rev. Isaac Baird and wife. Of Mrs. Baird I can say that she is the right person fisher right place. She is goodness and purity personified. The Indians love and revere ber, as they also do her worthy husband. They have succeeded in organizing a native church of seventy communicants, with a mative pastor and four native elders. They are z

orn mented with one marble slab, set in wood, and held to the little house over the grave by calico strings.

The rice crop this year is good, and the Indians were busy gathering it when we were there. These people are peacable in every sense of the word; but some of them can get away with an immense amount of fire-water, and then lie in the sun and sleep it off.

Mr. Ed A. Lawrence, while at Bad River, allowed bimself to be taken in tow by two squaws, who be be to be taken in tow by two squaws, who be added in much attention and took him out cance-riding. He enjoyed the sail; but two squaws were just one too many for him, as he afterwards remarked. They were extremely handy with the paddle, and that is what bothered him.

Before closing I desire to correct an error which appeared in my last letter, in regard to the people of Ashland. I said that they seemed cold and inhospitable to the stranger. I will change that remark by saving that they showed their sympathy and humanity while the Bey. H. P. Heath was lying fill at the hotel. They wateled day and night by his bedside, ministered to his every want, and, when his eyes closed in death, they showed him every courtesy that could be shown.

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